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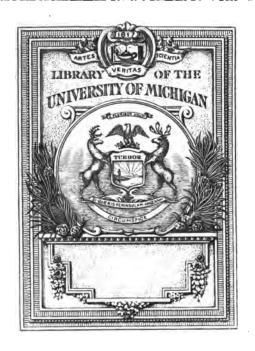
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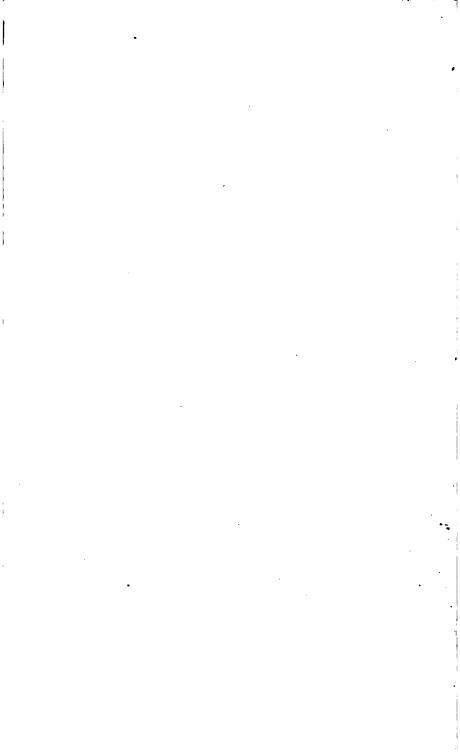
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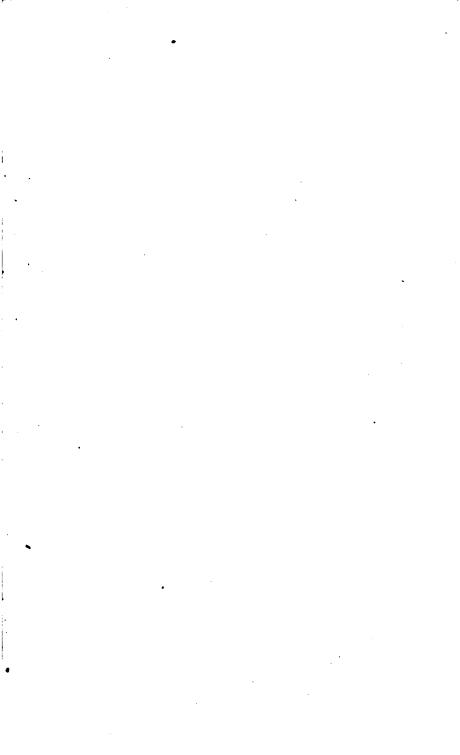
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# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

Vol. V

"I trust that in this free country the Press will continue to be, what it pre-eminently is, the watchful Guardian of the People's rights."—Vide Speach of Lord Brougham, 7th Oct. 1831

## GLASGOW:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

MUIR, GOWANS, & CO. 42, ARGYLE-STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE BUCK'S HEAD,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

1835

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> THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE

No, CXXI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834.

[PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, June 28, 1834.

### TO OUR READERS.

WE now enter on the fifth volume of the Gazetter-And perhaps the best introduction we can give to it, is the acknowledgment, that when we commenced the first volume, three years ago, it never entered into our contemplation, that we should be able to pursue the long and triumphant course we have since done. It may be no disparagement to others, that during that period, innumerable publications on both sides of politics have risen and fallen in this city.-Some of them, we know, were started for the special purpose of running us down; and we have had to contend. almost single-handed, with a host of enemies: the least of whom would have worried us to death-if able. The spite, too, and jealousy, which have been evinced against us in many quarters, where different things might have been expected, since we only pretended to be humble labourers in the same common cause, only now excites a sort of pleasant sensation within us. We are not indebted for the smallest particle of our success to any puffing paragraph in the newspapers, at any rate. We don't say exactly that certain parties would rather have cut our throats from ear to ear, than have said a single word in our behalf, even when they might have done so, in some few instances, at least, with no impropriety. But it is worthy of remark, that none of our would-be "liberal"? newspapers condescended to honour us with the slightest notice till they saw us lodged in Glasgow Jait, under the Acts of Sidmouth and Castlereach; and the gratitude we felt to some of them, for the notice they did take of us on that occasion, is not altogether faded away. Some there are, we have no doubt, who still wish, that the jail doors had never been thrown open for our liberation. We know beyond a doubt, that we have the good wishes of all the Tories and petty tyrants in the kingdom-and they have ours, we do assure them, in right earnest,—so, there is really no love lost yet on either side. But passing over these things, it is,—it cannot but be to us, the source of high gratification, that we have enjoyed a degree of patronage at the hands of the public at large, which, without exaggeration, we believe to be wholly unprecedented in this city. If other publications have bragged of their circulation, we do not see that we need be ashamed to avow the fact, as we now do for the first time, that on some occasions, our circulation has exceeded 10,000 copies per week-outnumbering, we rather think, all the other publications in Glasgow put together. Without taking any undue merit to ourselves, we can only account for this, as we may well call it, extraordinary success, on the supposition, that the public like to see all things called by their proper names, and will encourage any publication having for its object the exposure and rectification of all public and local abuses, in an honest, straightforward, and courageous manner. It was on that principle we began our labours; and we are vain enough to imagine, that we have frequently probed abuses to the boltom, and exposed numberless acts of oppression, in a manner which few, if any, had ventured to do before us. We have often "screwed our courage to the sticking place,"-neither dismayed by threats on the one hand, nor allured by promises on the other. Can any one allege that we have shielded any man, or any transaction, that ought to have been exposed?—Or where is the solitary communication out of hundreds and thousands, that we have at any time wilfully neglected?—We defy malice itself to answer these questions against us. And now, on a retrospect of the last three years, we can only assure our readers that the same unflinching and determined spirit, that has hitherto guided us, shall continue to de so till the end, happen when it may.—We are not under the influsace of any man, or party, or class of men.-We write, at least we always wish to do so, according to the best of our own judgment, as plainly and correctly as possible, despising all sort of affectation, and having no other object whatever in view but the Public Whal. Perhaps, if we took a little more pains, we might write in a somewhat better style; but as friend Powell quaintly remarked last month, there are some, probably, who feel that " it cuts like a kitchen knife, rough and deep."

Many and countless are the regrets which have reached us, that we earned publish oftener than once in the month. We need scarcely assure our senders, that we are as sorry at this, as they can be. Not a few of them have frequently and earnestly urged us to start a Newspaper cace

a-week -The matter deserves consideration -Undoubtedly there are plenty of newspapers already in tilesgow; yet we must say, there is scannely one of them worth a button. Any old wife might conduct some of them. See the vite, diagraceful, prostituted state (we cannot speak of it with sufficient indignation) under which the Glasgow newspapers, with the or the most hosourable enceptions, decrean themselven in relation to the unprincipled Quack Medicine Venders, who have so long infeeted this city, to the injury and absolute ruin, as we have repeatedly. shown, of many of its poor and unsuspecting inhabitants.—Yet few ev none of these newspapers (and they ought to be the guardians of the public) have had the moral sourage, we should rather say the common honesty, to denounce the Quack vagabands, or even to say one single word against them. On the contrary, they absolutely flatter and puff them into repute, and all for the sake, as we can only suppose, of the pltiful profit on some disgusting advertisement. While, in other instances, perhaps of far greater consequence, when they ought to have spoken out loudly and strongly, they were either cowered into submissive silence, by the virtue of some local interest or influence, which they either did not choose to disablige, or wanted the proper serve to resist. This sauch, bewe ever, we can safely promise, that if it shall be our good fortune to commence a newspaper in Glasgow, we shall at once and for ever utterly renounce the sellish, triuming, and truckling policy of some of "our esteemed comtemporaries," as we would then, of course, be entitled to call them .- Tem to one, we would force some of them to strike their colours altogether. or to fight in better trim, and with much more penetrating mettle, than they have bitherto done. And if we did not lead the yan, which, indeed, we could hardly expect all at once, we entertain a pretty confident expostation, that we would not sink exactly in the rear. At all exacts, it would be our earnest and constant study to show what a newspaper in a great and independent city like Glasgew ought to be. Perhaps noton: af our very particular friends will think that we have taken rather too much upon us at present.—It may be so.—But we begetighte seriffely and its spectfully to assure all our real friends, that we throw out these hints for their consideration. If any considerable number of them shall signify to us their approbation of them—their willingness to patronize us in a newspaper only for the first half-year to see how we get on, we promise that we shall set about the business in right carnest.-And our next step will he to issue a Prospectus, which we hope will satisfy the heart of every genuine Radical Reformer in the kingdom.

But none of our friends, far less any of our enclairs number deposes, that we have at present the most distant prospect of abandoning the Gazettes.—We cling to it with as much fervour as ever;—and whether the hand that writes this shall be spared to bring the Afth volume, and even succeeding ones, to a close or not, he trusts he will yet be able to deal many a good blow where it is deserved.—And to conclude, in the eloquent lan-

guage of one of the exiled Patriots of 1794:—" Individuals may perish; but truth is eternal.—The rude blasts of tyranny may blow from every quarter; but Freedom is that hardy plant which will survive the tempest, and strike an everlasting root into the most unfavourable soil."

## THE CONSERVATIST ALLAS THE GLASGOW TORY FEED.

THIS "great"-or as wee Mothy of the Courier called it, this "most magnificent" affair, went off in peace and quietness on the 4th curt. There were, no doubt, plenty of hip, hip, hurrahs! and "vehement cheering," but not a bone in the hide of any of the Tories themselves was broken, so very gently are they still treated by the "unprincipled republicans" and "blood-thirsty democrates" that wee Maister Mothy is always raving about. It is said that 8 or 900 Tories attended this feed. Be it so. It only shows that there are still so many sumphs in the land of the living-but not, we imagine, "in the place of hope;" for truly we rejoice to think, that, bad as the Whigs may be, there is very little "hope," indeed, for the Tories, in this country; their power and dominion is at an end, we trust, for ever and for aye. But even although the Glasgow Tories were magnified into thousands, instead of hundreds, we would look upon them and their professions as "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing;" confident that if they came shoulder to shoulder, the Radicals would drub them as fifty to one. Fifty to one, did we say? Why, for every Tory that showed his front, there would at least be 1000 Radicals: and the Radicals, therefore, could well afford to allow this pitiful handful of Tories to enjoy their "feed" at 20s. a-piece. If the "crisis" contemplated by the Tories, however, and about which they are now vaunting, should really arrive. we have no fear whatever about the result, even with the Duke of Welfington at their head, and the Duke of Cumberland at their tail, and the Bishops and Arch-Bishops in the centre. The victory, we reckon, would be pretty decisive; not on the side of the "mitred villains," as Paine called them, but on that of the "lower orders," whom the Tories affect to despise. Only think of seeing some lean, lank, eaten-and-spewed pensioned Tory, in the grip of a sturdy Radical! What is the odds? The national debt to a penny orange, that the Radical would pummel the Tory to pieces, "fore and aft," in a twinkling. Aye, the Tory would yowl worse and more pitifully than the poor devil of a dog, who has got a smart touch of the stick across his shins. We write thus plainly in order that the Tories may have some inkling of what they may expect from the Radicals, if they should provoke them to the onset. It is vain for the Tories to imagine that they will derive the least succour from the Radicals of the West of Scotland. no! The blood which the Tories wilfully and cruelly shed in 1819 and 1820, under the auspices of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, has yet to be avenged. The Whigs, bad, we repeat, as they may be, have never yet dip't their hands in the innocent blood of any of their countrymen; and by granting the Reform Bill, imperfect though it also may be, the Radicals owe the Whigs a debt of gratitude, to which the ories have not the shadow of a pretence.

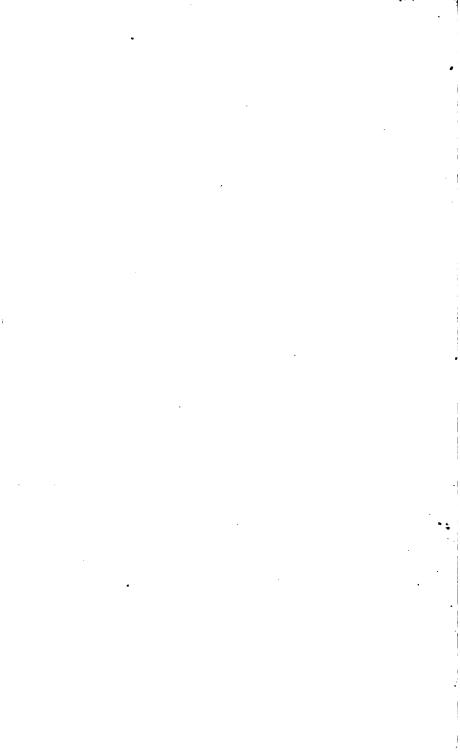
It was quite in keeping with this Tory feed, that a great Aristograt like his Grace of Gordon, was selected to preside over it—a man who has no connection whatever with this part of the country, unless it be that he is a sinecurist and a pensioner on the public purse to the extent of £5000 or £6000 per annum. But a "title" is everything; and doubtless our Glasgow Cotton Lords and Sugar Lords, with wee Mothy to boot, looked upon it as a most "magnificent" thing to have "My Lord Duke" presiding over them on such an occasion. But since they are so fond of titles, it must be remarked, that there was not a single Nobleman connected with the West of Scotland at this gathering. No: nor one single Member of Parliament connected with any part of the three kingdoms! They had, to be sure, a superannuated Lord of Session, in the person of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, who, on his own statement that he was getting blind, (query, brainless?) received from the Wellington Administration, four or five years ago, a retiring pension of £2000 per annum; and it is quite natural that such a man should be a "Conservatist."

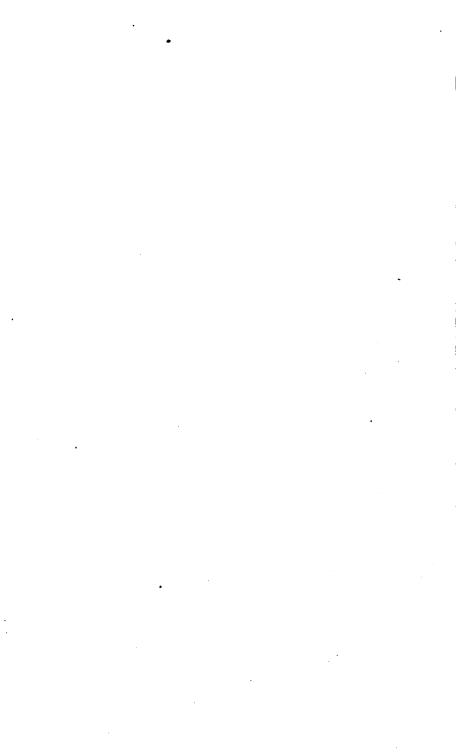
But of the company generally, it is undeniable, that they were the mere rump and offscourings of the defunct paper freeholders, rotten burgh Bailies, Town-Councillors, Tax-Collectors, &c. And in order to make the "gathering" as large as possible, many of them summoned their "clerks and dependents" to it, and gave them the 20s. ticket free for nothing, gratis; for which, of course, they would raise their mest sweet voices. We are very glad, however, to understand, that Mr. Walker, of the Tontine, has sustained no loss by this transaction. He provided the eatables and drinkables; and from a laudable desire to keep the Tories in "moderation," which we cannot sufficiently applaud, he has been able to realize a clear profit of £300 sterling for this one afternoon's entertainment. Mr. Alexander, of the Theatre Royal, we will be bound to say, has never made so much by his exhibitions of the Man and the Tiger!

But we have other observations, in a separate form, to make on this "Feed."

#### · HENRY MONTEITH,

As our readers know, was Croupier at the foresaid. He was bred a common Glasgow Weaver,—no disparagement to him, certainly; but when we find him now looking down from his "high estate" on the "lower orders," from whence he sprung, and traducing them as much as he can, we deem it right to remind him of his origin; and we do so for a much more important reason, namely, that in the person of Harry Monteith we are enabled to deride that base and selfish principle so predominant in this country, that the wealth of a man, and it alone, makes him pre-eminent over all others. In fifty years hence, when many of the present prejudices of society will have been worn to an end, one of the wonders of those coming after us will be, that in the 19th century, the wealth of a man was the chief test, the sine qua non of "respectability." And truly it covers a multitude of sins. Harry Monteith himself, the Great Harry, will admit that but for his lucky speculations in the red bandany line, he could scarcely have made salt to his kail, by driving the shuttle on his bare doup this day on the loom. There is





Reverend Fathers of that Presbytery have been going on libelling and persecuting that poor man on the most frivolous pretexts; and they had almost ruined him; for they put him to an enormous expence. upwards, we believe, of £1000, in defending himself; and, in defiance of all law and justice, civil or sacred, they attempted to deprive him of his license as a preacher of the Gospel, simply and solely because he had compromised or settled a law-plea, into which he had been dragged by a worthless antagonist! The Reverend Fathers could lay nothing else to Brown's charge. They could not adduce the slightest particle of proof against his public or private character; but because, we repeat, he had, like a prudent man, and a Christian, settled a law-plea on the best terms he was able, the Reverend Fathers decided that he was thereby guilty of Simony, which they interpreted to be some awful offence against the Holy Spirit, and they therefore condemned him to undergo all the punishment they could possibly inflict upon him in this world, as if he were the most atrocious criminal!

Never was there such disgraceful proceedings carried on in any Church Court. We do not describe them too strongly, when we say, that they were eminently characteristic of the Spanish Inquisition, or the worst days of the infamous Star Chamber. For here, in this "civilized age," in this land, as it is called, of "Gospel light and liberty," a small knot of these Reverend Fathers of the Presbytery of Glasgow, of the Church "Established by law," actually laid their heads together against Brown, against their own brother in "the holy ministry," and they made themselves, at the same time, the prosecutors, the witnesses; the judges, the jury, against him; while some of them displayed a degree of keenness and malignity against him, not, we are sure, sanctioned by any of the divine precepts which they profess to follow, but

only worthy of the devil himself or his angels.

We repeat, that we cannot write too strongly on this case, for the result, as our readers will presently see, plainly entitles us to do so. We have again, and again, expressed our conviction that the Reverend P. Brown was the victim of an atrocious conspiracy on the part of some of these Reverend Fathers in the Presbytery of Glasgow. They saw that he was too liberal a man to chime in with some of their pharisaical views. Hence they wanted to keep him out "of the fold" altogether. And even in trying to accomplish this, they had the cunning or dexterity to know that they were at the same time serving their own personal interests very materially, because the fact is, that from the moment they served Brown with a libel of Simony for settling the law-plea in the way we have stated, they kept him out of the Parish Church of Rutherglen, and they also kept him out of the stipend of that church, to which he was otherwise clearly entitled; while the Reverend Fathers of the Presbytery, in virtue of their prerogative. took special care to draw that stipend themselves in the interim. for six years, they, and they alone, have been drawing the stipend, amounting to between two or three hundred pounds per annum, while the Parishioners of Rutherglen have, during that long period, been deprived of their Minister, and of the ordinances of religion. And yet the public are incessantly told, by a parcel of canting scoundrels, that the Reverend Fathers had mothing but the good of

souls and the glory of God sincerely at heart!

Here they have already extracted, or pillaged, from the parishioners of Rutherglen upwards of £3000 to line the nest of their "widows' fund," as they call it. And they would have gone on fleecing the parishioners, and worrying poor Brown to dwith, but for the interposition of the General Assembly the other day. Some of our readers may recollect we told them many months ago, that the General Assembly was the last and only refuge for Brown. And we have therefore now very great satisfaction in stating, that the General Assembly have Reversed the sentence of the Presbytery of Glasgow against Brown, and have, at the same time, ordered them "to proceed to induct him in the Church of Ruthergien with all convenient speed."

This is a poser to some of the Reverend Fathers; and, in particular, to Muir of St. James', and Forbes of the Outer High. For what does the sentence of the General Assembly import, or tell them, but this? that they have for these six years been libelling, and persecuting, and punishing their poor brother, without just cause. The General Assembly have virtually pronounced a sentence of Innocence, in favour of Brown. They have clearly acquitted him of the charge of Simony. They have found, that not a stain rested on his character, otherwise they never, would have ordained the Presbytery to put him in possession of his church, "with all convenient speed."

Well, now, will the Reverend Fathers hold out "the right hand of fellowship" to their injured, and now restored, brother? They may; or rather, the imperious mandate is now laid upon them, and they must do so, "agreeable to the laws of the Church;", but although they will, of course, go through the outward ceremony with their "black coats and gravats so white," they, at heart, we doubt not, feel sore, and could wish

him "far enough."

We can test their sincerity, however, in the most infallible manner. And, therefore, we own, we are curious to see whether they will now disgorge or repay to Mr. Brown any part of the stipend they have collected in the manner, and under the circumstances, already stated? Surely, if they have any regard for justice, or Christian principle, they will, at least, repay to him that stipend to the extent of covering the expences he has incurred at their hands. Or as charity, they say, is their great aim and object, perhaps they will immediately, like good Christians, apply every shilling they have received from Rutherglen, to maintain and educate "the poor and needy in that place."

But do any of our readers seriously believe that the Reverend Fathers will do the one thing or the other? Alas! we think we see them shaking their heads, and hear them say, that they know the Established Clergy too well. And yet, for telling these plain and homely truths, which cannot be controverted, a swarm of canting knaves or

hypocrites will, as usual, call us "infidels," &c. &c.

If we were "Infidels," which we emphatically deny, we much fear it would be none of the Reverend Fathers who figured in this case against Brown, that would reclaim us, at any rate. We heartily congratulate him on his escape from his persecutors. He has, at last, covered them

with chame and confusion of face. And in wishing (not irreverently) that his triumph over them may truly be sanctified to him, we cannot but hope, that he will speedily prove himself to be one of the most liberal and independent men in the Presbytery of Gleagow, where such qualities are greatly wanted. We have never exchanged words with him, and only take up his case on public grounds, a strong sense of justice baving, from the first, impelled us to do so, And to shew the Reverend Fathers in the Prosbytery of Glasgow that we really are not the great "infidels" they take us to be, we intend, if spared, to walk out to Rutherglen to hear the ordination sermon of the Reverend P. Brown, though, we admit, we should not go the length of our big too to hear some of the "Simony" libellers, not so much because they are drones, but because we cannot, in conscience, approve of some of their unhallowed actions, of which the above is only a small specimen.

HINTS TO THE ELECTORS OF GLASGOW & LANARKSHIRE. We understand, from a most respectable source, on which we are inclined to place every reliance, that a paction is already in progress in certain "influential quarters" for bartering the representation of the city of Glasgow, and not only of Glasgow, but of the county of Lanark, at the next Election!

We hope the Electors will be upon their guard. And, in the meanwhile, we earnestly advise every one of them to look after the proper registration of their claims, on or before the 20th of next month, at latest.

### SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

This "accomplished" Tory has already diddled his constituents in Perthshire. He got mighty liberal among them during the election; and some of the voters gulped down what he said like gospel. This was the bait he set for them. He promised—pledged himself—to support the claims of the Dissenters to be admitted to the English Universities. But when this question was brought forward last week in the House of Commons, Sir George turned his back on his constituents, and voted with his friend Sir Robert Peel, against them.—Honourable man! Most excellent "representative!" The Tories for ever! Sure they are the very pinks of perfection!

# CASE OF BROWN, THE OLD THIEF-CATCHER AND COADJUTOR OF RICHMOND THE SPY.

In reference to the scandalous case of this perjuned rascal, detailed in our 120th No. and illustrating, as it did, the beautiful impartiality of the Glasgow Justices, we have simply to state to our readers, that we have already brought it under the special consideration of the Lord Advocate, but no thanks to the Glasgow Newspapers, for the whole of them are silent about it, as if they had been enchanted by some magical wand, or as if a padlock had been put on each of their tongues the Clerk of the Peace. However, these things, after all, only the Gazette tell.

## GLASGOW CLIQUE DIALOGUES, No. 3.

- Where is the Clique?—Who are the Clique? No man in Glasgow can tell you."—Vide Argus of 27th March, 1834.
  - " Now, here they are, by gum!"--- Christopher.
  - " I smell them, upon my life!"-Shakepeare.

(For the right understanding of some part of what follows, it is necessary to mention, that Dr. Cleland resigned his situation of City Superintendent, worth £600 per annum, because he found he could not keep it. Mr. Spreul, the City Chamberlain, pretty much for the same reason, resigned his also. The right worshipful Clique had long ago determined on their own man for both situations; but "their Honours," to make the public believe that they were the very paragons of virtue and impartiality, enacted the farce of advertising for Candidates, and the "election," as they called it, we should rather say the juggle, was fixed by their most honourable worships to take place on the 29th of last month. We have certainly no objections to the fearned Gentleman they had so determined on. He is already familiar to our readers, under the cognomen of Necropus John. But as Tom Atkinson (poor fellow!) said of himself on a great Electioneering occasion, -he is "of" the Clique, "for" the Clique, and "from" the Clique, which, In still plainer language, means, that the head, body, and legs of Necropus, with the hall parts and pendiales theremate; belonging, are devoted to the Clique, and, if we might include in a little speculation, we believe that, under the Pathyogram system, Necropus will be transmogrified into a perfect Clique Organ by and bye. He is, however, a fine fellow, and plays well. And now, as Powell would say, we commence the Dramatacky Personacky.)

### Scene 1st .- Organ-Office, Queen-Street.

Enter the Whipper-in-breathless.—I've warned them all. The ewent's rinning down my back like the creesh in a dripping-pan.

Organ-Open that press, and help yourself to a glass of brandy and a

hottle of ginger.

Necropus—If I was in Germany just now, I could take a toothful also, and so could the Bailie: but we'll make it up in the course of the evening, on amore.

Whipper-in--(wiping his mouth after his drink).—The Bailies are all coming: but some of them swore they would never enter the Vine again, on Clique business, for fear of that rascal Loyal Peter.

Organ—No wonder,

Necropus—He surely cannot find us out here, in this back corner.

Organ—Rely upon it, the cheil is watching us as intently as ever he did Richmond the Spy; but, of course, all communication between him and this Office is entirely out off.

Whipper-in—I went to bed the instant I read his last emaching villainous Gazette, and kept my head for a whole day under the blankets,—in sic a stew!—pulse at 120—thermometer at 80.

Organ—Put up with it, my dear Wully, sub silentic. He called the the cackoo, and you the tattling; but we have nothing to complain of, in comparison with our distinguished and honourable friend, Justice Mills.

Whipper-in—But I campot endure this title of Whipper-in. It is sipping me outwardly and inwardly, like a blister of Spanish flies; the very urchins on the streets, as they now pass me by, first laugh, and then may, "there goes the Whipper-in of the Cleekies!" I wish they would rather call me Loyal Wully, for that is a decent title, seeing that all gentlemen are loyal.

Necropus... What a compliment you are now paying to Loyal Peter!

Whipper-in...Hold, my dear John...I see....I see....hat you know, John,
I am sometimes a little dull at the up-taking. Hence it is, that I am so
very subservicat, as you and all the rest know.

Organ-Now, Necropus, allow me to ask, how do you really feel, your-

self, at the Dialogues in the dirty, abominable Gazette?

Necropus—Sore—sore—I do assure you, in the most perfect confidence upon my honour. I never imagined that the creature Mackenzie, (born, though he was, as respectable as any of us,) had the brains or the spirit to have retaliated upon us, the component parts of the Clique, or upon them the Lords of the ascendent, and with such cutting satirical weapons as We are all smote hip and thigh, stump and rump, and the he has done. worst of it, I am afraid, is yet to come; but to me, a man of letters, it is very annoying to have my name associated with potatoe bogles, and murphy traps, especially when I am in the immediate prospect of being, by the blessing of the Clique, made Lord Chamberlain of the City of Glasgow; I cannot express all that I fear and feel at this moment.

Organ—Condole yourself, my dear John; I will write, in my very best style, a splendid article in your praise, and it will appear in the first page of the Organ on 12th June, before the anniversary of the battle of

Waterloo.

(Enter the five Bailies.)

Bailie Lumsden-My dearest dear Necropus, we are just going down to the Council; and I am proud to say, that my respected Colleagues and myself, here present, are unanimous for you, under certain conditions, you know, John, under the rose. I have also been endeavouring to do every thing I can for you with the select committee on offices, but hang it, man, some of them stand "on the neuter ground."

Bailie Fleming—That person, John Douglas, I understand, is to move an amendment, but I will vote for you, Mr. Necropus, if you promise to sup-

port my claim to be the Lord Provost at the first vacancy.

Bailie Muir—And I will give you mine, if you support me as one of the Members for the city at the next Election.

Bailie L.—I know, my dear John, you are favourable to my pretensions

as Lord Dean of Guild.

Necropus - Assuredly, by all manner of means.

Bailie Gilmour-I have really nothing to ask, Gentlemen, being, under Providence, satisfied with my luck in the Glasgow Lottery; but if you again make me ruling elder to the General Assembly next year, I shall be very happy, indeed.

Justice Mills—Are there no civic honours for me? O that Bridewell

case! (Here the worthy Bailie uttered a deep groan.)

Bailie L.—Cheer up, my dear Sir, we will make you, if ye like, the Registrar of Births and Baptisms under the new Act of Parliament.

Bailie F.—That will be a good situation for somebody, at any rate;

but, of course, none but a Cleekie will get it.

(Here all the other Bailies nodded assent.)

Bailie L.-Do you know, John, the reason, we have been somewhat explicit with you is, that that bustling fellow, Councillor Johnstone, who wants to excel the whole of us, has tabled a motion, for prohibiting any of the city servants from interfering with the future Elections; but we will soon kick him and his motion overboard, it being our inflexible determination, you see, John, to adhere to the good "old system," as long as we

Necropus—If you make me City Chamberlain, I can only solemnly promise that I will become more devoted to the Clique than ever; but to save appearances, you are aware that I must act sometimes under the sly.

Baile L.—Of course, John, you will still come here, and help the Organ

Bailie Muir—And write, and say all manner of good things for us?

Bailie L.—And cut up every soul that attacks the Clique.

Necropus-Yes, every soul, save and except Loyal Peter. But I would rather dance on a red het girdle, than meddle with that billy again.

Justice Mills—He is a devil incarnate. I know not how to escape from his clutches.

Scowled at, and stormed at, my burden I bear, And the sweet voice of pity ne'er sounds in my ear.

Bailie Muir-Since you are in such a penitent state, my good Sir, allow me to observe, that the Provost is of opinion, and so is every Gentleman I have conversed with, that it was a great pity, for your own sake, you treated the poor soldier lad, wanting his arm, in the rough way the Gazette represents you to have done, and, perhaps, if now you owned a fault, or made a suitable apology, the party referred to would be satisfied.

Justice Mills—(indignantly)—Me own a fault, Sir, to such a fellow! Me, a Bailie of the city of Glasgow! A Justice of the Peace for the County of Lanark, to own a fault! Do you mean, Sir, to insult my pride, and the dignity of the office I hold? Mind your own affairs, your own bowl-weft,

Bailie Muir!

Bailie Muir—Then you cannot blame the Editor of the Gazette for

drubbing you well.

Bailie L.—Oh, my stars, Gentlemen—this is most unpleasant. of the low Commissioners of Police call me the "Dictator;" but I wish to be the Pacificator; and I entreat you now, my dear Sirs, to take my arm, and to walk down to the Council Chamber, the hour of meeting has arrived.

· (Excunt the Bailies, with the Whipper-in at their heels, to ascertain, and carry back the result of the Election to Necropus, as he did in about two hours afterwards. (See next No. of the Gazette.)

#### MORALITY.

"QUACKS.—Yesterday a fellow was fined in the Police Office, five shillings, for distributing an indelicate Quack hand-bill on the public streets.

Such was the announcement in the Glasgow newspapers the other Now, will it be believed, some of these very newspapers have actually printed and published the Quack's advertisements, and are continuing to do so, and puffing them to the bargain, though these. advertisements are of the most gross and indelicate description, worse even than the hand-bills, which the poor devil was distributing on the streets, in ignorance probably of their nature, for the Quacks generally employ persons of the lowest grade, who are auxious to do any thing for a bit of bread.

Whether, then, was this poor wretch, who was kidnapped and fined by the Police in five shillings, more to blame than the enlightened newspaper Editors, who lend themselves to the Quacks, and allow the columns of their papers to be prostituted by the Quacks with their eyes open?

Shame upon them.—Nor do we hesitate to say, that the newspaper which allows its columns to be so prostituted for the sake of a few paltry. shillings, as the price of these infamous Quack advertisements, ought to be kicked out of society-ought to be "detested, shunned by saint and sinner." In fact, no respectable person, who has any regard for public morals, or for the feelings of his own family, ought to permit

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(Opposite the Buck's Head,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

The Ministers of the Government Churches, lately erected throughout the Highlands, have received at present an addition of £50 to their salaries out of the public purse. Their former salary was only £120, with a Manse and Glebe. The addition, therefore, is handsome in the Ministers of the Crown; but what are the Voluntaries about? It is expected by next year, that endowments with This is a consummation devoutly be extended to all the Chapels in Scotland. to be wished, or rather, devoutly wished. None of the Newspapers have taken notice of this circumstance, as yet.

Glasgow, 23d June, 1884.

## GORBALS LIBERALITY .- NEW IMPOST ON COALS.

Sir, - As you are in the way of consuming coals, you will, of course, be aware, that the Officials of the Barony of Gorbals have lately taken it into their noddles to levy a new impost on the inhabitants, and one, too, which they pretend that the "Gerbals Police Act" authorises them to enforce, and yet they have allowed it to remain a dead letter, ever since the passing of the said Act, somewhere about eleven years since, whereas, the Act itself expires in the short space of three years

"Surely there is something rotten in the State of Denmark!"

Perhaps you can inform me whether the other financial resources of the burgh are now so completely exhausted, that they have thus recourse, at the eleventh hour -(year !) to enforce a farther supply, by levying a contribution on coals?

The object, however, of the present letter, is to point out where these worthics are overstepping their "brief little authority," in so far as they are in the pracsice of charging, indiscriminately, on all coals, whether for one's own consumpt, or for sale, notwithstanding the Act expressly says, that only such "carts or waggons employed for the carriage of coals on sale," shall be levied-the former to the amount of one penny, and the latter two-pence. I know several, with have carts of their own, and who get their coals so driven-not for sale, however, but expressly for their own works, dwelling-houses, &c. and who are, nAgetheless, charged as if they were on sale !

Is this, according to your view, a just interpretation,—or any thing ke the spirit of the Act? If not, please to say how the same is to be legally waded, and oblige, Yours, &c.

An Inhabitant.

Tradeston, 26th June, 1834.

[It is neither according to our view, nor to the spirit of the Act, nor to the interest of the inhabitants of Gorbals. But the "self-elected" in that quarter will pursue their own course, till they are checked by the leud voice of the : .bfie, which we have endeavoured, oftener than once, to direct against them. - Ep. ]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a remittance for Miss Steward from the Reverend D. M.C. She may therefore call for it as soon às she likes. It is entirely out of our power to comply with the request of D. C. jun.

The father of the present Lord Advocate was one of the Judges of the Susreme Court in 1793; and it is quite true he ast on the trial of Thomas Moir of Huntershill.

We believe it to be an undoubted fact, that Earl Grey offered to create our late Provost,

Mr. Rebert Delgreish; a Bayenet, in consequence of his very predent and concillatory conduct,
during the agitation of the Reform Bill; but Mr. Dalgleish declined the honour.

Presuming that H. D. is willing to abide by the truth of his statement, we consent to forward

it to the proper quarter.

No evasion on the part of A. F. will be permitted by us. Surely it is unnecessary to inform "s a Ten Pounder" that his vote cannot be assigned in the way he proposes.

We see nothing illegal in the proceedings complained of by William Johnstone.

G. L. is the last person we would recommend. The Sheriff-Depute, Mr. Robinson, was in France for some weeks.

A riding poney under 18 hands height is only subject to a duty of £1 1s, per annum.

"What penatay (asks Justicia) does an Inspector of Taxes subject himself to, in hood-winking Government?" Dismissal, we should think, from office.

The Scottish Hospital in London was founded in 1665.

It is pretty evident that the poor Nailors at Camelon have been hoaxed, but they will know better nearly.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXII.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834.

[PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Jane 28, 1934.

THE changes consequent on the late "strike" of some of the King's Ministers, are as follows:

Mr. Spring Rice, Secretary of the Colonies, vice Mr. Stanley. The Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, vice Sir Jahles Graham.

Marquis of Conyngham, Postmaster General, but without a sent in the Cabinet, sice Duke of Richmond.

Berl of Carslies Lord Privy Seal, vice Earl of Ripon.

But in addition so these, there is the far more important appointment of the Right Honourable James Abercromby, as Matter of the Mint, with a sent in the Cabinet.

When we remind our readers that Mr. Abercromby is a Scotchman, the son of the immortal Sir Ralph Abercromby; that he sat in Parliament during the palmy days of the Tories, and was one of the few, the very few, that had the courage to beard Castlereagh, and to tell him to his face that he was a profligate Minister, and an enemy to the libertles of the people of these kingdoms, as who that recollects the Mory Alhance, and the frequent suspensions of the Habess Corpus Act, acc. will deny? But, more particularly, when we remind them that Mr. Abertromby was, by the operation of the Reform Bill, returned to Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, on the strength of fill popular principles; and that in Parliament, unlike many Scotch

VOL. V.

renegadoes, he first actually opposed some of the most obnoxious clauses in the Irish Co-ercion Bill; and voted afterwards, in succession, in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for a revision or repeal of the accursed Corn Laws; in favour of Mr. Harvey's motion for a revision of the Pension List; in favour of Mr. Tenyson's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act, or for Triennial Parliaments—they will, we hope, be satisfied with the public character and conduct of Mr. Abercromby, and hail his accession to the Cabinet of Earl Grey, as we do, with the most sincere pleasure.

The inhabitants, including, we are glad to say, the Radicals of Edinburgh, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct, have just made a very decided demonstration in his behalf. For, on Monday, this week, they unanimously re-elected him as Member for that city. The Tories did not shew their faces, or venture on the smallest opposition, knowing that it was utterly hopeless, and would only expose their contemptible weakness. And this, we suppose, is what they call, "re-action," or, "the triumph of Conservatist principles." The senseless sumply !

Besides Mr. Abercromby, other two Scotchmen have been elevated to office under Earl Gray's administration, viz. Mr. R. C. Ferguson, M. P. for Kirkcudbrightshire, now Judge Advocate to his Majesty's Forces; and Colonel Leith Hay, M. P. for the Elgin District of Burghs, now to the Ordinance department. Both are liberals. Of Mr. Ferguson, it is sufficient to say, that he has long distinguished himself as the able and eloquent Advocate of the poor Poles. And Colonel Hay is the individual who brought forward the motion in the House of Commons, for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lordsa motion, we hope, which will soon be carried. There can be no doubt, we think, that Mr. Ferguson and Colonel Hay will be returned again by triumphant majorities of their respective constituencies to Parliament. And these, we suppose, will be quoted by the Tories as additional proofs of "re-action." Aye, faith, it is "re-action;" but of a kind that makes the Tories to weep and to wail and to gnash their teeth.

But amidst these changes, we refer, with a mixture of some concern and pleasure, to the declaration which Earl Grev himself made the other day in the House of Lords. That House of hereditary, shall we say of incurable legislators, still stands in the way of the people. The period, however, we hope, is not far distant, when it shall be reformed, or purified in a proper manner. In the meantime, it rejects almost every liberal measure, (though these, in all conscience, are "few and far between,") which happen to be sent up to it by the Commons. The House of Lords is literally crammed by the Tories. There are few Lords of a truly liberal character within it; and strange as it may appear, the fact is nevertheless undeniable, that the vast majority of the House of Lords, including the Bishops and the Arch-Bishops, hate the Government of Earl Grey, and will never forgive him, just because he carried the Reform Bill; nor can it be doubted, that many of them are still lying in wait, to trip up the heels of Earl Grey, and to advance the Duke of Wellington again, whenever they can get the convenient opportunity. On the occasion alluded to, Earl Grey addressed them in the following words, which speak volumes, and we cannot too earnestly impress them on the attention of our readers, because we are confident, that another great crisis in our country's history is rapidly approaching.

"My Lords (says the venerable Earl) I have been attacked on one side, (unjustly, I think, upon some occasions,) for feebleness and indecision; and on the other. for precipitancy and violence. I have endeavoured to avoid both extremes. I have always felt a deep anxiety, which may, perhaps, have obstructed my course, to avoid collision between this and the other House of Parliament. But, my Lords, I stand here as the Minister of the Crown, before your Lordships and the Country, asking only for a candid interpretation of my motives and actions, and prepared to stand or fall by them. I have concealed nothing which an honest man ought to state; but I am bound to say, that the safety, honour, and usefulness of this House, depend on its acting, not in contradiction to, but in conformity with, the spirit of the age. My Lords, when Napoleon was in captivity at St. Helena, he said to his attendants, 'I have fallen, not in consequence of the combination which was against me, but because I opposed the spirit of the age; and this, too, will be the fate of all the old governments of Europe, if they do not adopt their policy to the necessities of the times.' My Lords, I can declare to your Lordships, that I experience no great satisfaction in occupying my present situation. Give me leave to assure you, that it cannot be very agreeable to me to sit here, night after night, to see arranged on the opposite benches a number of your Lordships, who, I know, whenever called into a division, will decide the question against me."

These emphatic and ominous words of Earl Grey were uttered by him after he had been bitterly attacked by some of the Tory Lords for presuming to institute an inquiry into the enormous abuses connected with the Irish Church. The Tory Lords and Bishops wish to keep the Irish Church as she is,---a mass of impurity, iniquity, and corruption. Earl Grey says, No. She shall be reformed, if I can accomplish it. Nine-tenths of the People cordially applaud his noble resolution in this instance. But the purblind Tories—the hereditary Lords—like moles under the ground, who cannot advance with the light of the living day, now raise the cry from their bigoted abodes, that the Church is in danger! And it is singular that the champions of the Church, whose motto should be peace, are actually talking of war and battle.

There can be no doubt, we think, that there will be an immediate and serious collision between the House of Lords and the House of Commons on this very question of the Irish Church. But if Earl Grey resolutely determines to advance "with the spirit of the age," we shall yet be ready and willing to shoulder our musket in behalf of his Government. And we trust, that there are thousands and tens of thousands who will also be ready to buckle on their armour on the same side—if necessary.

THE CONSERVATIST ALIAS THE GLASGOW TORY FEED.

(Concluded from No. 121, page 7.)

1st.—The Very Rev. Principal M'Farlane said grace. And he afterwards rose and proposed the health of his Grace, the Chairman, eulogising him, in the highest terms, "as a soldier," "an accomplished gentlemen," and "a ruling elder" of the kirk,

(some proof of his proficiency in which will be given afterwards;) "but the Very Reverend Principal, all the while, never said one word about his Grace's pension; nor, by the bye, of his own pension and pluralities, which he enjoys with all the good things of this life, entirely owing to the Patronage of his Grace of Montrose; and as the political affinity of the two Dukes is pretty close, Principal M'Farlane, no doubt, reckoned it "a proud honour" to butter his Grace from head to foot. We wonder if the Apostle Paul, in case he now came to sojourn on the earth, "to seek and to save sinners," would have felt it his duty to eat and drink with 800 Conservatists, and to propose the health of "Lieutenoni: General his Grace the Duke of Gordon," who, as the Very Reverend Principal informed them, "had raised that most distinguished Regiment, the gallant 92d, or Gordon Hihglanders?"

2d.—The Reverend Norman M'Leod of Campsie. was also at the Feed, and "returned thanks." Afterwards, in replying to the toast, "the Church of Scotland," which was drank with all the honours, he took occasion to say, that he attended the Feed with all the devotedness of a leal-hearted and loyal Conservatist." This was a pretty distinct avowal of his Tory principles. But he went on, in "the most eloquent strain," as some of the newspapers report, to defend Holy Mother Church. "She is now (said he) attacked on all sides.—She is assailed by calumny,—rash and reckless hands are lifted The cry of the Infidel, the Rudical, the Revolutionist, the destructionists of all grades, is, rase her, - rase her from the very foundation; let her be swept away from the face of the earth." Now, we have no hesitation in saying, that this last was a most insulting and gratuitous libel, on the part of the Reverend Father. What right has he to couple the name of "the Radical" with that of "the Infidel?" We venture to assert, that the great body of the Radicals of this country, (and they form the vast majority of the whole community), are governed by pure and upright principles, and could give sound reasons for the faith that is within them, which would, indeed, put some of these Conservatists to open shame. But, admitting for a moment, that the Radicals were really the greatest "infidels" on the earth, does it follow, that the Tories, alias the Conservatists, are the greatest saints upon it? Who, such a great Tory and would-be-saint as the notorious ex-Bishop of Clogher? yet, who such a beastly degraded villain? Comparisons, it is said, are sometimes odious; and we stop short, lest, by particularizing them, we should raise the blush on the cheek of some of the Glasgow Tories, who attended this very dinner, than whom, greater "infidels," in the proper sense of the word, cannot be found in this city. We only wish the Reverend Norman M'Leod, or his friend Mothy, would challenge us to name them! But we proceed; emphatically, to repel and deny his statement, that the Radicale of this country, with whom alone we profess to act, ever attered the words which he imputes to them, namely, that they wished to "rase the Church from the very foundation," or to have her "swept away from the face of the earth." We dare the Reverend Norman M'Leod, of Campsie, to condescend on the name of any one Radical, or party of Radicals, who ever uttered such sentiments. And if he cannot, or will not do so,

we fix the lie in his own throat; and address to him these cutting lines of Burns:

"Even Ministers, they has been ken'd,
In holy rapture,
A thumping whud, at times to vend,
And nail't wi' scripture."

The Reverend Father, however, we find, told the company, that "he came from the land of mists and visions," without which explanation on his part, we would have inferred, that he had been conglomorated, or half-seas-over with "Conservatist" wine, when he uttered the above expressions; but charity leads us to think, that in his cool, reflecting, sober moments, he would, or should have said, "The cry of all sensible men now is purify the Church—reform her, in her rotten parts, from the very foundation; let all the drones connected with her be swept away, and let no man be compelled by large to support these drones, contrary to his own conscience, and the word of God."

But we wish to review the sentiments and conduct of the Rev. Norman M'Leod, precisely as we find them. And now we must smite him in a way he little expected. Many of our readers, we hope, have visited the beautiful Glen of Campsie, one of the most romantic spots in Scotland. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Church and Manse of this Rev. Father. Now, in order to show his liberality and high Tory feeling, he actually insisted, some months ago, that the entrance to this beautiful glen should be shut up by the proprietor of it, Mr. John M'Farlane, because it was resorted to on fast days, and Sundays, and he and his kirk session were particularly anxious to keep these days "holy;" as if the contemplation of the works of creation and Providence, by human beings, at such times, was sinful! But one of the special reasons assigned by this pious gentleman for shutting it up, was, that none of the Glasgow inhabitants might break "the Glasgow fast day," by coming to Campsie to see the glen. Now, mark him, he comes to Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 4th of June, to attend this Tory Feed, and he sits, carousing with the Tories, till past 12 o'clock that night, or rather, till an early hour on Thursday morning, that said Thursday being his own sacramental fast at Campsie!! and he goes home reeling in his carraige on the morning of the fast day, which, according to the creed of his Rev. friend, the Editor of the Scottish Guardian, ought specially to be devoted to "holy things." thus we convict the Rev. Norman M'Leod of breaking the fast day set apart by himself, for his own congregation, in his own parish; and we ask, with what grace can such a man hereafter attempt to revile the Radicals as "infidels?" Is this, we ask, the "Conservatist" example he wishes to set before them in his own person? Shame upon the Presbytery of Glasgow, if they don't put him on the stool of repentance for this his own glaring act. But they are all tarred with the same stick: and fowls of a feather flock together; for here comes next:

3d. THE REV. DR. MUIR OF ST. JAMES'S.

His health was drank by his Grace the Duke; and in returning thanks for such a great honour, the Rev. Father stroked his beard, according to his usual habit, and meekly mentioned (we are now quoting from the Courier) that in the establishment of this city, there were 10 Ministers, and about 150 Elders, the majority of whom, he believed, sympathized with, and coincided in the opinions expressed, and the principles entertained by that meeting. Those principles he himself had entertained, since he had been, what might be called, "in the egg,"—a most felicitous and right reverend expression, highly characteristic of Dr. Spindleshanks; or as the Glasgow Argus smartly remarked, if the Rev. Father was thus early "in the egg," he must now surely be a Muir-fool. He pulls the mask, however, fairly off; when he lets the public know, that the Ministers and Elders of the Established Church, in Glasgow, are Tories; and the Radicals therefore will know, whether they can profit by "the word" of such men?

SMUT OF THE DUKE OF GORDON! THE CLERGY AND THE TORIES LAUGHING AND APPLAUDING IT!

. Principal M'Farlane, in puffing his Grace, took care to tell the Tories, that his Grace was also "an Elder of our National Church." But we greatly doubt, after the example he showed at this Meeting, whether his Grace ever read a chapter of the Bible, or sung a Psalm in his own house, in his life. He must have been getting "gloriously fou" about 12 o'clock of the night of Wednesday the 4th of June, for in attempting to get witty, he became absolutely obscene, and used expressions which could not be tolerated in any decent Christian assembly. If they had only been uttered in a Radical company, (our readers will pardon us for the supposition, since the Radicals invariably conduct themselves with decency,) and if they had afterwards been published in a Radical paper, there is not a Clergyman in the whole establishment that would not have referred to it as a proof of the prostitution and deep wickedness of the Radicals. We shall not pollute our pages, as the Glasgow Courier did, by publishing these expressions; but we are well assured by an eye-witness that the Rev. Fathers above named, besides others of them, at this Meeting, seemed all to be vastly well pleased, for they laughed at them very immoderately, which only illustrates the words of Shakspeare-

"Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them, But in the less foul profanation."

Then, in good keeping with the whole business of the evening, his Grace not only once, but twice, proposed the health of his Royal Highness

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Now, if there is a man in England more unpopular,—more thoroughly detested than another, it is his Highness of Cumberland. Yet, next to the Duke of Wellington, this is the man who is the idol of the Tories, just because his whole habits and principles are of the most dark and unhallowed description! Forbid that such a man should ever succeed to the Throne of England. We would far rather see another Oliver Cromwell!

At 10 minutes past 12, his Grace of Gordon vacated the Chair. Henry Monteith then took it. They drank the Immortal Memory of liam Pitt—and they drank to the health of the defeated Tories at ast Election, some of whom were present. But in spite of all their toasts and all their demonstrations, the cause of the Tories is a gone cause. They have fallen never more to rise. And neither Dukes, Priests, Emperors, or Kings, can retard the progress of the movement, or annihilate the spirit of the age. They might as soon say to the swelling ocean, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther." And the Radicals, therefore, without dismay, shall go on conquering and to conquer. But if the Tories are, as they seem to insinuate, to have another feed on the same scale in Glasgow, we hope, that at least 5000 Glasgow Radicals will think it high time to pitch a proper tent of their own in the Green of Glasgow.

## GLASGOW DINNERS-LADLE DUES AND POLICE.

BESIDES the Tory Feed, two other public dinners have taken place in Glasgow, within a few days of each other---one to "the thirteen independent Commissioners of Police," as they have been so called, for voting against the addition of £70 to the Superintendent's Salary-and the other, to the Magistrates and Councillors, for voting for the repeal of the Ladle Dues. We consider both of these dinners to have been got up in the worst possible taste. In regard to the thirteen Commissioners of Police, y'cleped "independent," we may observe, that they are a mixture of Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, not linked together by any common principle, but, on the contrary, notorious for attacking and worrying each other "at the Board," like so many Hottentots; and it seems somewhat ridiculous, that such men should have got "a public dinner" merely because they (at'the best) happened to do their duty on one solitary occasion. They deserved, we humbly think, no extraordinary demonstration of thanks for doing so. constituents, in sending them to the Police Board, had an undoubted right to expect that they would discharge their duty on all occasions; but, in the present case, after the Superintendent had relinquished the addition to his salary, whether with a good grace or not, we need not now say, it showed, we cannot but think, too much of a vindictive feeling towards him to have such a dinner. Then, as to the Ladle Dues: Undoubtedly Mr. William Craig, in particular, deserves very great praise for persevering in his motion to have these Dues abolished, and for carrying it successfully. But there are other dues or impositions in Glasgow, which we would far rather have seen abolished in place of them. For instance, there is the Statute Labour tax, a tax which was originally imposed by the worthy Tories on fraudplent pretexts-and it touches directly the pocket of every inhabitant of Glasgow; whereas the Ladle dues are scarcely felt by the inhabitants at large: they are only felt by some of the Bakers or great Corn Merchants, who, no doubt, will be benefited by the repeal; but we much doubt, whether the inhabitants will get the quartern loaf one penny cheaper in consequence of "the repeal." We rather think the Bakers and Corn Merchants will quietly put the difference into their own pockets. But we shall watch them, and see. However, it was surely a piece of devilish irony to invite the Reformed Magistrates to attend this dinner, seeing that they had previously mustered in a body, as

they can do, by the bye, on any occasion, and ledged regular Protests against the legality of Mr. Craig's Motion! As Judey O'Bralloghan would say, "sure their honours spit is your pretty little faces, and now you are going to feast them on turtle soup and claret." But their (protesting) Henours saw their position before, the hour for dinner arrived, and they seut "an apology," but not through the Organ! Bless their dear little souls,—their absence, we understand, was good company. How are ye off, Cleakies? Not for soulf, or for statute labour money—but, for Ladle Dues?

## THE GLASGOW WATER COMPANIES' TRICKS AGAINST THE INHABITANTS—IMPOSITION! IMPOSITION!!

It is as we lately predicted. The rich selfish proprietors in these Glasgow and Cranstonbill Water Companies have "combined," have laid their heads together, and raised the rates, particularly on the poorer class of inhabitants, for the current year, to a considerable extent. We are perfectly astonished at the apathy shewn by the inhabitants to this business. Surely they don't understand their own intereste, or are "stultified" at present by some strange apell ar inflatuation. The other day, when the poor Superintendent of Police's Salary was attempted to be raised to the paltry sum of £70 per annum, they had twenty or thirty Ward meetings, and passed keen, thundering Resolutions, denouncing it as a Job; and it is undeniable that these Resolutions had the effect of putting an end to the thing, whether it was a Job or not; yet now, when the rights of every inhabitant in the city, man, woman, and child, are invaded, in the most important matter of human life,---viz. good, cheap, wholesome water, involving, moreover, in a pecuniary point of view, a sum of not less than £10,000 sterling per annum to the inhabitants, they seem to be utterly indifferent about it, They seem to be perfectly contented to submit to the imposition, for an imposition of a very barefaced and disgraceful nature, capecially after what recently took place in Parliament, we, without hesitation, pronounce it to be.

Is it possible, that the inhabitants, at large, are afraid to quarrel, with a few rich men? One grand simultaneous movement of the inhabitants would soon bring these fellows to reason. But that is not the way of putting the question. The direct and simple way of putting it, is, will the inhabitants of a great city like this, tamely allow themselvas to be imposed upon, and that, too, by a handful, we repeat, of rich fellows, seeking after their own interest, in the most capricious, arbitrary; and barefaced manner?

Men of Gotham! What are ye about? Are ye sleeping, or waking? If waking, then wipe the dust immediately from your eyes, and says whether ye are contented to be saddled, and taxed, and kicked like beasts of burden?

If the city is not in commotion, on this very subject, within the next 48 hours, we shall only say, that the inhabitants thereof never deserve to get one drop of water to quench their thinst, or cool their tongues! Will no one stir? Where now is John Douglas? Where 's the Press?

Bailie L.—And cut up every soul that attacks the Clique.

Necropus—Yes, every soul, save and except Loyal Peter. But I would rather dance on a red het girdle, than meddle with that billy again.

Justice Mills-He is a devil incarnate. I know not how to escape

from his clutches.

Scowled at, and stormed at, my burden I bear, And the sweet voice of pity ne'er sounds in my ear.

Bailie Muir—Since you are in such a penitent state, my good Sir, allow me to observe, that the Provost is of opinion, and so is every Gentleman I have conversed with, that it was a great pity, for your own sake, you treated the poor soldier lad, wanting his arm, in the rough way the Gazette represents you to have done, and, perhaps, if now you owned a fault, or made a suitable apology, the party referred to would be satisfied.

Justice Mills—(indignantly)—Me own a fault, Sir, to such a fellow! Me,

Justice Mills—(Indignantly)—Me own a fault, Sir, to such a fellow! Me, a Bailie of the city of Glasgow! A Justice of the Peace for the County of Lanark, to own a fault! Do you mean, Sir, to insult my pride, and the dignity of the office I hold? Mind your own affairs, your own bowl-weft,

Bailie Muir!

Bailie Muir-Then you cannot blame the Editor of the Gazette for

drubbing you well.

Bailié L.—Oh, my stars, Gentlemen—this is most unpleasant. Some of the low Commissioners of Police call me the "Dictator;" but I wish to be the Pacificator; and I entreat you now, my dear Sirs, to take my arm, and to walk down to the Council Chamber, the hour of meeting has arrived.

(Excunt the Bailies, with the Whipper-in at their heels, to ascertain, and carry back the result of the Election to Necropus, as he did in about

two hours afterwards. (See next No. of the Gazette.)

## MORALITY.

"QUACKS.—Yesterday a fellow was fined in the Police Office, five shillings, for distributing an indelicate Quack hand-bill on the public streets."

Such was the announcement in the Glasgow newspapers the other week. Now, will it be believed, some of these very newspapers have actually printed and published the Quack's advertisements, and are continuing to do so, and puffing them to the bargain, though these advertisements are of the most gross and indelicate description, worse even than the hand-bills, which the poor devil was distributing on the streets, in ignorance probably of their nature, for the Quacks generally employ persons of the lowest grade, who are anxious to do any thing for a bit of bread.

Whether, then, was this poor wretch, who was kidnapped and fined by the Police in five shillings, more to blame than the enlightened newspaper Editors, who lend themselves to the Quacks, and allow the columns of their papers to be prostituted by the Quacks with their eyes

open?

Shame upon them.—Nor do we hesitate to say, that the newspaper which allows its columns to be so prostituted for the sake of a few paltry shillings, as the price of these infamous Quack advertisements, ought to be kicked out of society—ought to be "detested, shunned by saint and sinner." In fact, no respectable person, who has any regard for public morals, or for the feelings of his own family, ought to permit

Dalrymple, is better entitled to a Pension, than even the renowned Dr. Cleland, for she saved the life of two Rotten Burgh Bailies, in the year 1794, when they were reading the Riot Act, up two stairs, in the Goosedules.

Bailie Muir—In order that this Pension business may not break in upon our conviviality, I humbly take leave to suggest, that it be remitted to the consideration of the Select Committee on Offices, as usual.

Whipper-in-I second that motion, and crave, that the Lord Chamber-

lain should favour us with a song.

John sang, "I was the boy for bewitching them,"—in famous style.

The Organ—Here suggested "a renewal of the covenant," in the shape of fresh lemons, cold water, rum, and sugar.—John gave the order to Powell, not without counting the cost.

Necropus—(making the punch.)—By the bye, my dear Bailies, you have

forgot to tell me, when I must enter on the duties of my new office?

Bailie L.—On Monday first. Dr. Cleland will not wait another day

for us.

Councillor T-n-nt—You know, John, you must superintend the erection

of the shows, at the approaching Glasgow Fair, a la Cleland.

Necropus—O'd that will be a famous ploy for me and you, Charlie, and the Ruglen Clerk, and the Organ, and what think ye of Cockie-leere-law?

Bailie Gilmour—I hope the shows this year will do credit to the Reformed Constituency; but there must be no rowley-powley black jock work permitted.

David R-b-rts-n—Tuts, Bailie, if ye encourage Lotteries on a large scale, I am sure ye may permit them on a small one, only once in the year,

at the foot of the Saltmarket.

Geo. Cr.wfrd—Come, now, let that flee stick to the wall. I beg the favour of a short stave from the Organ. He sang sweetly, as follows:

'Twas on a Monday morning,
And in the month of June,
That Johnny, by the Glasgow Clique,
Was made the Chamberlain.
For Johny was their darling,
Their darling, their darling,
O! Johny was their darling,
The Young Chevalier!

The Whipper-in here volunteered the old Jog trot stave,

A very good song; Very well sung; Jolly companions every one!

Sam. Sutherenden—I say, my Lord John, when you pay the city accounts, I hope you will take a liberal discount, but not put it in your own pocket, as was falsely alleged against Dr. Cleland.

Necopus—Let me alone. I will mind number one.

Sam:—But you should know, and I, as a friend hereby inform you, that you have many other very delicate and important duties to perform, that perhaps you don't anticipate. I therefore beg to call your attention to the following beautiful, and highly flattering article concerning you, in one of the very best and ablest of our Glasgow papers. Sam reads as follows:

"We have a new Master of Works, or Chamberlain, and a new Warden. We would thank the former, (that is you, my Lord John) to exhibit in the ancient cemetery, a little of that taste which has gained for him imperishable laurels in Trans-Molendinar regions!! We would thank the latter, as new besoms proverbially sweep clean, to provide himself with a

uncel of besoms and scavengers, and rummage about in the corners of the Church Yard, and the nooks and recesses of the old Gothic building. If

he has any nose, he will soon find out what we mean."

Bailie L.—I rise, and call you to order, Sir,—that is a nasty libel,—a most unnatural beastly association of ideas against my esteemed, worthy, and learned friend, Necropus John, now the Lord City Chamberlain: it ought to be burned by Thomas Young, the hangman: and I must insist that a most ample apology be now made.

Necropus was silent!!!

Mr. W. Gray—How do you like, John, to have it said, that you "gained imperishable laurels in the Molendinar burn?"—Eh?

Sam:-" Regions" I said.

W. Gray—Well, be it so, worse and worse—"in the Molendinar regions!!!" And then to have your name associated "with a parcel of besoms and scavengers!!"—in the "nooks and recesses of the old Gothic building!!!"—My conscience! Have you "any nose," John? Can you really stand this?

Necropus.—Not well. It has sent, I feel, a very particular halo around

my office already.

The Ruglen Clerk.—I am very clear it is a libel at common law, and in support of this opinion, I would refer to the case, The Deacon of the Weavers against the Provost of the town and burgh of Auchtermuchty.

Whipper-in—I concur with my noble friend, Ballie Lumsden, in saying, that there never was such an abominable libel against a learned man. It must have been written by that infernal scum, Loyal Peter. O, the dirty blackguard. I could stick him with my aunty's beetle just now, in a dark corner. I will swear it was written by him, and by none other—so help me

Admiral Pattison—Stop now. This is a bloody carnation shame. Give the devil his due,—Will you not, gentlemen? Therefore, I here say, on my veracity as Bailie on the River and Forth of Clyde, the finest in the world, that while I believe Loyal Peter may be severe and waggish now and then, I am positive he is incapable of writing such an article. No, blow me tight, he displays much better taste, and is a gentleman perhaps superior to any of us, much as we eternally think of ourselves.

The Organ—My eye! What a fuss! Yes, give the devil his due, gentlemen, as my friend, the Admiral, has just now so emphatically said in your hearing. I wrote the article! And what is more, it was published in the very first page of your own Organ, which I have the honour to conduct, on the 12th day of June current, and Necropus himself knows, that he revised the proof-sheets, (as he has frequently done before), and expressed himself perfectly delighted with the article at the time, never suspecting but that it was intended as a bona fide compliment by me to him.

(This produced a mighty sensation.)

Necropus—But I see the thing now in a different light.

Bailie L.—My sang, the case is totally altered. It was really a compliment, John, after all. But, (turning round to Mr. Weir) you dare not write any thing against me in that style, Sir, or I would soon put out the breath of the Organ, feggs! I wish I could put out Peter's breath as easy.

The Whipper-in—Well, I could have sworn, but now I will swear without hesitation, that it is a most beautiful article, from the construction just put upon it, by those whose opinion I implicitly follow in all things.

Sam: Southerenden.—This just illustrates what Loyal Peter said, viz. that Weir was the cuckoo—and Lang the tattling.

Bailie M.—Order! Order!

The Whipper-in-As my friend Necropus has happily digested the ar-

ticle of my adorable friend, the Organ, I now crave a particular humaes, and, unacquatomed as I am to public speaking. I give, without farther preface, and in his own words:

"Imperishable laurels in Trans-Melendinar regions" to Necropus John,

"Lord Chamberlein of Glasgow," Hip! Hip! Hurrah! Sam. Southerenden—(rising)—I say, Sir Bailies, I have a little bit of business now with you, and I ask, what the deuce are ye doing about the affairs of the Town's Hospital? Come now, give me a plain answer, else I shall inform my friends "the Reporters" upon you, with whom, you must know, I wish to stand on the best of terms, as you may see by an elaborate article written and signed by me, and duly published in the last Liberawtor.

The Bailies looked at each other—and arose to depart. We cannot describe the scene which followed. Necropus thought it high time te call for the bill of reckening, and paid Powel £1 5s. 3d. for the whole

afternoon's entertainment.

O the Clique, the Clique, And, O the Clique, the dearies, Such a fine Clique as this, Excels all whigmalseries. Here they go up, up, up, And here they go down, down, downy, And now they go backwards and forwards, And then they go round, round, roundy.

Do our readers really wish us to continue the Noctes Cleakiana? If so, we shall endeavour to make the next somewhat smarter, for we are conscious we are rather dull in the noddle at present. But Powell can help, us to plenty of pepper, if we only visit him.

#### THE CITY CHURCHES.

A Motion has been brought forward in the Town Council by Mr. Douglas. that the City Churches shall be available as occasion hereafter requires. for the public meetings of the inhabitants. And considering the great want of accommodation for public meetings in Glasgow; considering that the inhabitants have been taxed for the erection and support of these Charches, we see no good reason why the inhabitants should not be permitted to enjoy the use of them, for secular and ligitimate purposes. The saints, however, alias the bigots, set on by the established clergy, and some of the cauting Tories, resist this motion, just because it is of too liberal a caste for them. They dread all popular public meetings. They look with a sort of "pious horror," at the movements of the people. Hence their cry is, that "the house of God" will be profaned by such "unholy things." And the mere announcement of the motion itself, is regarded by some of them, as proof positive, of an atrocious design, on the part of "infidels" and "republicans," to pull down "the throne and the alter!" This may do all very well, if intended to play on the fears of a few old pious women. But the Almighty, in his wisdom, has imposed various temporal, as well as spiritual duties on his rational creatures; and it is repugnant to the spirit of his benign decrees to entertain the thought for a moment, that a man will be punished in the world to come, simply for entering the precincts of a church, with the intention of properly discharging any of these temporal, or it may be, spiritual duties, as, for instance, the consideration of the question, whether the connection between Church and State ought to be maintained. Do the bigots mean to say,

that it is a sin for any person to enter a church on any occasion, except to hear the "established" clergyman reading a Pealm, and expounding the word, as is frequently done, in some bombastic, metaphorical, or drivelling

common-place manner?

This, we admit, is rather a grave matter. But it is really amusing to us, to see the face which some of our Tory neighbours put upon it-men who care as much for religion, in the proper sense of that word, as the greatest infidels that ever crawled. For instance, there is our very particular friend, Wee Mothy of the Courier. One would think, reading some of his articles on this very question, that of verity he was a saint of the very first magnitude; and that no Minister or Elder of "our National Church" could excel him in "prayer or praise," yet he can take his glass and enjoy his joke, and something else, on the Sunday, and still he passes off as "the leader" of the church party in Glasgow, certain Reverend Fathers not hesitating to address public epistles to him, beginning with this endearing style, "My dear Sir."

But, in order to chagrine the Tories; in order to affront them, if possible, out of all opposition to Mr. Douglas' motion, we beg to state the following fact, which all, indeed, who resist the motion, whether they be saints or sinners, are hereby left to digest in the best way they are able. We state, then, this extraordinary, but positive fact, that during " the Radical war," as it was called, in 1820—during the hey-days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh—during the progress of the horrid Spy System—when the blood of the poor starving Radical Reform Weavers was literally sucked, the whole of the "Established" Clergy in Glasgow consented to place their Churches at the absolute disposal of the "local authorities;" and two of these Churches, in particular, viz. the Tron and St. George's, were actually occupied for days and nights with the Yeomanry and Glasgow Sharpshooters, and we declare, we saw some of the Sharpshooters with our own eyes, playing at the cards and other games within the precincts of the said Churches.

Did the "Established" Clergy,-did the Glasgew Torice, complain in those days, as they now do, "of the desecration of our City Churches," not, be it observed, by quiet civilians, but by troopers, and companies of armed soldiers, brought together on the specious pretext of keeping down insurrection and rebellion? If, then, the "Established" Clergy, including the hypocritical Glasgow Tories, cannot deny these things, and we dare them to do so, we ask, with what face can they now, in the year 1834, resist allowing the use of these Churches to the ultizons, for meetings of a proper, and constitutial, and beneficial nature to the community at large, particularly, when these meetings, in all probability, will be presided ever by tome one or other of the Magistrates, who, we imagine, will take all possible care to preserve peace and decorum. There can, we are sure, be no more sanctity in the walls of a Church, than in the garments of a human being. It is the inward feeling of the heart that forms the essence of true religion. And, on the whole, we trust that Mr. Douglas will press his motion to a division, at the very first meeting of Council, with Muccess.

#### GORBALS ELECTIONS.

Mr. ORD, one of the City Councillors, has, we are glad to say, intimated a proper Motion on this subject; and there will be a Meeting about it immediately.

THE Title page and Index of the 4th volume of the Reformers' Gazette will be ready on Saturday, the 2d of August, - Price One Penny.

#### HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.

On the motion of Mr. Maxwell, who, whatever he may have done in other respects, has always shewn himself to be the sincere friend of the poor weavers, the House of Commons have appointed, not without opposition, a select Committee of its number, to inquire during the present session into the condition of the weavers, and to report whether local boards should be established to adjust or regulate the rate of wages on a fair and equitable footing. This motion was ably seconded by Mr. Gillon, and by Sir Daniel Sandford, who spoke at considerable length on the subject, but, as usual with Scotch matters, the London reporters dispatch the whole in a few lines. Mr. Cobbet also took part in the discussion, and he refers to the deplorable state of the poor weavers "so eloquently and pathetically described by the Hon. Member for Paisley;" and as Cobbet is not much addicted to the flattering of others, we view this as no mean compliment on his part to Sand-We wonder if the wiseacres among us will continue to say that Sir Daniel has turned his back on the working classes? only fair to add, that Mr. Ewing also supported the case of the poor weavers, though we wish he had done so in a more decided tone. We shall probably recur to this subject.

#### THE GLASGOW QUACKS VERSUS THE GLASGOW. AUTHORITIES.

Who, we desire publicly to know, keeps the Trades' Hall in Glasgow, or has the control over it? We ask this, because we remember the use of it was refused by some one, two years ago, when it was most respectfully solicited for a social political purpose, whereas now, within the last ten days, we understand it was thrown open for six or seven successive evenings, to give a fellow of the name of "Fraser from Johnstone," an opportunity of "lecturing on the Hygean principles," in other words, to give him an opportunity of puffing Quack Moat, and his vegetable pills, for which, of course, the fellow would be paid by the Quack, more handsomely than a newspaper advertisement. We are assured, but can scarcely believe, that two of the Glasgow Police Officers were stationed at the door. And we should like to know, whether for the purpose of doing honour to the Quack himself, or watching the movement of any of his hearers, who, we are happy to be informed, were miserably few in point of numbers, a fact which speaks for the good sense of the inhabitants of Glasgow. But if the Police were there at all, we think they should just have pounced upon the Quack himself, and taken him and his "Hygean System" to the Police Office; and on the following morning, in virtue of a sentence of the Sitting Magistrate, they should have marched him up to the Bridewell, there to be kept at hard labour for the space of 60 days.

We hope the Superintendent of Police will take this hint, and attend to the better disposal of his officers for the future; otherwise some of the "Independent" Commissioners may take it up. And we hope the keepers of the Trades' Hall, for the sake of public decency,

in not allow that beautiful edifice to be polluted by Quacks again.

ild be white-washed immediately.

#### THE QUACKS-THE INFERNAL QUACKS.

Our readers know, that we have laboured incessantly for many months, to rid society of the infernal Quack Doctors, or rather, the illiterate blood-sucking, murdering scoundrels, that have so long prowled in this city,—entrapping the poorest and most ignorant class of the inhabitants, with whom alone they succeed in making victims, day by day. And to the eternal disgrace of the Newspaper Press, it has lent us no aid. Thank God, we are never discouraged, when we take up any affair resolutely. And now we have very great pleasure in informing our readers, that we are at this moment in communication with the Crown Lawers, and expect that some of these Quacks will be taken up and tried one of these days, before the High Court of Justiciary, on a criminal charge, if not of murder, at least of wilful fraud and imposition on the lieges. We have no doubt whatever, that an intelligent Scottish Jury will, on their oaths, bring in a verdict of And we are well assured, that the highest punishment which the Court of Justiciary can award for such crimes, will be applied. One or two such examples will rid Scotland of the whole Quacks together: and at any rate, the evidence developed on the trial will open the eyes of the public to the atrocious system pursued by the Quacks, and the names of some of them will probably become as execrable as those of Burke and Hare, who were hanged, as our readers will remember (and hanging was too good for them), a few years ago, in Edinburgh, by order of the High Court of Justiciary.

#### RICHMOND'S ACTION.

We have been ready with the other witnesses for the last two months to proceed to London to confront the villain Spy in his precious action of damages, about which he at first talked so big, through the columns of the Glasgow Courier, &c. But the bloody infamous villain, like all real cowards, seems now afraid to come to the scratch, knowing, we suppose, the nature of the evidence in store for him and some of his masters. He might, being the pursuer, have brought the case to trial, if he was so inclined, ere now. But if he does not do so in a short while, we must open out upon him in another form, and promise that we shall give him no quarter.

#### POLLOCKSHAWS JUSTICE.

Sir.—I am surprised at you for not attending the Police Court in Pollockshaws, to take notice of Mr. Hector's proceedings in the Burgh Court, for I am persuaded there is room in your *Gazette*, to stop his unjust conduct, and you will oblige,

A POOR READER.

Pollockshaws, June 16th, 1834.

[Does our Correspondent really think we can be every where at once? If he has any well-grounded complaint against Mr. Hector, he might surely take the trouble of sending it to us.—Ed.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

£23 11s. have been received by us on account of the prize money of George Adamson, which his widow will get on calling, deducting the necessary expense.

Mr. Pettegrew's certificate will be forwarded.

We shall be glad to receive the promised communication of "a Member of the Northern Yacht Club.

Cisin."

J. M. is throwing away his money to no purpose.

John Russel, we find, died before William Clydesdale. Therefore the confliction on which the Monument was to be erected goes mow for nothing.

Few individuals will covet the position in which J. Frazer of Johnstone has placed himself. Sir Heary Parnel holds no office under the present saministration.

The Stage Coaches between Glasgow and Edinburgh generally run the distance in five hours. Nothing has been stated by "A Burgess" to induce us to after the opinion foundarily expressed. Castle-Toward belonged to Mr. John Campbell previous to the time Mr. Kirkman Finlay admired it. quired it.

quired R.

We decline to decide the reference made by C. D. and F. M'M. because it is of much toe sporting a nature for us. It should be sent to the Editor of Bell's Life in London.

The Justice who decided against W. F. jun. must be an idot. Why is his theme not forwinded P. An answer was returned to George Robertson at Alertic long ago.

We cannot insult our readers by the incoherent rhapsody of "a True Gaul."

There are twenty-sens English Dukes, exclusive of the Engli Family.

George the 4th visited Ireland in 1821.

All the old paper Frecholders have still their votes reserved to them by the Reform Att during that lives.

An the one pages received.

An the one pages received the perition of poor widow M'Kendrick in the 74th year of her age. There must be gross partiality somewhere in that Hospital.

The ineed of X.—Rothsiania—and an Under Graduate, do not suit tis.

Mr. M.D. is wrong.
Instead of repuking the Reverend Mr. Thomson of Paisley at the bar of the Synod, we think the Old Light Burghers should have deprived him of Mr license for his confidence. The

the Old Light Burghers should have deprived him of his license for his etestidalous conduct. The Paisley bodies must surely be desperate fond of him.

We understand the feeler put out by the Editor of the Scottish Guardian poits well. The black goats are as subning as bid Nick; but we are watching to see what Muir of St. James's does with the Declaratory Act, and me shall, of course, frustrate the "new conspiracy," if possible.

We have a letter from Mr. Hume, M. P. respecting Peter Campbell, Cooper, who made the Mux for the King two years ago, and we should like to see him as soon as possible, who made the Mux for the King two years ago, and we should like to see him as soon as possible. The Conservative feed, was forgerly A Bailie and, we believe, Superintendent of Streets in Glasgow. This phould shawer the query of a reader.

L. What tanks a Cairten and the price of the quartern loaf remains the same as it was six mostly ago?" No other cause, we believe, can be assigned for the rise, but the greed of the Coin-desiers. Some of them have been speculating to a great extent, of late, and others of them have become bankrupt.

A. T. who writes from Edinburgh, is informed, that we do not think he has any pull against the Sheriff Clerk of that place for not intimating to him the decision, and it does not appear to us after the Sheriff Clerk was bound to do no.

"Toby" is too nice.—We see no harm in the dominie getting his marriage published.

"We wish to see Archibald Spence Again.

We wish to see Archibald Spence Again.

"Can any solvent person, by employing a licensed auctioneer as his clerk, and entering in said auctioneer's books every artiple as per advertisement, appraise or sell his own goods by auction, whilout any risk or penalty?"—No. He would subject himself to a penalty; and as this question has been submitted to us for a particular reason, from Paisley, we have seen the authorities at the Stainp Office, who confirm the abswer just given by us.

If the regular bathers in the Green think that the digging and carrying away of the sand is a giverance, or an athorance to them, we recommend them to send a respectful Petition on the subject to the Provist and Magnetrates, who will likely inquire into it.

A lodger's trunk cannot be legally pointed or sold for the debt or rent of his landlord.

If if any thing is stoken from a lodger out of his room in his absence, is the people with whole he stops accountable to him for its value?" This depends entirely on the fact, whether these was any tinduce negligence on the part of the lodging-house-keeper.

We never stated that no stamp was required for a Bill under 45. A stamp is required for twenty Bill under 45.

We never stated that no stamp was required for a Bitt under \$5. A stamp is required for bristy Bill bearing a sum of \$2 and upwards; but none is required for any Bill under \$2. Mr. Rae's suggestion will be taken up in our next.

"Senex" will perceive that we have forestated him. He writes in a style which pleases us very much, and we shall be glad to hear from him occasionally.

Letter from Cambusians, about the narrow contracted feeling in that quarter, will appear (if possible) in our next, with a note to it for the edification of Dr. Robertson, &c.

Mr. Bell with hear from tha about the Poor's Rivies.

We negret we are shighed to pulspose the letter from Barrhead, as also the one about the Volumetaries and Church of Scotland; they are in types, and will appear next month.

Mr. A. M'F. will see us soon, we hope.

Por the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the

Gazette, published this morning.

"The told and 124th Nos. of the Gazette will be published on Saturday morning, the 2d August, 1854.

· Land Milliand

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS. ..



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834. [PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 2, 1834.

ALL our readers, we suppose, are already aware of the circumstances which led to the rather unexpected resignation of Earl Grey; and it is unnecessary for us to trouble them with any observations about it.

No man, and assuredly no Statesman, is, or can be wholly free of errors and faults. Nay, we believe it would be scarcely possible, even for an angel from heaven to govern this country to the satisfaction of all the different parties in it. Therefore, it is not surprising that Earl Grey had his enemies and detractors.—But whatever may have been his faults, and we do not stand up to defend them, we can have no hesitation in recording it as our most sincere opinion, that taking him, all in all, Earl Grey has been, without exception, one of the most able and enlightened Ministers that England has had for many centuries. His Reform Bill, imperfect as it may be, was worth ten thousand Waterloo victories. And we doubt not, that his name will go down to posterity, as one of the most illustrious Statesmen in English History.

Of his successor, Lord Melbourne, (we fervently wish he had been Lord Durham,) it would be premature, as well as presumptuous, for us to offer any opinion at present. But we may be permitted to indulge the confident hope that the Administration of which he is now the head, will advance in right earnest with the spirit of the age, otherwise the country will soon get rid of it.

VOL. V.

The Toxies, of course, were in great glee when the resignation of Earl Grey was first announced. The fools imagined that the rod of power was again in their grasp.—They are now deplorably chop-fallen; but when the devil comes to gather his own chickens, they will get preferment, we dare say, but not till then.

As it is, the country, we have no doubt, will give the Administration of Lord Melbourne "a fair field and no favour;" which, in fact, is all that any liberal Administration ought to ask or to receive.

## GORBALS MEETING AND JUGGLING.

In consequence of a Requisition, numerously and respectfully subscribed, Bailie Paul convened a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Gorbals on the 8th ult. "to consider the present state of the municipal affairs of that Barony, and whether proper and efficient steps should not immediately be taken with the view of securing to the inhabitants the right of electing their own Magistrates, agreeably to

the principles of the Burgh Reform Bill."

Such was the terms of the requisition, and none surely but the Tories—the enemies of all Reform, could possibly object to it. On the face of the thing, it must appear strange to every reflecting man, that a place like Gorbals, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants, should have been wholly omitted in the Burgh Reform Bill, while places of much lesser note were included in that Bill. Accordingly, when this omission was noticed last year, some time before the Bill was passed into a law, we were instrumental with others in rousing the attention of the inhabitants to the circumstance, and the result was, that Bailie Paul was deputed by a public meeting of the inhabitants to proceed to London, for the purpose of getting the inhabitants fairly included in the provisions of the Bill, like their neighbours in Glasgow. Bailie Paul returned from London in the course of a week or two, and reported to another public meeting of the inhabitants, that he had seen several very influential Members of the Government; in particular, Earl Grey, and the Lord Chancellor, who had expressed their regret that it was then too late, owing to the advanced stage of the Bill in Parliament, to make any alteration on its provisioms, so as to embrace Gorbala; but that both of those Noble Lords, satisfied of the just claim of the inhabitants, had given to him a distinct pledge or assurance to the effect that a Bill would specially be brought forward for the benefit of Gorbals early in the next Session of Parliament—in other words, that the self-elected system should be swept away in that place, and that the inhabitants should have the clear and independent right to elect their own Magistrates.

This announcement of Bailie Paul's gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants. They were quite delighted with his exertions for them in London. They passed a vote of thanks to him. They, in short, rested quite satisfied on his assurance, that Gorbals would be free and emancipated from the fangs of the self-elected "early in the next Sersion of Parliament." We participated, we confess, in this exulta-

tion. We rejoiced, that the death-knell of the self-elected was so distinctly rung by the Chief Magistrate of the Gorbals, on such high

authority—the authority of two of his Majesty's Ministers.

Baille Paul's speech, narrating his mission in London, and the pleage he had received from Lords Grey and Brougham, was published. It went the round of all the newspapers. It even attracted the notice of Lords Grey and Brougham. But, lo! in a short time thereafter, Mr. Phineas Daniel, who had in the interim been appointed Secretary to the Royal Burgh Commission, published a letter, on the written nuchority of Lords Grey and Brougham, which he had received, wherein they both declared that they had never made any such pledge to Bailie Paul of the nature alleged by him!

This now placed the matter in an awkward position. We offer not opinion at present on the long correspondence which ensued between Bailie Paul and Mr. Daniel, though we are quite prepared to do so, if necessary. We confess, however, that the moment this correspondence made its appearance, we began to fear that the inhabitants of Gorbals were diddled in some quarter or other; but still we thought it prudent to hold our tongue, till we saw whether any movement would really be made for Gorbals "early in the (then) next Session of Parliament"—these being, we beg our readers to observe, the very words used by Bailie Paul last year; and about which there can be no mistake.

It struck us that if Bailie Paul should still cling to the pledge; and if he saw that no Bill was really introduced for Gorbals "early" is the Session—he would, of his own accord, call a public meeting of the inhabitants, and urge them to co-operate with him in demanding the faithful performance of the pledge from his Majesty's Ministers. This, we thought, was the clear course he would have taken for his own character. To be sure he now pleads that he did not like to call any public meeting, lest the Burgh Commissioners, who were then sitting, should take offence. But the Burgh Commissioners did not give him the pledge. They had, in fact, nothing to do with it. They were the mere servants of the public sent to collect information over the whole country for the use of the Government; and it was their superviers, Lords Grey and Brougham, with whom Bailie Paul had alone; or at least principally to do.

He convened, however, no public meeting of his own accord. He wrote no letter, that we are aware of, to Lord Grey or to Lord Brougham, demanding, in respectful language, the fulfilment of the pledge, which would, at all events, have satisfied us that he was acting on a consciousness of having received it. He saw the Session of Parliament meet, and nothing whatever proposed for Gorbals. He saw the Session advance month after month; and still nothing whatever done for Gorbals: its name not even being once referred to, example on a solitary occasion, when, if we mistake not, a caving hypowritical petition was presented from the Magistrates of Gorbals in favour of Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill, thus showing that these Magistrates could stir in behalf of the precious Bill of Sir Andrew, while they did not deem it prudent or convenient to stir in behalf of the just rights of

their own constituents, which one would think ought to have inter-

ested them the more immediately.

In these circumstances—the Session of Parliament rapidly gliding away,—the pledge remaining as if it had never been given;—and the self-elected system going on in its full glory,-we thought it high time, in conjunction with a few others, to arouse the inhabitants of Gorbals once more to a proper sense of their political rights. that purpose, a series of Resolutions were prepared, with the view of being adopted by the Meeting. These Resolutions narrated the facts originally stated by Bailie Paul about the pledge. This was done for the purpose of getting at the bottom of the business, or ascertaining, in a distinct and authentic form, how the facts really stood; for it was intended that the Resolutions, if passed, should be forwarded to the Government; and if the Government acquiesced in the narrative of the Resolutions about the Pledge, Bailie Paul, as a matter of course, would have been triumphantly exonerated by the inhabitants of Gor-Then, the Resolutions went on to declare, what had never been done at any previous meeting, that the inhabitants of Gorbals should have a right to elect their own Chief Magistrate or Provost, with four Bailies, a Treasurer, and 15 Councillors, instead of only three Councillors, as at present. But, on the other hand, if (as was reported) the Government, on the recommendation of the Burgh Commissioners. determined to annex Gorbals to the city of Glasgow, the Resolutions next bore, that in that case, the inhabitants of Gorbals ought to have a right to elect a fair proportion of the City Councillors, the number from the Gorbals not being less than 12. The reason why that number was fixed upon was this:--There are five municipal polling places or districts in Glasgow, each of whom return six Councillors; and there being two polling places in Gorbals by the Parliamentary Bill, it was thought natural and reasonable, that the like number of Councillors should be returned from these districts, six each, in all twelve. We hope we have made this last principle, on which the Resolutions were based, quite intelligible. Then, there was a subsequent Resolution, putting it to the good sense of the inhabitants of Gorbals whether they would not prefer to be annexed at once to the city of Glasgow, and to have all the rights and privileges competent to its citizens, or whether they rather preferred to remain on their present. we had almost said degraded footing?

Having gone into these details, for particular reasons, which will appear immediately, we think it scarcely necessary to remind our readers that there is a pretty little nest of Tories still in the Gorbals. We have been endeavouring to root them out since the days of Bailie James Martin; but we find we must have another tough battle or two before we can finally extinguish them. However, we have no more doubt of being able to do so, than we have of our own existence this moment. For the truth only requires to be brought to bear

upon them with a little energy, and then they are finished.

In any event, the Resolutions above alluded to would have been unpalateable to the Tories; and they were equally unpalateable to other parties, afraid of any collision about the *Pledge*. We knew, in

fact, that an attempt would be made to get the Resolutions smothered at the Meeting; but we had no idea that this would be attempted in the very artful way it was done. The opponents of the Resolutions mustered strongly. They had not the courage to deny, for that would have shown the cloven foot too palpably, that some Reform was absolutely requisite for Gorbals. But when the resolution declaratory of the right of the inhabitants to elect a fair proportion of the City Councillors in the event of Gorbals being joined to Glasgow was read, they struck in, and raised the clap-trap cry that Gorbals should be made independent of Glasgow; and by this high-sounding, yet senseless cry of independence, as applicable to the real circumstances, they attempted to thwart the Resolutions and whole proceedings of the Meeting, pretty much after the fashion of that Arch-Tory, Sir George Murray, who attempted to defeat the Reform Bill on the plausible pretext that the franchise should be extended, he in his heart all the while abhorring any extension of the franchise at all. The object of the Resolutions, however much they were twisted and misrepresented by these opponents, from sinister motives, were plainly calculated to destroy the dominion of the self-elected in Gorbals, at any rate; and on that ground alone, they were entitled to the support of every genuine Reformer. They did meet with the support, we are happy to know, of a decided majority of the Meeting, and this, we hesitate not to say, would at once have been determined if any other person but Bailie Paul had filled the Chair. But it was quite evident that his whole feelings were in favour of the amendment. He first either could or would not decide on the shew of hands. But, to bring the division on both sides more palpably before him, those for the motion took the right side of the room, those for the amendment the left. Still he could not, or would not declare on which side lay the majority, even in the face of a statement of one of his own colleagues in the Magistracy, who had been appealed to, that "the Motion was carried by a decided majority." Then the parties in favour of the motion, conscious of their own strength, proposed to retire to an adjoining room, and that both sides should be counted seriatim by tellers previously appointed; but after they had so retired, Bailie Paul, who remained in the Hall, where the opponents of the Resolutions also remained, appointed, it seems, another person altogether as teller for the whole, who had the advantage of counting those in favour of the amendment, and in the knowledge of the amount of their numbers, he came out to the other room, and overhearing the numbers counting there (he did not count one of them himself), he went back and reported to Bailie Paul that the votes on both sides were equal—155 for the Resolutions. and the very same number for the amendment! On the face of the thing, this looks like trickery. For it is just barely possible that at a public meeting of three or four hundred individuals, the promoters, and the opponents, of that meeting, should be so nicely balanced as to be equal; but it was demonstrated to Bailie Paul that this could not be the case in the present instance, because several gentlemen came forward whose veracity cannot be questioned, and stated, nay proved, to him, that the numbers for the motion had not been all counted

when his teller carried the above report to him, and that the numbers for the motion were, in point of fact, 168, instead of 155. Still Bailie Paul held that the report of his own teller was conclusive: and yet he would not give his casting yote as Chairman, on the one side or other. A scene of uproar and confusion ensued, which it is needless, indeed it would be difficult for us to describe. The meeting broke up without any useful result. The Resolutions, though not negatived, were not carried; and this was precisely what the opponents of the Resolutions in their hearts wanted. We wish them joy of their tactics; but they will not crow in the same manner for six

months to come, we warrant.

We are persuaded that many individuals voted for the amendment in sheer ignorance of what they were about. We now wish to open their eyes a little, in the hope that they will be able to understand their true position much better, if they ever attend another meeting in Gorbals again. Let them not be deceived by the clap-trap cry of Independence. Independence! the fools; why, what did the Resolution, on which that cry was raised, amount to, but this-that if it was the determination of the Government to join Gorbals to Glasgow, they should have a right to elect a fair proportion of the City Councillors? But the opponents of the Resolutions, these sticklers for independence, for sooth, would not so much as even recognise such a principle; and in attempting to negative the Resolution, they virtually wished, though they, of course, did not venture to state the fact in so many words, that Gorbals should still continue in its present blessed state of independence, that is to say, they are to have four self-elected Bailies and three Councillors sent over to them from Glasgow, for the Magistrates of Glasgow, be it observed, are at this moment the Patrons of the Gorbals! And thus, the self-elected system, we again repeat, is what the fools call Independence!

We have gone into these details, perhaps at greater length than the generality of our readers wish, from a desire to recal the inhabitants of Gorbals to a sense of their own proper interest. They have been amused and tickled with the statement by the opponents of this Meeting that really no time has been lost, and that the Report of the Burgh Commissioners will be forthcoming in the present month of August.—We greatly doubt this. We shall, indeed, be agreeably disappointed if that Report makes its appearance before next year, next Session of Parliament. And even when it does make its appearance, we entertain a strong belief that it will recommend the junction of Gorbals with Glasgow, on terms less favourable than these Resolutions demanded. In that case, what will the opponents of the Resolations say for themselves? They have, in the meantime, prevented the voice of public opinion from reaching the ears of the Burgh Com-missioners, as well as the Government.—They have, on that ground, much to answer for. But when the inhabitants perceive, as we are sure they ultimately will, that they have been circumvented out of. their just rights by tricks and stratagems, what will they say to these, opponents? For our parts, we already look upon them with pity and contempt; yet we shall not cease to do every thing in our power to. destroy the self-elected system in Gorbals, with all its abominations, root and branch.

JUSTICE MILLS Versus THE GLASGOW BARBERS! "Seven Barbers of Glasgow were placed at the Police bar on the Ilth inst. accused of shaving on Sabbath morning. On the Bailie inquiring if any of them pleaded guilty to the charge, the first Barber asked where was his accuser? 'I am your accuser,' said the Procurator Fiscal. 'Did you see me shaving on the Sabbath?'-- 'No.' Well, I'll tell you the truth: I have shopkeepers on Sabbath who have not time to attend on Saturday evening: I may as well do it before breakfast on Sabbath as after 12 o'clock on Saturday night.' The next Barber said he did not shave on the Sabbath till he knew it was an offence. A female of the party said she did not shave; but some persons who took an interest in her, as she was a poor widow, came in and paid a halfpenny to be allowed to shave themselves. Mills said, they might as well work at mason or carpenter work on Sabbath; and it could not be allowed. The next time they came' before him either for shaving after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, or any time on the Sabbath, they would be fined."—Glasgow. Chronicle.

The London Spectator, after quoting the above paragraph from the Chronicle, says:—"This is a specimen of the absurd pharisaical regulations which Sir Andrew Agnew and his followers would fain introduce among the Christian people south of the Tweed, in defiance

of decency and cleanliness."

Now, we of the Gazette have a few words to say by way of clencher. Is it true that Justice Mills consented to preside at one of the public meetings in Glasgow against Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill? If so, how can he reconcile his conduct, on that occasion, with his subsequent conduct, as evinced in the above case in the Police Office? 2dly, Is it true that his Honour frequents the Royal Exchange Rooms' on Sunday? If so, with what decency can he fine the poor Barbers for giving a clean, quiet, and lawful shave on the Sunday morning?—Does his Honour never use the strap on the Sunday morning himself?

We hope the "Organ" will answer these questions; but, at all events, the Glasgow Barbers should send us a good pair of razors to enable us to shave his Honour the Justice, as we promise to do, if he

inflicts the threatened fine upon them.

#### SIR D. K. SANDFORD.

When Sir Daniel Sandford left Glasgow to attend his Parliamentary duties in London, we had occasion to know that his health was far from heing in a satisfactory state. He addressed the following letter to the Provost of Paisley on the 4th ult:—" Sir,—I regret much that my medical attendant, whose certificate I enclose, considers a change of air, and immediate retirement to the country, absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health. I have struggled against sickness and debility almost ever since I came to town, with the

earnest desire of discharging my duty towards my constituents until the close of the Session; but as application to the business of Parliament, even were I to remain in London, would now be impossible, I

hold myself justified in asking leave of absence for one month."

We need scarcely say, that we quote this letter of Sir Daniel Sandford's with much concern; but we quote it also for the purpose of expressing our indignation at the heartless conduct of his enemies in crowing over it in the manner they have done in the columns of the Glasgow Chronicle. We tell these enemies of Sir Daniel Sandford, that they have a miserable chance, indeed, of raising themselves in the estimation of upright and honourable men by rejoicing, as they have virtually done, at the sickness or distress of a political opponent. Our prayer is, that Sir Daniel Sandford will yet be spared to see every one of them bumbled in the dust; and that, in spite of all the predictions to the contrary, he will long continue to be the honoured Representative of Paisley. But although he should be compelled to retire from the representation of that place on the morrow, we are sure he would carry with him the sincere wishes of every liberal man worth naming, for his health, happiness, and prosperity.

Mr. James Oswald was also unwell, and obliged to leave his Parliamentary duties for some days. The Correspondent of the Glasgom Chronicle might with equal decency have attacked Mr. Oswald. But Mr. Oswald, we are happy to learn, has recovered. And so, we

fervently trust, will Sir Daniel Sandford.

ONE HUNDRED POUND BEQUEST BROUGHT TO LIGHT! On the 4th February, 1811, we find that the late Mr. and Mrs. Waddell of Stonefield put into the hands of the late Rev. Dr. James M'Lean, of Gorbals, the sum of £100, "to assist the Heritors in building the new Church, Gorbals, on condition that the annual interest thereof was mortified, or given to one or more decayed inhabitants of this parish (Gorbals), Mr. and Mrs. Waddell reserving to themselves the power of nominating, during their lifetime, the person or persons who shall enjoy the benefit of this mortification, and conferring on the Kirk Session of Gorbals the right of said nomination after their death."

We have got into our hands a copy of the original memorandum of agreement on the subject, and the above are the precise words of it.

The Rev. Dr. M'Lean, who could not be a very poor man, since he died leaving some twelve or fourteen thousand pounds sterling, contrived to get his own sister, "Mrs. Elizabeth M'Lean, wife of James Bankier, to enjoy the benefit of this mortification during her life." But she is long ago dead; and so are Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, and the Rev. Dr. himself. But the extraordinary matter is, that the Rev. Doctor's son, alias the lusty boy, has drawn the interest of this meney from the Heritors of Gorbals for some years, and nobody knows what he has done with it; at least, we have made inquiry, and the Kirk Treasurer assures us he cannot properly tell. We therefore call upon the Rev. Mr. Turner, and the Kirk Session of Gorbals, to attend to this matter for the future. They are indeed bound to do so; and to see that the annual interest is faithfully given, in the words of the

donors, "to one or more decayed inhabitants of this parish." They will be pleased, at the same time, to recollect the concluding injunction laid upon them by Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, namely, "that in future, when applications are made to them for this benefit, a person or persons of the name of Waddell or Macfarlane, other circumstances being equal, shall be preferable."

We protest, therefore, against the interference of Dr. M'Lean's son in this matter: and if the Minister and Kirk Session of Gorbals do not honestly attend to it, we shall see, and make them personally re-

sponsible for it, in a way they had better avoid.

## MURDOCH'S WILL.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

"We understand the Magistrates and Ministers of the city, as Trustees over the sum of £5000 bequeathed by the late James Murdoch, Esq. for teaching poor boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, have succeeded in purchasing three commodious flats in St. Andrew's square as school-rooms and chambers for the teachers; and that the balance of the sum bequeathed has been invested in terms of the will of the donor, in the purchase of an eligible and improving property in the immediate vicinity of the city."

[We were the first to call the attention of the public to Mr. Murdoch's will, and now we need only say, that we are right glad at the

above announcement.]

#### GAS EXTORTION. ·

THE Proprietors of the Glasgow Gas Works have been diddling the citizens at a pretty rate for some years back—in a way utterly at variance with the Act of Parliament, under which these works were originally erected. We shall go into the details next month.

#### CITY CHURCHES.

THE motion of Mr. Douglas, noticed at length in our 122d No.—that the Reformed Town Council, who have the control of the City Churches, should allow these Churches to be used on all fit and proper occasions for public meetings of the citizens, by whom they were? built and paid for, has, we are sorry to say, received the go-by or re-1 fusal of this said Reformed Town Council for the present, and that," too, on the most sanctified pretence, as if, forsooth, a meeting in a Church on a week day, peaceably conducted, as such meetings gene-" rally are, amounted to an act of horrid profanation. The Dissenters, we are happy to know, are above this sanctified pretence. They reckon that it is their duty to accommodate their fellow creatures for' a good purpose on every occasion; but the holy men in the "Establishment," like the monks of old, wish to retain their own cloisters to themselves, afraid, we can only suppose, of the progress of truth and reason, always unpalateable to monks or bigots. Why, the other day, the King and Queen of England attended a Musical Festival, in the finest; and perhaps the most venerable Church in the whole world, we

mean Westminster Abbey, and this being telerated, nay encouraged and patronised in "high places," are the "lower orders," we ask, (speaking in the most submissive terms,) not to be trusted in their own Churches, for a civil, and it may be a patriotic purpose? We hate the hypocrisy that was manifested in the discussion of this motion, if in truth it received any fair discussion; but we are glad that Mr. Douglas, nothing daunted, intends to bring it forward soon again.

For the Motion.—Mesers. Douglas, M'Gavin, Ure, C. J. Tenant,

Bankier, Beith, Dennistoun, M'Gregor. 8.

For the Amendment.—Messrs. Lumsden, Gilmour, Muir, Fleming, Paul, Graham, Campbell, H. Tenant, Ord, Hope, Mitchell, M'George. 12.

#### PENSION TO DR. CLELAND.

Some of our Reformed Town Councillors have shewn the cloven foot much too early for their own reputations; and the sooner their lurking Tory propensities are exhibited to the full glare of the public, the better, we have no doubt, it will be for the community at large, for the community seldom tolerate political apostates for any length of We could scarcely have believed it possible that within eight months after their election, any one of the Reform Councillors so called, would have ventured to bring forward a proposition for a Pension to Dr. Cleland, and to defend it on the jesuitical grounds they have done. It may be all very true, indeed we do not deny, that he was very "serviceable" for a length of years to the defunct Tory Cor-We remember that he scowled at ourselves very particularly in the year 1820, when we put forth all our pristine vigour in support of an Address from the citizens of Glasgow in favour of Queen Caroline, the persecuted wife of George the Fourth-a woman that every heartless Tory in the land would have worried to death. We shall never forget the conduct of Dr. Cleland on that occasion, assisted, as he was, by Gilbert Watson, then Banker and Bailie, but now Collector of rates in the Police Office. We thank God that we have lived to see these Tories humbled-not that we have any spiteat them individually, but because the whole country was overrun and cursed by them. In reference to Dr. Cleland, we must say, that if he rendered "valuable services to the late Corporation," he received "valuable payment" out of the city funds, in return for them; and now that his services have been dispensed with, the idea of giving him a Pension from these funds, appears to us not more scandalous to the parties moving it, than insulting to the citizens at large. The Tories. alone, and a few mongrel Whigs, will be of a contrary opinion-not a. doubt of it. But nine-tenths of the citizens of Glasgow, we are sure, would rather put their hands in the fire than subscribe to a motion for any pension whatever to Dr. Cleland. They would as soon subscribe for a pension to that "poor old man," as Admiral Pattison called him, Laurence Craigie, Eeq. Collector of Taxes.

The worthy Councillor who brought forward the motion for this seion to Dr. Cleland, and persisted in it, was Mr. Andrew Mac-

george, Writer. He was "cordially seconded" by the foresaid Admiral Pattison, who, immediately before his election last November, affected the utmost concern at the very idea of being associated with a single Tory in the Town Council! These gentlemen were supported by three others, viz. David Hope, Henry Paul, and Henry Dunlop.

We beg leave to hipt to Bailie Paul, that he had better not attend any more Public Meetings of the Inhabitants of Gorbals, and attempt to gull the ninnies there by his bossted principles of "liberality." We like to judge of a man by his actions, and not by his mere sounding expressions; and therefore we ask, does this vote, and the other, which we have this day recorded against him, prove his "liberality?"

As for Henry Dunlop of Craigton, who used, if we mistake not, to mount the Reform Hustings on the Green, and spout to the people, we have only at present to say, that he had better throw himself into the arms of the Tories at once, than continue his late devious courses. But we shall watch him for a month or two longer, before we think of handling him like William Dick.

It is but fair to add, that the fellowing voted against the Pension : -Messrs, Gilmour, Lumaden, Mills, Douglas, Ure, Ord, Beith M'Gavin, Mitchell, Craig, Brock, Huthison, Johnstone.

# WILLIAM DICK ON THE SUNDAY MORNING!!

An! William, William, what is this we have now to tell about you? He went down to take a dip in the salt-water at Helensburgh two weeks ago; but some wicked wags from Glasgow enticed him into public-house; and the spirit having moved him, they made him to sing like a lintey, on the Sunday morning!

Now, if William was a private individual, we would not have said a word about this; but in respect he was a Maynooth petitioner, and a great advocate of Sir Andrew Agnew's godly Bill; and in respect further, he is at this day an Elder of one of our Established Kirlis, we ask, was it not a very great sin and a shame for him, the Laird of Lumloch, to conduct himself in this way "on the Sunday morning?" It is almost as bad as the turning of his coat, after he left the Radical Hustings at Thrushgrove, 29th Oct. 1816.

We hope some of his friends will look after him, the next time he goes to Helensburgh, for we are assured that the pious people there do not like to be molested by "feu Elders," in particular on a Sunday morning. But what will the Kirk Session at the College say to this?-Perhaps William thinks he may do any thing "on the coast," after the example set to him at the Conservatist feed by the Rev. Dr.

Norman M'Leod of Campsie.

On Sir George Murray's late Vote in the House of Commons against. the Dissenters.

There never was a Candidate yet upon earth, With pledge more pliant than Murray at Parth; Yet there never was Senator less in a hurry. ...In the House to remember these pledges than Murray,

## THE QUACKS-THE INFERNAL QUACKS.

SHALL we never get rid of these vagabonds?—O yes, we are hewing them down pretty rapidly. It is the vile, selfish, prostituted Newspaper Press that only enable them to keep up their heads, and to parry off our blows; but we shall shame some of these newspapers out of their infamous line of conduct, in relation to these Quacks, or we shall make them as notorious as the Quacks themselves, till they sink in the estimation of all good men. See now, how we shall bring some of these worthies in collision with each other. Within the last two or three weeks, a young man at York lost his life, we should rather say, he was, in all probability, poisoned or murdered, by swallowing a large quantity of Quack Moat's infamous pills-which the Quack describes as "the never-failing cure for all diseases incident to the human A Coroner's Inquest (we wish we had some proceeding of the same sort in Scotland) was immediately convened, and they, on their oaths, like Jurymen, brought in a verdict of Manslaughter against the Quack's coadjutor, or agent, at York, who was apprehended, and committed to take his trial at the following York Assizes. Thanks to the English newspapers, they, unlike their Scotch brothers of the broad sheet, open out occasionally against some of the Quacks in right style; and in the paper before us, called Old England, the transaction at York is thus described: - " A verdict of Manslaughter was returned last week against one of the Agents of Morison and . Moat's pills, by whom they had been administered in immoderate quantities to a young man in small-pox, who consequently died. against the Agent, the verdict is perhaps sufficiently strong, but no term can be too harsh, and no punishment too severe, for the wretch who practises on the credulity of his fellow creatures, and sacrifices the health and lives of thousands to his insatiable avarice. The basis of these pestilent preparations is gamboge, a highly drastic and irritating purgative."

The Glasgow Herald was the only newspaper in this quarter that gave free scope to the publication of the above case at York; and we are proud to acknowledge that the Herald never has allowed its columns to be polluted by any infamous Quack advertisements, for the sake of a few shillings as the price of that advertisement. But we regret to say, that the same thing cannot be said of any one of the other Glasgow newspapers. They, in fact, are all guilty more or less of throwing open their columns to every unprincipled Quack, no matter who he may be, that comes to Glasgow, and sends them an advertisement; and thus their columns are prostituted—their readers are insulted: for what man of virtue would allow his family to read some of those abominable advertisements, if he could help it? But, worse than all, the ignorant, and more easily-deluded part of the public, are actually imposed upon in consequence of the publication of such advertisements. It has been well observed, that if there were no resetters of stolen goods, there would be no thieves. In like manner, we say, that if there were no dishonest newspaper puffs, there would be few, if any Quacks in existence. It is the press, and it chiefly, that brings

these vagabonds into repute. You will see some of the newspapers. for the sake, we can only suppose, of a few shillings, directing the attention of their readers, in the most unblushing manner, " to the advertisement in another part of our columns," (such is their hackneyed phrase,) about the "valuable pills" of the British College of Health; or to the "celebrated" Dr. such-a-one, "just arrived from a Continental tour, and may be consulted," &c.; whereas these learned and patriotic newspaper Editors, as they are sometimes called, knew all the while, or ought to have known, that the vagabonds they were thus bringing into notice, were, to say the least of them, rank impostors. Nay, to such a degraded pass have some of these newspapers brought themselves, by these advertisements, and so very "accommodating" have the Quacks found them, that we could point out several instances, where the Quacks actually invented or fabricated (forged would be the better word,) certain paragraphs, as if taken from these newspapers, while, in point of fact, there was no foundation whatever for them; and yet these learned, honest, and patriotic editors, remained perfectly quiet, as if afraid to quarrel with, and lose, such

good customers!

It is probable we shall raise the ire of some of these "patriotic" newspaper gentlemen for writing this very article. We care not; nay, we shall be very contented to submit to all their wrath and contumely, if we can only be the means of affronting them henceforward out of their villainous Quack advertisements. But we cannot close this article, without expressing our astonishment, in particular, at the conduct of the Glasgow Liberator,—a paper which, from its very title and professions, ought, more than any other, to protect and guard the working classes from the filthy and dangerous nostrums of these vagabonds; and especially ought this to be the duty of the Liberator, since it is chiefly from among the working classes that the Quacks prowl and make their prey. Yet there is not a paper in Glasgow—we might say in the whole kingdom—that has thrown itself so much open to favour these Quacks, as this Glasgow Liberator!!—In fact, it looks as if it were the hired advocate and defender of such impostors. For many months back, yea, week after week, its columns have been filled with forged, and fabricated, and most nauseating advertisements, which we can bardly think would be inserted without payment—and pretty good payment too. But there is this aggravation in the matter, that these advertisements have been pressed on the attention of the public, and absolutely recommended to their favourable notice, by puffing paragraphs, either written by the Editor of the Liberator himself, or by some person or other for whom he is, of course, responsible. They could hardly overlook the case of Manslaughter at York above alluded to; and so they inserted it in one part of the Liberator, of date 12th July; but in that same paper, and under the head, "Notices to Correspondents," there appeared the following choice little morsel:--" We have no objection to a brief discussion on, and a fair statement of facts, for or against the medicinal virtues of Morison's Pills, that might be useful to our readers; but we are persuaded that no danger, at least, attends the free use of that medicine, although it was otherwise viewed in the case at York."!!!

What was this but a puff in favour of the Quaeks?—What was it but an attempt to take the sting out of the case of Manslaughter at York. And then, in the face of the clearest evidence, to say, that "no danger, at least, attends the free use of that medicine!"—i. s. the Quack's infamous pills!!! Why, we begin to wonder whether Quack Moat himself be not the conductor of the Liberator. Of this we are presty sure, that that illiterate vagabond could scarcely have written such a favourable "notice" of himself—the case at York staring him at the time so palpably in the face. We had almost forgot to add, that on the day this "notice" appeared, the columns of the Liberator were graced with two or three (good paying?) Quack advertisements!

And what is the effect of those puffing paragraphs in the newspapers? The effect, we hesitate not to say, is the robbery of the poor and ignorant by a set of mercenary Quack scoundrels; and the destruction of human life, to the bargain. We could state hundreds of cases to prove this, which have fallen under our observation, since we began first to watch and expose the scoundrels. But we take the case of a poor weaver at Paisley, whose name we can give, if challenged to do so; but we wish to spare his feelings in the meantime by the publication, if we can help it. This poor weaver had a sick child; and seeing the "extraordinary cures" said to have been performed by these Quacks; seeing how they were recommended by this very paper, the Liberator, in whom he pinned his faith,-came to Glasgow the other day, and went to the establishment of one of these Quacks in George's square, carrying his sick boy along with him. The Quacks first tried to squeeze 20s. from the poor father. He could only scrape together 10s. which they took from him; and have ing put the boy through one of their "operations," he expired within . five minutes afterwards. The poor father had thus the miserable satisfaction of carrying his dead boy home to Paisley in his sems that afternoon. And from the investigation that immediately afterwards took place, we have no hesitation whatever in expressing our solemn belief that the poor boy was literally murdered. We refrain, however, from going into any farther particulars of the case at present, because we know for a certainty that it is at this moment under the consideration of the Crown Lawyers; and we entertain a confident expectation, that the Quacks will be speedily tried and convicted before the Supreme Criminal Court.

Verily these newspapers have much to answer for. For we repeat, that but for them, the Quacks never could have had any footing in Glasgow. We shall, however, labour zealously, grudging no obloquy that may be thrown upon us, till we fairly affront the one, and finally extirpate the other from society.

#### RICHMOND'S ACTION.

STRANGE as it may appear, we are actually not in a condition to report any farther particulars, as to this villain Spy, and his London action of damages. Whether he has been bought off or not, we cannot tell. But Mr. Test ought certainly to make some public explanation in his Magazine, next month, and we trust he will do so.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### CHURCHMEN Versus DISSENTERS.

San,—Relying on your valuable paper being open to Churchmen, as well as to Nonconfermists, by inserting the under-mentioned, it will perhaps let some know what they never knew before.

We see that the Members belonging to the Secssion are the most loud against grants given by Government to uphold Church or Ministers. Now, how does it become them to state, that mensy granted by Government for the support of the Church, is unscriptural or immoral, when they, at the same time, receive from Government, £25,000 \* for the support of 123 Ministers of that body, and 242 of other christian denominations is Ireland, besides £2000 for the same purpose in England? They ought first to east the beam out of their own eys, before they try to pluck the mote out of their brother's,—and I think, Dr. Heugh, or some other advocate of separation, belonging to the Secssion, ought to have brought a motion, at the meeting of the last Synod, to petition the English and Irish Secssion not to receive any of the money granted by Government to Dissenters, as they considered it not a holy Church, that would sanction or receive any money, from the State, for that purpose, and us Church-people would see how far Veluntary Church principles would go, when it affected themselves.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CHURCHMAN.

[Our Correspondent, in a separate letter, expresses his fear that we would not publish the above, thinking we were bound, neck and heel, to the Voluntaries. He is wrong.—We are always open to fair discussion. His letter, we hope, will be satisfactorily answered by some of our Correspondents, on the opposite side, seek month. In the meanwhile, we must record it as our decided conviction, that, whatever may be the case in England or Ireland, the Dissenters of Scotland do not touch one single farthing of public money for religious purposes.—En.]

#### CHURCH-YARD MONOPOLIES.

Sta, - That your Gazette is pre-eminenty useful to individuals, and the public at large, requires no proof—and in this quarter, where it is much read, nothing is more common than to bear the observation, "Weel, that Gazette man is a wenderful chiel, he kens every thing." I therefore beg to trouble you with the follewing case for your opinion, as it is important to many of your readers. Lately, I was called to perform the duty of interring a near relative, and in the course of making the necessary arrangements, I was advised to apply to a Society in Paisley, into which I might be admitted as a Member, and furnished with a mortcloth, for the very moderate charge of seven-pence. - With this advice I accordingly com-On the day of the interment I was informed, that unless I stripped the coffin of the Painley Society's mortcloth, before entering the grave yard, I would have, uswertheless, to pay for the Neilston parish morteleth. This, if law, I considered was neither equity nor justice, especially as the only mortcloth belonging to the parish, worth using, would only cost about 10s. 6d. I therefore, in spite of consequences, entered the grave yard with the Society's mortcloth on the coffin t but after the coffin was lowered into the grave, the Sexton of the parish came forward, and, among other charges, demanded 2s. as fees for the Parish mortcloth. To this I demurred, but in a few days afterwards, I received an official note from the Treasurer of the Parish, intimating, that unless payment of the said fee of 2s. was made, a prosecution would be raised against me. Now, I do not blame the persons to whom I have alluded, but surely the practice of exacting money for that which was never sought nor obtained, merely because it is said to be "the law," is certainly blameworthy. Whether it be law or otherwise, I

know not, but you do, and were you to state so, it might oblige, not only your readers here, but elsewhere. I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

CORNELIUS M'MENEMY.

Barrhead, 18th June, 1834.

We find it was decided by the Court of Session, in the year 1756, in the case, the Heritors and Kirk Session of Kippen against M'Laws, that the Kirk Session of a Parish have the sole right of keeping morteleths, and letting them out for hire within the Parish. And this decision was confirmed in a subsequent case, viz. Beveridge v. Bayne, July, 1765. The law, therefore, is against our Correspondent. But we think it high time that such a law ought to be altered, for what is it but a monopoly? This, indeed, is one of the practical grievances that the Dissenters ought to take up; and, on the score of justice, not to say any thing of expediency, it is surely rather hard to make a poor man pay 2s. for what (as in this case) he could have got for seven-pence. - ED.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No decision has yet been pronounced by the House of Lords, on the claim of Mr. Hope John-stone to the Anandale Peerage; but the Lord Chancellor seems favourable, and we think Mr. J. will carry it.

Inquiry must be made, before we can adopt the statement of W. G .- It rests, to all appearance,

anyuny must be made, before we can adopt the statement of W. G.—It rests, to all appearance, on a very slight foundation.

We shell take up the atrocious proceedings in the case of Walter Parlane, prisoner in Paisley jail, in our next; and we shall expose the scoundrels who conspired against him, as they deserve. Never was there such roguery.

The Marquis of Bute had nothing to do with the appointment of the Sheriff.

All that we can say to D. F. jun. in the meantime, is, to watch the party as closely, yet as prudently, as he can; but all doubts will be removed after the 20th curt.

Mr. J. D. is blameless, for aught that appears.

Does the stupid for the Calder suppose that we will dance after him and his trumpery affair?

After considerable trouble, we have ascertained that Captain E. Brownrigg died in March, 1821. It is therefore unnecessary to write to the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. M'Laren is Chaplain to the Highland Society, Glasgow.
We would rather decline the offer of A. D. because we are satisfied he could not perform it is

the easy way he imagines.

Sir Windham Carmichael was an extravagant fool; and we have no pity for a man that could

dissipate £12,000 in a year.

Dr. Lee, of London, declined to accept the Professorship of Midwifery in Glasgow College, though we have the best reason to believe, that it was actually placed at his disposal.

The fact, that the Glasgow Sharpshooters had their head-quarters in St. George's Church, in 1820, is undeniable.

Mr. Henry Monteith has raised no action of damages against ua.—He, the Lord Harry! an action of damages against us!!—Pooh!
Our old friend at Greenock may send up when he likes. Surely the Cutler at Paisley never concocted the dirty paragraph against Sandford, which we read with loathing.

George M'Kinlay should stand out against the Trustees.—He has the best of it.

We are sick of M'A., and beg he will never bother us any more, otherwise we shall nail him to the counter, like a bad shilling.—We mean to say, that we shall Genetic him properly.

The Constable only acted in the proper discharge of his duty—therefore he has nothing to fear

James Samuel, at West Arthurfie, is evidently a tool in the hands of others. We advise him to

abandon the Quacks as early as possible.

We do not relish the last lines of W. M.N.—still, we shall be glad to have something better

from him again. From mm again.

A reader of the Gazette at Perth, is informed, that Mr. Leckie, the Agent there of Quack Moat, was a Dominie at Duntocher two years ago. We know him well; and certainly he has no right to assume the airs he has now done, of being "a landed proprietor," &c. But these Quacks

never hesitate to tell lies.

We thank Mr. James Anderson for his letter. A meeting of the Political Union would have been called, if the obnoxious clauses in the Coercion Bill had not been withdrawn. We attend to

his other suggestion.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was established in 1727.

Sir William Rae was created a Baronet in 1804.

Por the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the assite, published this morning.

The 125th and 126th Nos. of the Gazette will be published on Saturday morning, the 30th

August, curt.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXIV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834. [PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 2, 1834.

PARLIAMENT, it seems, will be prorogued in a day or two. The atrocious Court-Martial clauses, in the Irish Coercion Bill, which originally damaged the fame of Earl Grey's Administration, have been withdrawn; and the modified Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons apparently with the acquiescence of its first most decided enemy, Mr. O'Connel. The Irish Tithe Bill is yet in progress, but it will be carried this Session, in all probability. No measure affecting the general interest of Scotland seems to have occupied the attention of Parliament; and this, at best, has only been a barren and unprofitable Session to those in this part of the Island.—Some of our Scottish Members would doubtless be the better of a little castigation from their constituents when they come back among them—

" With professions honey'd o'er with lies."

In Spain, where a civil war now rages, the *Priests* are catching it in right style. The Holy Inquisition, of which the greater part of the Spanish Priests were prime agents, has been sanihilated—and a decree has gone forth, at the instance of the people, that the immense revenues which these Priests had acquired by fraud and bigotry, shall be appropriated to the legitimate purposes of the State—an example which ought to be imitated and celebrated with rejoicings throughout Europe.

There are no other news of any consequence.

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### TO OUR READERS.

We are much gratified by the numerous letters we have received, encouraging us, some of them in the most energetic terms, to go on with the proposition broached in the 121st No. of the Gazette, of starting a real Radical Newspaper. We are quite serious about it, if we get a sufficient number of Subscribers; and therefore hope, that all our Friends who really wish to back and support us in the undertaking, will have the goodness to forward their names and address to the Editor as early as convenient.

#### GLASGOW CLIQUE DIALOGUES.—No. 4.

"If we imagine no worse of them than they of themselves, they may pass for excellent men."-Shakespear.

Scene 1st—The Organ Office, Queen-Street.

Convened, by the Whipper-in, the Select Committee on Offices, &c.

Bailie Lumsden-I am proud to state, that I have made all suitable arrangements for our delightful trip to the Clochs, on Tuesday first, on board the noble steamer James Oswald.

Bailie Fleming—See that you have laid in plenty of viands.

Bailie L .- Never fear, my dear Sir; the Steward's pantry is crammed to the head with the glorious stuff-with eatables and drinkables that would delight the eyes and ravish the hearts of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London.

Bailie Muir.—I am not exactly clear, I confess, about the policy of this

sail down the river at the public expense, but—I shall go.

Bailie L.—Say no more, my dear Sir, about thepublic expense. For, do you know, I have hit upon a famous plan to meet it, without encroaching on our annual revenue. It is, to tax the 350 City Porters in three

shillings each, for a new Reform hadge.

Justice Mills-Most excellent! And now, when I remember, the Honourable Commissioners of Bridewell allowed £100 of the Bridewell fines last year, to help me to defray the expense of that cursed Court of Session law-plea, King and others versus Mills and Vary, I am encouraged to hope that nothing will be said about the "ware and means" for the present public entertainment.

Bailie Gilmour-I am solemnly impressed with the opinion, that it is a most important part of our duty, as River Trustees, to see that the tide chbs and flows, and that the Clock light-houses are all standing still, in the middle of the summer, with their lamps burning. I am sum our respectable constituents will never grudge us a good dinger and drink for

that purpose.

Baile L—When our friends the Tories were in office, and wore the gold chains, which now we wear (O the pretty darlings!), I used, being then a Councillor, to go down with them in state to the Clocks; and lord! the scenes I then saw. Campbell of Blytheswood always sent us plenty of turtle from the Bahamas, under the care of James M'Queen; and the Duke of Montrose sent us a prime fat buck from one of his isles in Loch Lomond, under the care of Samuel Hunter. The sherry, the hock, and the madeira, from the cellars of Hamilton, Monteith, & Co. washed the dainties down our corporation thrapples, jointly and severally, on the most rapid and agreeable principles—far more natural, I thought, than

water from the pereputal spring, howsomever delicious. And the burgundy, the champaigne, and the claret, went about from right to left in absolute profusion, to the very mast-head: not speaking of the brandy and the hogsheads of porter from J. & R. Hunter placed on the forecastle for the special use and edification of the Town Officers, with their halberts, that gmarded us from "foes and wreck." O, these were the days!—the burgh accounts ground, but we cared not. And then, so obstreproriously loyal were we (is that the right word, Weir?), that after drinking the health of his Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, in burgundy, we flourished our glasses nine times nine around our heads, and threw them into the deep deep sea, from a patriotic determination, as Provost Alston said, that the lips of the vulgar upon land should never touch the loyal glasses of the city corporation that contained bumpers to his Most Sacred Majesty.

Bailie Muir-I really must protest against throwing away the glasses on the present occasion: it would be unworthy the act of the first Reformed Town-Council.

Builie F.-I second that motion.

Mr. A. M'G-rge—But, Gentlemen, can the acts and deeds of our predecessors in office, however shaned, and extravagant (and I am offering no opinion upen them at present), can they, I say, be rescinded without a regular motion to lie upon the table for fourteen days? I am very clear we should abide by the standing orders in all cases. It is a dangerous precedent to depart from the good old rules of use and wont. I now see a seckless spirit of innovation abroad, and I am determined to resist it by every legal and constitutional means in my power.

Admiral Pattison-Come now, friend M'G-rge, none of these lawyerlike flings, else, blow me tight, I shan't second your motion for the pension

to Dr. Cheland.

(After a little farther alterestion, the Bailies and Council here present unanimously agreed to preserve the glasses.)

Necropus John—Go on, my dear Bailie, with your description of the Tories at the Clochs. You can do it more eloquently than "the neuter ground on which we stood," in Germany.

Bailie L.—Description! Necropus. I shall a plain anymaished tale

deliver of our whole course of-

Justice Mills-No love, you must know, here, Bailie, or we'll fine you in a noggin of brandy, next time we meet in Powell's.

Necropus enjoyed the titter; but the Organ and the Whipper-in whispered semething to him about the Meleudinar, and his countenance fell.

Battle M .- Now, seriously, I should like if our respected friend would favour us with the continuation of the valuable and interesting information about these Clocke: it would be a beacon to us on the present eccasion i and possibly we might shape our proceedings somewhat different from those of our Tory predecessors, to whom he has so ably alluded.

A. M'G-rge-I confess I like to walk by precedents, and consequently I

like to sail by examples.

H-nry D-nl-p-On the express condition that there be not one word in the Bailie's speech against our glorious Establishment in Church and State, which I now worship, like a genuine Reformer, night and day, I

beg of him to proceed.

Baile F.—I say ditto, ditto, to the foresaid, with much pleasure. (Now, Harry, ne deevil, claw me at Clairmont, and I'll claw you at Craigton;

mind, we have both the Propost's chair in view.)

milta M.—What's that ye say about the Provost's chair?—are ye plotting, in my looking eyes, for it already?

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Bailie L.—Tuts, man, we are all Jock Thamson's bairns, ye know. I'll

be Provost myself yet.

This turned the discourse, and they all insisted that the worthy Bailie should go on with his description of the Tories, which he did nearly as

i swollo

"The embarkation, my friends, was brilliant—beyond any thing I ever saw in Germany. You need not laugh, Necropus—upon my honour—the guns of Dumbarton Castle were levelled at us, but did not fire; yet when we reached Broadfield, the seat of John May, Esq. of the light fantastic toe, he gave us a most tremendous broadside from his battery. It went through my very frame like a shock of electricity in the Mechanics' Institute: but we all took off our hats and returned the salute, as in duty bound. Salute, did I say? The champaigne glasses did the business in noble style; they were bolted off, quick as lightning, and continued to be, at intermediate distances, till we anchored snug in the Kyles of Bute; but as to what took place in these beautiful regions, this deponent sayeth not.

The Whipper-in-Allow me simply to ask, Bailie, was the weather as

hot then as it is now?

Bailie L.—Hot!—it was as if we were under the Tropics.
Bailie F.—Feggs, I'm thinking I'll tak a dook this time.

Justice Mills-So will I.

The Whipper-in—Shall I provide clean towels to rub your Honours?

The Organ—No—no. There is not a particle of the old corrupt Tory leaven about any one of their honours. No, not a bit; but although it were otherwise, it is my especial duty to sound their praises, and to make them, if possible, whiter than the virgin snew on the lofty Ben-Lomond!

The excursion—John Douglas' letter—the pension debate—Mr. Johnstone's motion (which we rejoice to see carried over the belly of the Cleekies)—and other queer things, in our next.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE TO THE OPERATIVES OF SCOTLAND.—ABOLITION OF THE CRUEL LAW OF IMPRISONMENT AND ARRESTMENT OF WORKMEN'S WAGES.

We have had the honour to receive from the Lord Advocate of Scotland a copy of the long and valuable Report of the Law Commissioners appointed by the Crown last Session of Parliament, to inquire into the abuses, &c. of the Law of Scotland, and which Report has recently been printed by order of the House of Commons. We hasten to extract the following passages from it, which we have no doubt will be hailed with delight by the Operatives of Scotland in particular, since the Report distinctly points, not only to the abolition of the cruel law of imprisonment in small debt cases, but also to the abolition of the equally cruel law of arrestment of workmen's wages, under both of which laws the Operatives have long been victims.

"Great evil exists, (says the Report,) in the Manufacturing districts especially, from the arrestment of wages, or, in other words, from the creditors of the workman serving upon the masters a writ which operates as an injunction against the payment of wages, under the penalty of becoming liable to the creditor using the writ for the amount of the debt, or at least for the wages, if these are less than the debt. The arrestment of wages has many of the pernicious effects of imprisonment. It intercepts

the profits of daily labour, and thus outs off the means by which the labourer and his family are to be supported; and from the failure of credit and the want of his wages together, his family may be involved nearly in the same distress that his imprisonment would produce. The master, too, is exposed to great inconvenience in consequence of such arrestments.— We have been informed, that in very extensive works, a separate set of books is requisite for recording arrestment of wages; and the inconvenience is such, that in many instances the master would rather part with an able and respectable workman, than retain him where his wages have been several times arrested. The necessary dependence of this class of persons upon duly receiving the wages of their labour, and the irresistible command acquired over them by any creditor who is armed with the double power of intercepting their means of subsistence by arresting their wages and imprisoning their persons, has recently led to very great op-pression, not only by original creditors, but by others who have had no-thing in view but to forward the most illegal and reprehensible objects, by purchasing debts, and with those debts, a power of oppression and ruin, under colour of legal authority. It appears to us that we act in the true spirit of the law of Scotland which exempts from process all alimentary funds, when we propose with reference to the labouring classes of the community, not only that there should be no imprisonment for any debt under the sum which can be sued for in the Small Debt Court (£8:6:8); but that in cases where wages are paid by the week or fortnight, and do not exceed 30s. per week, no arrestment should be competent or effectual for the wages of labour due for the week or fortnight in which the arrestment is used. Our view is to protect wages, in so far as they are a mere alimentary fund, from any process at the instance of creditors. This will be sufficiently accomplished by protecting them for a fortnight, including the week in which the arrestment is used; leaving all previous arrears subject to attachment as an ordinary debt.

"In short, we would save the poor man's person from jail, and secure, at the same time, to a reasonable extent, a source of maintenance for himself and for his family, leaving all the rest of the property he may possess, including arrears of wages, to be attached in payment of any debts he may contract. And after the best consideration, we feel little apprehension as to the practical result of the system, being clearly of opinion, that every consideration of expediency and humanity recommend its adoption. Here, too, we speak the sentiments of many persons of great experience and authority, with whom we have had an opportunity of communicating, though we have not thought it necessary to take down evidence in form."

In forwarding to us the above Report, the Lord Advocate is pleased to say, "The Bill for the Abolition of the Arrestment of Workmen's Wages and of Imprisonment for Small Sums in Scotland shall be immediately brought in; but from the state of business before Parliament at present, it is doubtful whether it can be carried through this Session."

Having, for the last three years, endeavoured to inculcate the principles contained in the above Report, it is with peculiar pleasure that we see these principles at last taken hold of by his Majesty's Government. This shews that the Government, in this respect at least, has not been indifferent to the grievances of the Operatives. And now that the matter is fairly in the hands of the Lord Advocate, we cannot doubt, if no evil spirit intervenes, and this the good sense of the

Operatives themselves should, we hope, be able to prevent, that in the course of the next Session of Parliament, at latest, these oppressive laws against them will have for ever ceased to exist.

#### CRUEL CASE.

AT the Glasgow Winter Assizes, Dec. 1832, Margaret Currie, wife of John M'Taggart, weaver, was convicted of uttering a few base shillings; and was sentenced by Lord Meadowbank to imprisonment at hard labour in the Bridewell of Glasgow for twelve months, and thereafter to be transported beyond seas for the additional period of seven years. The poor woman had a family of four or five young children, the eldest not seven years of age, and she bore one soon after she was committed to Bridewell. Her case, somehow or other, was recommended to our notice, and from the inquiries subsequently made about it, we became quite satisfied that the poor creature was morally innocent of the crime for which she was convicted and sentenced. The idea of being transported beyond seas from her helpless children. had put her almost in a state of distraction. We therefore, on the mere score of humanity, wrote a strong petition to Lord Melbourne, the then Secretary of State, beseeching his Lordship to recommend the prisoner to his Majesty's gracious clemency, or, at least, to dispense with the sentence of Transportation. We have peculiar pleasure in stating, (though we never intended to have mentioned these circumstances publicly, and would not have done so, but for the cruel circumstance, that has since occurred, and which we think ought to be made public,) that the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the good old Robert Grahame, warmly interested himself in favour of this poor He again and again visited her in the Bridewell, and afforded her, we have reason to believe, pecuniary relief; and, moreover, he wrote a most touching and powerful recommendation in her behalf on the back of the petition to the Secretary of State. humane and excellent Governor of the Bridewell, Mr. Brebner, also did so; and we transmitted the documents to Mr. Oswald, M. P. in February last, to be by him laid before the Secretary of State. Oswald at once presented the petition, not without adding to it his own recommendation, and soon afterwards we had the satisfaction to learn, that his Lordship addressed a letter to the Provost, stating, that the sentence of transportation would not be carried into effect, but that the prisoner would be sent to the Penitentiary at Milbank, London. This relieved her mind from a load of gloomy foreboding that had long preyed upon it—and the gratitude the poor creature expressed on the occasion, was more than sufficient to recompense us for any little trouble we had taken in her behalf. On the 8th July curt, after being a prisoner in the Bridewell of Glasgow for 18 months, an order was received for her transmission, with some other prisoners, to the Penitentiary, London. She took the little infant which, as we have said! . had been born by her in the Bridewell, and still hang at her breast, along with her. But on reaching the Penitentiary at London, the authorities in that quarter snatched the infant from her, and sent it

such to the Keeper of the Bridewell at Glasgow, where it arrived on the 22d curt! And thus this little innocent—torn from its mother—has now its cradle made for it in the Bridewell of Glasgow. But what must the feelings of the poor mother herself be?—That they are lacerated to the heart's core, we have little doubt; never, indeed, has a poor creature been so cruelly punished, mentally and corporeally, as she has been; for, even supposing that she was guilty, was the punishment not utterly disproportioned to the offence? She was not a hoary, or a profligate offender, for up to the date of this charge, we ascertained that her character was irreproachable. We wish we could say the same thing of her husband, to whom, Mr. Brebner says, it is impossible to commit this infant.

What, then, is to be done with it? Must it remain in Bridewell seven long years, or till the sentence of the mother expires? We hope the plain statement which we have given, and for the truth of which we at once refer to Mr. Brebner, will move the compassion of some humane and charitable individuals in this city. Never did any case occur so strongly demonstrative of the propriety of building a House

of Refuge in Glasgow.

All that we can possibly do in the matter is, to write to Mr. Oswald to intercede with the Secretary of State once more, in favour of the poor mother,—that she may either be restored to the infant, or the infant to her: and this we did not omit to do on Monday last, the moment we heard of the cruel proceeding, as such surely it may be called.

We night moralise on this case, as it regards the administration of the law, at some length. But it is sufficient, in all conacience, to observe, that the other day, a fellow, for vending infamous Quack pills, which caused the death of a fellow creature, he being thereby found guilty of Manslaughter, was only sentenced to six months' imprisonment in York Castle; whereas this poor woman, for vending a few base shillings, (assuming her guilt, and taking her case in the most unfavourable view,) was sentenced to one year's hard labour in Bridewell, and to seven years' transportation besides!!!

## GLASGOW WATER MONOPOLISTS, &c.

And so the citizens are tamely, humbly, and quietly submitting to the gross and exorbitant exactions of the rich lubberly Water Monopolists, who seem now to be permitted to carry every thing before them with a high hand! Where, we ask, are all our city Patriots? Are they straid to offend their rich brothers?—or what excuse can they possibly offer for so shamefully neglecting (betraying?) the interests of the poorer classes of the community in this matter, involving, as it does, the most essential necessary of life? We shall not neglect to bring some of these Patriots to the bar of public opinion ere long.—Patriots, did we say? We beg pardon for misapplying that sublime word, since we have seen enough to convince us, that the most of our Glasgow Squires are only ruled by "self-interest." We doubt whether there is one particle of pure patriotism about them.

However, we shall make this water business yet play about their ears; and if it does not rise up in judgment against some of them, it will, we are pretty sure, bring others of them to the lowest level. We cannot do wonders all at once; but the day, we hope, is not far distant when we shall be able to kick some of these pseudo Patriots as they deserve.

## REV. DR. NORMAN M'LEOD OF CAMPSIE.

WE are not yet done with this Rev. Conservatist Father of the "Established" Church.—Our readers will recollect that we accused him of leaving his flock, and coming to Glasgow to dine and guzzle with the Tories at their great political Feed on the 4th of June; but the pinching part of our accusation consisted in this, that the Rev. Father did so in violation of the sacramental fast day set apart by him in his own Another scandalous and highly aggravating circumstance remains to be stated against him. We find that after he left the Tory feed, we shall not say reeling fou, though he sat long enough for that, he was seen on the streets of Glasgow, at the dead hour of night, or rather, at an early hour on the morning of his sacramental fast day, making his way to the house of his friend the Rev. Mr. John M Laren, of the Gaelic chapel, to be seech him to go out to Campsie, to preach for him that morning, he, the Rev. Norman M'Leod, we suppose, not feeling in a state to be able to do so himself, from his great exertions " at the Tory feed! The Rev. John was thus disturbed from his pious slumbers by the Rev. Norman, "from the land of mists and visions," and they journeyed to Campsie together, that morning doubtless drawn "by the cords of love," yet we are assured he of the Gaelic Chapel was in such a bleert state from the want of his usual natural rest, that he fairly lost the thread of his discourse in the pulpit.

We notice and dwell upon this business chiefly for this reason, that there are few Clergymen connected with the Established Church who make such strong Tory manifestations as he of Campsie. He travels out of his course, not unfrequently, to traduce the *Radicals*, whom he calls the "lower orders." On them, more than on any other class of society, does he pour out the vials of his wrath, accusing them of infidelity and irreligion, which it is, of course, extremely easy for any cant-

ing hypocrite to do.

Now we turn the tables on the Rev. Norman himself. His conduct on this occasion clearly evinces that he preferred to come and revel with the Tories of the land, great and small, instead of remaining at home, attending to the duties of his own flock, at a period which these Rev. Fathers themselves tell us, "ought to be hallowed by every lover of the Church of Scotland." Nay, we remember of an occasion not long ago, when the Champion of the Church of Scotland in Glasgow, we mean the very sanctified and pious Editor of the Scottish Guardian, told his readers, with great gravity, that they should take care and not attend some particular meeting that week in Glasgow, because it was the Sacramental week—a week, he said, "set apart for holy things." Well now, will he have the goodness to tell

us, whether this Conservatist Feed, or the smut of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, which the Rev. Father, with others of the cloth, heard, and giggled or laughed at like very rakes, formed part of the "holy things" which the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, in particular, ought to have attended to?

We charge him directly with having neglected his solemn duties to his own parishioners, which he is well paid for discharging. We charge him with encroaching on the sanctity of his own Sacramental fast day—with violating his sacred duty as a Minister of the Gospel on this important occasion. And although his own parishioners may not complain of him, we say it will be a disgrace to the Presbytery of Glasgow, of which he is a Member, if that Presbytery do not publicly rebuke him for so doing. They are eager to run down an unoffending man for Simony. We shall see whether they allow a great sinner like this to escape quietly. "Law-makers should not be law-breakers."—But we forget that the Rev. Fathers are all impregnated with the leaven of Toryism, and perhaps, after all, they will only clap him on the shoulders, and thank him for representing them so well at the "magnificent Tory Feed."

We do not know whether there are any Elders or Communicants in the Established Church at Campsie holding Reform principles; but if any one of them had come to attend a Radical feed in Glasgow on the fast day set apart for that parish, it strikes us very forcibly that this Tory, the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, would have Excommunicated them

without scruple.

As it is, we leave him to chew his own cud on this article, assuring him that if he comes to Glasgow to sport his Tory principles again, we shall have no delicacy in battering him in a more formidable manner than we have yet-done, though there are some, we have no doubt, who think, that we have been severe enough upon him at present in all conscience.

## THE INFERNAL QUACKS AND THE GLASGOW PRESS.

We caught a fellow the other day vending cartain villainous Quack bills,—thrusting them in the most indelicate manner into the hands of every person he met with, male and female, young and old, on the public streets; and we took him to the Police Office, where he was fined, very properly, by our friend, Justice Mills, in half-a-guinea. Now, although two or more of the Reperters of the Glasgow Newspaper Press were present, and heard the case decided, they have taken no notice whatever of it; while they have taken very special notice of a variety of trumpery cases, such as that of "a fishwife in King-street, who (they tell us) was reprimanded for throwing the contents of her basket at one of her neighbours!"

This, to us, is only, however, an additional proof, that the Newspaper Press are either afraid to meddle with the Quacks, or do not wish to expose, and put them down, just because they are such good paying customers to them: or, there is still another conclusion, namely, that the Newspapers are so chagrined at the way we have handled

the Quacks, that they wish to allow us to receive no credit from the

public for so doing, if they can help it.

Hang them, wont they honestly tell the truth? If any of the Newspaper Editors, however, pretend to be ignorant of this case in the Police Office, they have only to send to us, and we shall at once give them the names of the Reporters who have neglected their duty in this instance. For we say it is their duty, instead of protecting the Quacks, to rid society of them as soon as possible by every means. Are the wives and daughters of the citizens of Glasgow to be insulted—ro have their feelings outraged on the public streets by such filthy, abominable imposters?

We are receiving letters from all quarters, thanking us for the bold and fearless manner we have exposed these Quacks, -no other in Scotland having ventured to do so. We are particularly gratified by the receipt of a letter from the United States of America, -from Mr. John Holhein, a citizen of New York,-where, it seems, our writings against them " are known and highly appreciated." Certes, we may well grow vain of ourselves, when such letters are sent to us from Mr. Holbein informs us, that one of Quack Moat's brothers has gone out, and is forming a Hygeian Depot in New York. The Yankees are inclined to believe that he is an imposter; and Mr. Holbein requests us to send out, by the first packet, correct information about him. We shall cheerfully do so. We shall make up such a dose for the vagahond, as will probably have the effect of driving him out of New York, bag and baggage. And we advise the brother in Glasgow to write off immediately to the brother in New York. letting bim know what we have done, and still intend to do. For as the Yankees are more summary in their proceedings than we are in this country, they might pelt him to death with rotten eggs before he had time to look about him!

But we have another piece of evidence to bring against the Quacks, which shows tolerably well the estimation in which they are now beginning to be held by English Juries in English Courts of Justice. The Quacks always pretend to be very *religiose*. They know that knavery best thrives under the cloak of religion. Hence they established a publication in London, not long ago, called the Christian Instructor!—aye, the Christian Instructor!!—and they took the advantage which it afforded them, of publishing in it the most false and scandalous certificates, all, of course, in praise of their own infamous pills, and of the many "wonderful cures, under Divine providence," which had been effected by them. One of those certificates reflected, in the most unjustifiable manner, on a respectable surgeon in the neighbourhood of London. He brought an action of damages against Stevens, or Morison and Moat, the proprietors of this Christian In-He tore the mask from the faces of these vagabonds. He exposed them in all their villainy to the eye of an English Jury; and on the 6th July current, under the direction of the Lord Justice of the Court of King's Bench, a verdict was returned against the Quacks for £500 sterling of damages.

A few such actions, in the civil and criminal courts, and the vaga-

bonds are finished. We want to put our feet on the necks of one and all of them in Glasgow. They are writhing at the punishment we have already inflicted on them; but it is nothing equal to what they will yet get.

#### QUACK STEWART

ADVERTISES to "cure consumption;" and to pass himself off as a Saint upon earth—(Oh, this knavery!)—he says that "the Supreme Being" has conferred on him the power of doing so!!! The fellow might as well advertise "Death Resisted by me, Dr. Stewart. Price of admission to my Lectures, one shilling!!"

How long will this system of Quackery, now assuming so many forms, be tolerated? Is there no room in Bridewell for these impious

and most arrant imposters?

## THE QUACKS' MURDERING CAREER COMING TO A CLOSE.

To the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

Sin,—It may be in the recollection of your readers, that in No. 108 of the Reformers' Gazette, I published the composition of Morison's Pills to be gamboge and aloes. Greer and Moat immediately published a denial of that fact, and said, "that a composition of bitter aloes and gamboge would undoubtedly cause death, if taken in quantities approaching the usual doses of Morison's Pills." These are the very words of the liars, Greer and Moat, in their "Companion to No. 108 of the Reformers' Gazette."

Now, what is the truth? On Saturday, 19th July, 1834, the Agent for Morison's Pills was tried for manulaughter at York, and found guilty of having killed a lad, labouring under small-pox, by administering to him large doses of gamboge and aloes, in the form, and under the name of Morrison's Pills. The analysis of the Pills is given in the trial, and this composition is gamboge and aloes, with some colocynth and cream of tartar. Moat, old Moat, the bankrupt Auctioneer, is examined as a witness for the defence, and is asked the composition of the Pills. The cunning hound tries to stave off the question, but Lord Lyndhurst is too many for the old bankrupt Auctioneer. Do they contain gamboge? is the question, and seeing that he must answer, he answers,

-Yes-they do contain gamboge.

Greer, and Moat (the before-the-mast lad) treated my analysis of their Pills with great contempt. I was a "ninny" to think their Pill contained any such stuff as aloes and gamboge. The religious Dr. Greer, who lectures on the Millenium, and the sweet-smelling Mister Meat warned the public, that aloes and gamboge would cause death-"would undoubtedly cause death," and yet the vile, lying reptiles, were selling their gamboge and aloes Pills as fast as they could-knowing all the while, that they "would undoubtedly cause death." Webb was tried at York, only for manslaughter, but when Greer and Moat's trial comes on, which I trust it will do soon, we shall indict them for MURDER, for they knew, and published in their Companion to the Reformers' Gazette, that "aloes and gamboge would undoubtedly cause death," and yet continued to puff off their aloes and gamboge Pills. Greer and Moat called me "ninny" for analysing their Pills. - I have only to answer, that they now stand "convicted liars" -convicted out of the mouth of the old bankrupt Auctioneer, at York Assizes, on the 19th July, 1834. I am, &c.

NESTOR.

[It would be a mercy to the Public—it would be a duty they owe to society, if all the newspapers in Glasgow would publish the above letter, which lays the

Quacks completely prostrate.—So strong is our indignation against them, that, we declare, we could put a halter round the necks of some of those murdering Quack scoundrels, for they richly deserve it. But whether the newsparers aid us or not, we shall spare no exertions, till we drive them out of this city.—Ed.]

#### THE QUACK DOCTOR!

"With plaster and bolus, And draught can cajole us, Till anug under-ground he has clapt in a hole us."

Dedicated (by particular desire?) to the "British College of Health!" and every other "Establishment" of Quaching fame.

Thou ninny wight of quacking fame—
Prompt to relieve the poor and needy—
All hail! whatever be thy name—
Moore or Greer, Moat or Eady !

Our frame when pining sickness chills,
'Tis thine the fading spark to stir up;
With Morison's Hygeian Pills,
Or Velno's Vegetable Syrup!

Who, in your medicinal lore, Shall dare to be an unbeliever— When in a twinkling you can floor, Ague and dropsy, gout and fever?

Go on, and prosper in your course!
Of sickness the opposer mighty;
And check disease with all its force,
By Balsam, or Elixir Vites.

"My friends, when we're in pain and sick, We want the Doctor to console us; And all who would recover quick, Should try my celebrated Bolus.

"The stomach it will clear from bile,
Its progress through the bowels urging;
And carry off all humours vile,
By perspiration, or by purging.

"I stand before you as a friend—
I have no wish your wits to cozen;
But if you mean your frame to mend,
Try of my Veg'table Pills a dozen.

"Ah, I might tell you if I would,
Of these superior Pills the virtue;
But, if by chance they do no good,
I'm very sure they cannot hurt you!

"Come, friends, your ready cash put down, To do you good, you see, I'm willing; And though my Pills are worth a crown, I'll let you have them for a shilling."

(From Bell's Life in London.)

Memento Mori, alias their Representatives, Moat, Moore, &c. &c. !

#### ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

Sra,—That the election of representatives of the people ought to be free, is a maxim that has obtained general, if not universal consent. But in practice it has generally been disregarded—every kind of influence, even to direct bribery, has been employed, so that the elective franchise has been reduced to a mere name.

To correct or remedy this evil, various methods, as specious as numerous have been employed, such as Bills to prevent bribery at elections, the removal of the military to a distance from a borough, permitting one method of voting in one place, and another method in another place—endless litigation and expense before election committees—and disfranchisement of boroughs for corruption—without applying any effective remedy, as voting by ballot would generally be.

At length, when the Reform Bill was brought forward, it was expected that all known abuses would be remedied, as far as possible—that the extension of the franchise would prevent all undue influence, cajoling, dictation, and bribery—but it was soon found to be encumbered with too many

restrictions to work well and satisfy public expectation.

Instead of the constituency being allowed to become as numerous as possible, what was allowed was checked by an expensive and capricious registration in the first instance, by making it imperative that the assassed taxes, at least, should be paid—by the loss of franchise for change of residence, however short the distance, and by several other regulations that affect certain classes of the electors, that are rather vexatious than necessary.

Another great evil results from the present method of deciding an election, but this is not chargeable upon the Reform Bill, but on a departure from just principles, by declaring an election valid, although the approved candidate has not obtained a majority of the whole electors, for as the candidates are sometimes too numerous for any one of them to poll a majority of all the electors, he who has the greatest number of votes is preferred, without reference to the aggregate polled voters, by which the voice of a minority controls the majority.

I therefore beg leave to suggest, that all those who are enfranchised by the Reform Bill shall not be hindered from voting for having failed to pay their taxes, for changing their residence, or for any other unimportant omission, but shall have an opportunity to complete their registration previous to any election taking place, for a trifling charge (suppose 6d) And, generally, that complete liberty to qualify to vote shall be afforded to every one, who, by succession, purchase, bona fide residence, or other just title,

shall be entitled thereto.

That when three or more candidates are put in nomination where only one is to be chosen, none of them should be considered to be elected except they have a majority of the whole polled electors, but the two who stand highest on the poll, should be polled for de novo on the following day, and he who then obtains the greatest number of votes should be de-

clared duly elected.

Thus every candidate would get fair play, and would not need to resort to any undue canvassing, coalitions, or any other electioneering tricks. By insisting on a real, and not an apparent majority, bribery and contested electons would not take place—the trouble, expense, and delay of election committees would scarcely ever be required, and a general purity of the electoral character would be attained, that can never be expected from Bills to prevent bribery, from the disfranchisement of offending boroughs, or any other method hitherto adopted to obtain that end.

I am therefore of opinion, that until vote by ballot be adopted, and a proper majority be insisted upon, the Reform Bill will only be, as our enemies have sarcastically retorted,—"the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill."

I trust the justice of the above remarks and suggestions will be apparent to you; and white you and others are calling for the Ballet.—Mr. Spring Rice threatening to expose intimidation.—it will be better to endoavour to obtain a revision of the Reform Bill, and, endeavouring to make it as perfect as possible, reader unnecessary mere palliatives.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Wm. Rab.

Glasgow, July 27, 1834.

## COLLECTOR OF POOR'S RATES, GOVAN.

A KEEN canvass is going on for the office of Collector of the Poor's Rates, Govan, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Robertson, Writer. We hope the heritors will have the good sense not to elect any Writer to such an office again. They will regret it if they do, because a Writer has the strongest temptation to raise law-pleas, and to incur law expense,—by which, in fact, he lives. The gentleman, we think, who had the merit of detecting and exposing the crooked management of the ex-Collector ought, we think, to be preferred on the present occasion; but any man rather than a practising Writer for such a situation. The Election is on Tuesday first.

# LIST OF PLACEMEN, PENSIONERS, SINECURISTS, &c. (Continued from vol. 4, page 898.)

Temple, the Hon. W. Secretary of Embassy, at St. Petersburgh . £1100 Tenderden, Rt. Hon. Lord, Chief Justice of the Court of King's . 10,000 Bench (now deceased) Terrill, W. pension out of consolidated fund, 1000 Thackery, S. assistant Solicitor, customs, Thomson, Thomas, one of the principal Clerks of Session, Scotland 800 1000 Deputy Clerk Register, ditto 500 Thomson, W. deputy Commissary-General, half-pay, 1818 267 Prothonotary of Nova Scotia, 600 Thomson, C. Poulet, M.P. for Manchester, Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice-President of Board of Trade, . . 2000 Thompson, T. Solicitor to Post-Office, Ireland, 1457 Thornhorrow, J. chief Clerk in office of woods, 700 Thornton, J. Chairman of the Board of Stamps. 2012 Thornton, W. T. Clerk of the Securities, Excise, . 600 Thornton, W. C. late Commissioner of hackney coaches, 150 182 Lieutenant-Governor of Hull, Aide-de-camp to the King, 182 Pension and retired military allowance, 591 Thornton, Sir E. late Envoy to Portugal, 2000 Thurlow, Rev. Thomas, late patentee for execution of bankruptlaws; emolument from fess on commissions, writs of supersedeas, and proceedings in bankruptcy, 8502 1921 Clerk of hanaper in Chancery, These judicial sincoures were abolished under the Banksuptuy Court Act,

and an equivalent life annuity, payable out of hankrupt effects, greated

with reversion, on the death of Mr. Thurlow, to W. H. I. Scott, son of Lord Eldon. It has been often urged as a favourable trait in the English constitution, that it allows the humblest individual, possessed of merit, to aspire to the highest rewards and offices in the state; but this advantage is in some measure counterbalanced by the principle which permits those rewards and bonours to be hereditarily transmitted to descend-Of the practical working of this part of the system, the families of Marlborough, Nelson, and Thurlow, afford striking examples. founder of the honours of the last, it is well known, was the Lord Chancellor of the name, and during the short period of sixty years, within which it emerged from the obscurity of a Suffolk parsonage, it has presented some very singular incongruities. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, whose father was the Rector of Ashfield, died unmarried, but not before he had, by the influence of his office, pushed his brother Thomas into the rich see of Durham. This Thomas left two sons, Edward, the late Peer, who succeeded the Chancellor, and Thomas, in holy orders, who succeeded, on the death of his brother, in 1829, to the valuable reversions mentioned above. The claims of the two nephews to the honours and emoluments of their uncle, the first Lord Thurlow, it would be invidious Edward is chiefly known from having married Miss to investigate. Bolton the actress, and from having been an unfortunate aspirant in versemaking; the fruits of his marriage were three sone, the eldest of whom is now in his eighteenth year, destined, in due course, to form one of our hereditary legislators.

Tierney, Geo. Secretary of Legation, Bavaria

£500

(To be continued.)

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sir John Maxwell, we understand, actually employed one of the Quacks to attend him lately; but Sir John soon saw enough of him, and forbade his visits; on which the Quack had the impudence to send in an account of £150, which was, of course, a gross piece of imposition, and restated. Sir John, we rather think, is ashamed of the business, and will take care to have nothing to do with such vagabonds again.

We keep an eye on the case of the elder at Kilmarnock. Are we to understand that the parishioners of Dreghorn are now satisfied with the Rev. J. Jamieson?

Redress, we are are sure, will be afforded to T. M. if he applies in the proper quarter,—viz. the Contractor himself.

Mr. M'G. is misinformed.

We had too much respect for Mr. D. to make us believe that he would be guilty of the wanton cruelty imputed to, him, and we are glad that we took the precaution, for which he has so unnecessarily, we think, thanked us. We only endeavour to do our duty, alike to gentle and semple, on all occusions.

We have enjoyed a hearty laugh at the epistle of "The Dougal Creature."-He does not want

Wellesley

us to print it, surely.

Mr. Robert Grant, ex.-Judge Advocate, sails for Bombay on the 1st of September; but we ex.

Mr. Robert Grant, ex.-Judge Advocate, sails for Bombay on the 1st of September; but we expect he will put the papers about the exemption of soldiers from Statute Labour money, about which we have long corresponded with him, into the hands of Mr. Ferguson, the present Judge. Advocate.

We agree with an Old Burgess, in thinking, that it would be very desirable if a list was published of all the individuals receiving support from the Merchants' House of Glasgow; for there are some very undeserving recipients on that list, we have no doubt.

Common Sense ought to convince B. that he is wrong.

If it was worth our while we could easily finish H. & L.; but we decline to have any thing to do with such rapscallions. Mr. Littleton, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is, we believe, the springlaw of the Marquis

There is no foundation for the charge against the Agent in the case of Weir.

There is no foundation for the charge against the Agent in the case or weir.
Undoubtedly a master has a right to dismiss, his servant, for willful disobedience of orders.
The number of English Bishops who sit in the House of Lords, is twenty-four.
After the best consideration we have been able to give to the communication of J. R., we advise him to inform the Trustees of his brother without delay.
We have seldom heard of a more distressing case than that of the Misses Anderson. We shall undoubtedly make more special reference to it in our next. The letters of Sir Herbert Taylor show, that it has even occasioned the solicitude of his Majesty.

"A bets that B is bound to take the note or notes of any Scotch Banking Co: in payment of money owing to him; that his refusal to take such notes, would subject him to proceedings at the instance of the Bank who issued them. B bets the centrary; and that he can demand specie or Bank of England notes.—Guerge, Which is right?"—Assuer, A is wrong, and B is right. It is needless for R. R. to write us further. We are inflexible in our determination, and no power on earth will knock us out of it.

The Denayd senders should sell about the widdle of this month. We want to see him.

John Donald, engineer, should call about the middle of this month. We want to see him.

Gross provocation has been given to W. F., and we advise him to lodge a complaint with the Fiscal at once.

scar at once. We have no influence in the quarter which Mrs. A. refers to. When J. G. comes to have a little more experience of " men and manners," he will not be so uch surprised as he seems to be at present. We participate in his feelings more, perhaps, than much surprised as he seems to be at present. he is aware of,

Colonel Alexander left £18,000.

The communication from Whitburn was received last month; but we have given the Quacks a sufficient dose without printing it,
John M'Millan, one of the exiled Bonnymuir Radicals of 1820, who sent us the "Radical Boots,"
as he called them, some months ago, has again sent us the Sidney Monitor, of date 25th February
last. We hope to make the poor fellow a proper return for his attention.
Which of the Magistrates was it that gave L, the certificate?

Members of Parliament cannot receive more than affects lest free of parliame in any one day.

Members of Parliament cannot receive more than fifteen letters, free of postage, in any one day, We shall inquire into the important statement of J. M. about the Water-works, and will probably publish his letter in our next.

A Student of Divinity will find a letter waiting for him at the Printing-office.

Bogle of Gilmorehill cannot deny, on his honour as a gentleman, that he actually administered to his horse some of Quack Most's pills!—We pity the poor animal.

Joseph M'Callum, late of the 40th Regiment, ought to bring his case under the notice of Par-

Joseph M'Callum, late of the 40th Regiment, ought to bring his case under the notice of Parliament, by Petition, next Session.

The communication from Nemo, at Inverness, will meet with attention.

No person is legally entitled to carry on business in the city, without entering as a burgess.

The Paisley Canal Boat was overturned, and 84 persons drowned, 10th Nov. 1810.

G. W. is informed, that the Police can compel carters to weigh coals at the Police Machines, whether the purchasers be satisfied with the weight or not.

It will be a month before we can overtake the case of John Adam, at Alloa.

Widows and unmarried ladies, not in business, and who do not keep lodgers, are exempted, by law, from having soldiers biletted upon them.

We shall print in our next, the Regulations lately enacted by the Magistrates as to the Burying-

We shall print in our next, the Regulations lately enacted by the Magistrates as to the Burying-ground, to prevent imposition.

We shall make inquiry, and if we find it be true that Mr. Robert Marshall detained, or threatened to detain, the dead body of the poor woman, his tenant, till he got the last farthing of his rent paid, we shall cut him up for it in proper style.

Of course we are very glad that no Lawyers have been elected Commissioners of the Glasgow Police this time;—there are enew of them there already.

"Suppose a Notary-Public to have protested Bills for a Bank, and having taken Infetments on Bonds and other deeds, without paying his license at the proper time.—Query, Are his protests and acts as a Notary good?"—dasuer, We have examined the authorities, and do not find any decision on this foint by the Court; though we understand there is much difference of opinion about it among the first advocates at the Bar. For instance, the Dean of Faculty Hope, holds, that the acts of the Notary are still good, and that he is only personally liable in penalties to the Stamp-office. Whereas Mr. Jamieson holds, that the acts are null; and this last, we believe, is also the opinion of the Stamp-officers themselves. But on principle, we are of opinion that the Dean of Faculty is right. Faculty is right.

Y. Z. will see, that we are ready to put Quacks Moat, Beck, Moores, Greer, &c. all across the same ferry.

Nestor is thanked for his communications; and hope he will be of opinion that we have done

our duty.

W. D. had better not attempt to mislead us again.

We are still in arrear with many of our Correspondents; and several articles are inevitably post-

poned, solely for want of room.

The 9th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 106th Nos, of the Gazette being out of print, we shall be very glad to give full price for them to any of our Readers that may return them to the Printing-office, as we have an order from America for a number of copies from the beginning.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Gazette, published this morning.

The 125th and 125th Nos. of the Gazette will be published on Saturday morning, the 30th For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Gazette,

August, curt.

The Index to the 4th Volume of the Gazette, dedicated to Mr. Wallace of Kelly, is ready this morning-price One Penny. All our "constant readers" should therefore apply for it.

Printed and Published by

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1834. [PRICE 2d.

## GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 30, 1834.

Our readers will perceive, that, by the use of smaller type, we have crammed more matter into the two Gazettes published this morning, than we have done for a long time. The reason is, that we have felt it incumbent upon us, to write at considerable length against the infernal Quacks new infesting our city, to the scandal of law, religion, and morality. We have planted our artillery round and against these vagabonds, so that all hope of escape for them is entirely cut off. We are determined to smash them, and to blow them to atoms; for they are pillaging our countrymen, and sucking their blood at a rate beyond all human endurance. And we are the more determined about the matter, because we see clearly that the Newspaper Press is protecting the monsters.

We desire no better proof of the spirit of independence that still animates us, than the labour we have bestowed on this very subject, incidental and trifling as some may think it to be. And when we start our Radical Newspaper, our readers may be quite sure, that we shall not insult them, or tarnish our columns, by any Quack advertisement.

We shall endeavour to put the choicest mettle into it; and we have again respectfully to request that all those who still intend to patronise us, will have the goodness to forward their address as early as possible. For we are anxious to bring out our Prospectus, and set to work without delay.

VOL. V.

# GLASGOW CLIQUE DIALOGUES .- No. 5.

is Salutation and greeting to you all."

As you like it.

Scene 1st.—THE ORGAN OFFICE, QUEEN-STREET.

Met the Bailies and their supporters, &c.

The Whipper-in.—May it please your Honours, I humbly hope you had a pleasant excursion to the Cloch Light-houses; and that you are nothing the worse for it, in body or in mind.

Admiral Pattison.—It was a most glorious trip.—Blow me, but I've crossed the Atlantic to see Yankie Doodle; but I will take my affidavy before Justice Mills, that we drank far more in six hours at the Clochs, in the James Oswald steamer, than did the Captain, passengers, and crew of the brave ship Pantaloon, on her voyage to New York and back again to the Port of Greenock; and no mistake.

Justice Mills. - Come now, Admiral, you had your own share with us.

Bailie Lumsden. - He had - so help me!

Admiral P.—Do you mean, Sir, to deny, or insinuate any thing against my prerogative as Lord High Admiral over the whole river and frith of Clyde, with all the burns and rivulets thereunto flowing, cum piscarius? I can soon show you my Latin charter again in the Council Chambers. But I here boldly maintain, that I had as good a right as any one of you to eat and drink as much as I pleased, "by the virtue of my office." Blow me, but I like to enact the part of Lord High Admiral "in spirit and in deed;" and I tell you, ye subordinates, to your faces, that if the James Oswald steamer had capsized opposite Toward Castle, I would have swam to the dry land with the first Tory I could have laid hold of.

Necropus John .- Gently, your Worships !- gently !- This is terrible irony, on

the part of my Lord the Admiral.

Bailie L.—(stroking him on the back).—I am sure we all acknowledge the Admiral's talents, and he need not go on at this rate. I say, and am proud to acknowledge, that there is not a man in all England, Scotland, or Ireland, no, nor in France, or Germany either, that so much resembles the great and immortal Napoleon Bonaparte, as our friend here, the Admiral.

C. J. Tenant.—Put him in a pair of Hessian boots, and dress him in other respects as Napoleon won't to be, and, by the gods! if you get him to Paris, he will

drive Louis Phillipe from the throne!

Bailie Fleming. - How?

Mr. Tenant.—How!—The Parisians would rise, en masse, and proclaim him, without doubt, the Emperor Napoleon, come alive from St. Helena.—Vive la

Empereur /

Admiral P.—Gentlemen! Gentlemen! you may quiz me or not, but I can assure you I had a strange dream lately about the three glorious days of Paris. Methought I drove the base Louis Philippe, that royal breaker of promises, from the Thuilleries, and set fire to St. Cloud with my own hands; but I fear the interpretation of my dream is, that at the next municipal Election, which happens on the 5th of November, the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, some of us here present must quit office, whether we will or not, and then farewell—a long farewell, to all our greatness.

[This last part of speech was delivered with considerable emotion. It touched the

Cleekies; for some of them took out their handkerchiefs, and wept!]

Mr. A. M'G-r-ge. — My tenure of office, and that of my respected friends Bailie Paul and Henry Dunlop, lasts for three years. We cannot be turned out at the first election, at any rate; and that being so, I have determined, in conjunction with them, and one or two others, to bring forward a motion for a pension of £200 a-year to Dr. Cleland, who never was in my house in his life, though I have occasionally dined with him.

Admiral P.—I feel much for "the poor man," and will second you, Mr. "G-r-ge, with the utmost pleasure. My heart now yearns to the Tories, I do re you.—Pensions and Placemen for ever!—A fig for Reform!

Bailie Muir. -- Unless I am very much mistaken, my dear friend, you did not say so to the Constituency at the Election.

Admiral P .- None of your back-spangs with me, Bailie Muir-or I'll say something of yourself, and-

Bailie L .- Ah, my G-d! this is getting personal .- Turn the discourse.

Bailie Gilmour.—Really we are all pretty much inclined, I should fain hope, to support the pension to Dr. Cleland; but then you see, some of us have the fear of our Constituents before our eyes, and possibly it would be better for us to take the opposite tact.

The whole Clique Bailles, with one accord, answered, Precisely! Precisely!]

Bailie L. - Now, Necropus, since you have got the birth of Dr. Cleland through my exertions-(egad, when I take a thing by the hand I never stick)-I must ask, plump and plain, How much do you intend to subscribe for the worthy Doctor?

Necropus. - Me subscribe !- Catch me giving him, or any other man, one farthing, if I can help it. Let me now, my dear Bailie, beg to turn the thread of the discourse, as you wanted a little while ago, and pray let me ask at my friend the Organ, (pardonne moi,) what he saw at the Clochs?

Organ.-" The sea! the sea!"-and I'm now resolved to write a "Saut Water · Gazette.''

Justice Mills .- What is that, Sir, you said about the Gazette ?- If you bring any more Gazettes about my ears, depend upon it, Sir, I shall cut this concern.

Bailie L .- My dear Justice-don't be alarmed. The Organ is only going to write a few articles to please the old wives, and tickle the young lasses, down at the coast.

Justice M .- O then, I am satisfied ;- these are harmless things; but no more Bridewell cases, or Gazettes, for me, if you please, on any account.

Admiral P .- I'm half inclined to make Loyal Peter the Fiscal, to take the sting out of the devil-

Bobby Knox. - Sting !- He stings and stings, and blisters and bleeds his superiors, inferiors, and equals, on every occasion.

The Whipper-in. - O, the d-d blackguard. He's a disgrace to the city.

The Organ. - Whist, Wully, whist! We lost ourselves, when we omitted to make a friendly truce with him. You know we spoke ill of him behind his back without cause, though I must say he fought as valiantly for Reform as any of us, and then we provoked him by putting words into his mouth he never used. He has retaliated with a vengeance. I feel his marks, Wully; and so do you, and the whole kith and kin of us from Dan to Bersheba.

Commissioner Wilson. - Never did my Honourable and Worshipful friends, the Cleekies, get such a pelting as they have got from that said Loyal Peter.

Allan Cl-rk .- John Douglas's letter?

Bailie L .- O, my dear Sir, he's a perfect Marplot in all our movements.

Bailie F .- A thorn in our sides.

Justice Mills .- A roaring lion, going about seeking whom he may devour-

(among the Cleekies.)

Admiral P. - What an eternal shame it/ was for him to publish the names of Tenant, Dunlop, Lumsden, Fleming, &c. as "registered proprietors at the Stamp Office" of the Organ! It gave the public positive information on the subject, in a way they never knew before.

Henry Dunlop. - It certainly disclosed the leading names of the members of our

" Holy Alliance" in Church and State.

Bailie L. - And he called me a stationer -d -- n him!

Bailie F.-Keep your temper, my dear colleague, for, quietly speaking, he rubbed the whole of us on the raw.

The Ruglen Clerk .- Why did you not challenge him, like men of spirit?

Bailie F .- Gracious powers! Challenge John Douglas, the Laird of Barloch? Na, na !-We didna like the amell of pouther, espacially when we recalled to our recollection John's duel with Andrew Bannaytine, and so we unanimously resolved to eat our leek in solemn silence.

Necropus .- But Weir gave John a dirge on the Organ.

Organ. I did, by Jupiter! - Who doubts my status as an Advocate at the bar? To that man I would say, "Molendinar regions for ever."

The Whipper-in. - Bravo! - But now, may it please your Honours, are you

going to support Councillor Jehnston's motion for a Ship Canal on the Clyde?

The Clique Bailies.—Never.—He is a most presumptuous man, that Johnston,

The Chique Bailtes.—Never.—He is a most presumptuous man, that Johnston to talk of adding to the wealth and grandeur of Glasgow by ships.

Admiral P. - Fiddlesticks ! - It is a bloody clap-trap motion.

Bailie L.—It is—it is. My learned and excellent friend, John Leadbetter, says, that every true Cleekie should resist it to the death. Hold up your hands, gentlemen, and follow me.

Necropus.—Stop now; I overheard Loyal Peter say, and he is sometimes a witch of a guesser, that had it depended upon us, there never would have been a steam-boat on the Clyde.—For 25 years ago, you would have voted according to the judgment of mady old wives, that the very idea of a steam-boat going against wind and water was an awful sin against the decrees of creation and Providence. He says that the Councillor's motion is a splendid one, and if carried into effect, Glasgow will become the Queen of Commerce, extending her vast resources to all climes and kingdoms on the earth; while the name of James Johnston, as the projector of the motion, will, in spite of every short-sighted prejudice, rise slowly, but surely, into repute, like that of Henry Bell; and, moreover, that it will go down to posterity, after all the Cleekies have faded away like shreds and patches, or as things that had never been!

[The Cleekies, being thus reminded of their "latter end," went away muttering something about their last Wills and Testaments; and we advise them to make Necropus their Executor, for though we banter him occasionally, we solemnly believe that a more faithful and honest "Superintendent" never existed in this city within the memory of man.]

Mr. Crawfurd's Journey to Islay via Paisley, and the Cleekies' "Election-eering Moves," &c. &c. in our next.

## MALIGNITY EXPOSED-THE SPY SYSTEM, &c.

Ir has often been our lot to be attacked in the most wanton and unfounded manner, by some of the lowest reptiles in God's creation, solely for this reason,—that we have endeavoured to discharge our duty to the public, on all occasions, in a bold, yet straightforward manner, neither turning to the right hand nor to the left, or permitting ourselves to be overawed by any man, or class of men, high or low, rich or poor. In such circumstances, it were vain, indeed, to expect that we could glide through the world without encountering opposition, as well as enmity; but, strange as it may appear, we verily believe that we have encountered by far the greatest quantity of opposition from among those pretending to the name and character of Reformers, they being influenced, we have no doubt, by some mean petty feeling or other at the successful position they know we occupy in the estimation of the great bulk of the Radical community—a feeling, we must say, not more despicable to the parties alluded to than it is ungenerous. To fair criticism; nay, even to nicknames (and of these we have had plenty), we shall always submit with the most perfect good humour; but so long as we draw the breath of life, or can weild a pen, we shall not allow any person wantonly and wickedly and falsely to malign us with impunity. These remarks are drawn from us in consequence of an article that appeared in the Glasgow Liberator of Saturday, the 8th day of August current, purporting to give an account of "a social meeting at Greenock of a numerous company of the friends of freedom, and of Mr. James Speirs, who was tried during the Radical era for treason, and narrowly escaped," &c. We beg to premise, that we know nothing whatever

of that meeting, except from what appears on the face of the report in the Liberator. But Mr. John Tait, the Editor of the Liberator, appears to have been personally present at it; and we leave him to admit or deny, as he pleases, whether that report was drawn up by himself? The part affecting us is as follows:- "The Reformers of 1820," was the next toast from the Chair. Mr. John King, in name of the Reformers of 1820. returned thanks; and then he went on to observe, that "that living monument of lying, Loyal Peter, who had now taken it in his head to be a Reformer, had in his Spy System committed the grossest falsehoods respecting the persons that then acted, and who, owing to the circumstances they were placed in, were obliged frequently to appear in a questionable light. Among others that he implicates was Lee, who, on his return to this country, had encountered him in a coach, and after introducing himself, gave his address, that Loyal Peter might obtain, by every inquiry, a correct account of the part he took. Peter, however, had declined availing himself of this opportunity, or of publishing a contrary statement in his Spy System."

We disdain to offer one word of remark on the taste displayed in the above passages. It is perhaps very exquisite or agreeable to the Editor of the Liberator, and his friend " Mr. John King." But, in so far as the other part of it about Lee is concerned, we have no hesitation in describing it, from beginning to end, as a pure invention, or rather, a tissue of the most atrocious falsehoods. We solemnly assert and declare to the public, that we never had any communication whatever with Lee, or any one for him.-And we challenge this "Mr. John King," if he has a particle of truth or common honesty about him, to condescend on the time when and where we "encountered" the person he alludes to (viz. Lee) "in a coach."-And specially, we dare him to prove that we ever encountered Lee, either in a coach or in any other place whatever, or that we had any conversation with him, or that we received any communication from him, directly or indirectly, about the Spy System, or any other subject. We wish no loop-hole for escape; and we shall allow none to this "Mr. John King;" and therefore we again challenge him to come forward, and that immediately, with his proofs, in support of the special averments which he thus ventured to make against us, behind our back. We shall not allow him to skulk from the inquiry. He must either prove it, or retract it: and if he does not do the one or the other, he may depend upon it, that we shall punish him with his own words, and make him "a living monument of lying."

But who is this "Mr. John King?" Is he the scoundrel of that name that flourished in the Spy System? No. We believe that he is some porter or carrier about Greenock, and, if we are not much mistaken, he used frequently to come to Glasgow and purchase large quantities of the Gazette, and the "History of the Spy System," and circulate or sell them among his customers in Greenock; and so very tenacious was he at one time of being taken as the Spy King, that we actually wrote a certificate in his behalf to wipe off that imputation, which was published in the Gazette, among the Notices to Correspondents, so far back as 2d June, 1832, and for which he, at the time, expressed himself thankful! From that day to this, we never spoke to the man, or injured him in any way, to our knowledge; and if the words imputed to him in the Liberator be true, we can only say, that we have never met with an instance of such base, uncalled for, and blackhearted malignity, as that on the part of this "Mr. John King." We shall, however, easily condemn him out of his own mouth. For, according to the Liberator, "Mr. King" at this said Meeting in Greenock, "denied the possibility of a Spy System existing among the chief actors in the period "A bets that B is bound to take the note or notes of any Scotch Banking CC: in payment of money owing to him; that his refusal to take such notes, would subject him to proceedings at the instance of the Bank who issued them. B bets the contrary; and that he can demand specie or Bank of England notes.—Guerg, Which is right?"—Answer, A is wrong, and B is right? It is needless for R. R. to write us further. We are inflexible in, our determination, and no power on earth will knock us out of it.

Lehn Panalal ageinger should seel about the widdle of this month. We want to see him.

John Donald, engineer, should call about the middle of this month. We want to see him.

Gross provocation has been given to W. F., and we advise him to lodge a complaint with the Fiscal at once.

We have no influence in the quarter which Mrs. A. refers to.

When J. G. comes to have a little more experience of "men and manners," he will not be so
much surprised as he seems to be at present. We participate in his feelings more, perhaps, than he is aware of,

Colonel Alexander left £18,000.

Colonel Alexander left £18,000. The communication from Whitburn was received last month; but we have given the Quacks a sufficient dose without printing it,

John M'Millan, one of the exiled Bonnymuir Radicals of 1830, who sent us the "Radical Boots," as he called them, some months ago, has again sent us the Sidney Monitor, of date 25th February last. We hope to make the poor fellow a proper return for his attention.

Which of the Magistrates was it that gave L. the certificate "Mombare of Parliament cannot receive mere than fifteen letters, free of postage, in any one day.

Members of Parliament cannot receive more than fifteen letters, free of postage, in any one day,

nor frank more than ten per day, We shall inquire into the important statemens of J. M. about the Water-works, and will probably publish his letter in our next

A Student of Divinity will find a letter waiting for him at the Printing-office.

Bogle of Gilmorehill cannot deny, on his honour as a gentleman, that he actually administered to his horse some of Quack Most's pills!—We pity the poor animal.

Joseph M'Callum, late of the 40th Regiment, ought to bring his case under the notice of Par-

liament, by Petition, next Session.

The communication from Nemo, at Inverness, will meet with attention.

No person is legally entitled to carry on business in the city, without entering as a burgeas.

The Paisley Canal Boat was overturned, and 84 persons drowned, 10th Nov. 1810.

G. W. is informed, that the Police can compel carters to weigh coals at the Police Machines,

whether the purchasers be astisfied with the weight or not.

It will be a month before we can overtake the case of John Adam, at Alloa.

Widows and unmarried ladies, not in business, and who do not keep lodgers, are exempted, by law, from having soldiers billetted upon them.

We shall print in our next, the Regulations lately enacted by the Magistrates as to the Burying-

ground, to prevent imposition.

We shall make inquiry, and if we find it be true that Mr. Robert Marshall detained, or threatened to detain, the dead body of the poor woman, his tenant, till he got the last farthing of his rent paid, we shall cut him up for it in proper style.

of his rent paid, we shall cut him up for it in proper style.

Of course we are very glad that no languars have been elected Commissioners of the Glasgow Police this time;—there are enew of them there already.

"Suppose a Notary-Public to have protested Bills for a Bank, and having taken Infeftments on Bonds and other deeds, without paying his license at the proper time.—Query, Are his protests and acts as a Notary good?"—Assuer, We have examined the authorities, and do not find any decision on this foint by the Court; though we understand there is much difference of opinion about it among the first advocates at the Bar. For instance, the Dean of Faculty Hope, holds, that the acts of the Notary are still good, and that he is only personally liable in penalties to the Stamp-office. Whereas Mr. Jamieson holds, that the acts are null; and this last, we believe, is also the opinion of the Stamp-officers themselves. But on principle, we are of opinion that the Dean of Faculty is right. Faculty is right.

Y. Z. will see, that we are ready to put Quacks Moat, Beck, Moores, Greer, &c. all across the same ferry

Nestor is thanked for his communications; and hope he will be of opinion that we have done

our duty.

W. D. had better not attempt to mislead us again.

We are still in arrear with many of our Correspondents; and several articles are inevitably post.

poned, solely for want of trom.

The 9th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 108th Nos. of the Gazette being out of print, we shall be very glad to give full price for them to any of our Readers that may return them to the Printing-office, as we have an order from America for a number of copies from the beginning.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Gaustie, For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Gamette, published this morning.

The 125th and 126th Nos. of the Gamette will be published on Saturday morning, the 30th

August, curt.

The Index to the 4th Volume of the Gazette, dedicated to Mr. Wallace of Kelly, is ready this morning-price One Penny. All our "constant readers" should therefore apply for it.

Printed and Published by

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(Opposite the Buck's Head,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1834.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 30, 1834.

Our readers will perceive, that, by the use of smaller type, we have crammed more matter into the two Gazettes published this morning, than we have done for a long time. The reason is, that we have felt it incumbent upon us, to write at considerable length against the infernal Quacks new infesting our city, to the scandal of law, religion, and morality. We have planted our artillery round and against these vagabonds, so that all hope of escape for them is entirely cut off. We are determined to smash them, and to blow them to atoms; for they are pillaging our countrymen, and sucking their blood at a rate beyond all human endurance. And we are the more determined about the matter, because we see clearly that the Newspaper Press is protecting the monsters.

We desire no better proof of the spirit of independence that still animates us, than the labour we have bestowed on this very subject, incidental and trifling as some may think it to be. And when we start our Radical Newspaper, our readers may be quite sure, that we shall not insult them, or tarnish our columns, by any Quack advertisement.

We shall endeavour to put the choicest mettle into it; and we have again respectfully to request that all those who still intend to patronise us, will have the goodness to forward their address as early as possible. For we are anxious to bring out our Prospectus, and set to work without delay.

VOL. V.

## EARL GREY

Has received an invitation to come to Scotland, and the citizens of Edinburgh are now making preparations to give him a Public Dinner, next month, on the most splendid scale. While we cannot but lament that latterly the policy of his Administration was not so decided and liberal as we think it ought to have been, yet assuredly, with all his faults, no Statesman ever did so much for the People of Scotland as Earl Grey. The Royal Burgh Reform Bill proves this beyond dispute. It swept away the domination of the self-elected; and conferred on the people the right of choosing their own Magistrates, which Pitt and Dundas, and all the vile Tory Boroughmongering crew, had so long wickedly withheld For that single measure alone, we hold that Earl Grey is eminently entitled to the gratitude of every Scotchman, who has the least pretence to the character of Reformer. But for him the Tories would still have been "lords of the ascendant" in this country; and in proportion to their hatred of him, ought his reception among the people of Scotland to be the more kind and generous. We have no doubt that it will be so; and that the venerable Earl Grey, at the close of his long and eventful public life, extending to upwards of half a century, will have his heart cheered by the honours paid to him by the men of Caledonia.

### THE RUTHERGLEN SIMONY CASE AGAIN!

We thought we had been for ever done with this case; but the Black Coats have cheated us, and we owe them another slap. They (the Rev. Fathers of the Presbytery of Glasgow) were expressly enjoined by the deliverance of the General Assembly in May last, to proceed "to induct the Rev. Peter Brown into the Church and Parish of Rutherglen with all convenient speed, agreeably to the rules of the Church." This deliverance of the General Assembly was gall and wormwood to several of the Rev. Fathers, and, in particular, to Muir of St. James's, and Forbes of the Outer High, who had both shewn a remarkable degree of zeal or antipathy against Brown, utterly inconsistent, we think, with the Christian principle of "doing justice and loving mercy," which they pretend to inculcate on their hearers. We confidently believed, however, that the decision of the Assembly would put an end to this unseemly state of things, and that the Members of the Presbytery of Glasgow would hail Brown as a lost sheep, too long removed from the fold. Nay, we anticipated that they would at once stretch out the right hand of fellowship to him, and desire, like Christian men, to forget and forgive past transgressions. All this, in effect, would have been accomplished, had they honestly applied the decision of the Assembly in his favour, as they were bound to have done. But they first laid the decision of the Assembly "on their table," without a word of congratulation to him on the subject. Then, they appointed a day for his "ordination trials" at Rutherglen; but such was the spleen shewn to him by his enemies, that, we are assured, when he mounted the pulpit, to preach from the word of God, they actually stole away the Bible from him, or hindered him from getting it!!! And after all this was done; and when it became imperative on the Rev. Fathers of the Presbytery to fix a day for his solemn ordination, they contrived to get up a petition against him, subscribed by all the Tories in Rutherglen; and this petition, bottomed on the most frivolous and impious ground, has been seized hold of by the Rev. Fathers, as a pretext for "delay." Delay!—Why, this is the very game the Rev. Fathers have been play

ing at for the last eight years, during which long period the parishioners of Rutherglen, by some of the most foul proceedings that ever disgraced a civil or an ecclesiastical court, have been kept out of the Minister they, or at least the majority of them, wanted, while the Rev. Fathers in this Presbytery have taken very good care to pocket the whole of the sti-

pend for their Widows' Fund!!

In the name of common justice, we ask, why don't the Rev. Fathers now obey the decision of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, which, we repeat, enjoined them to induct Mr. Brown without any farther delay?— That decision was final and conclusive in his favour; and they had no right to entertain any fresh complaint against him at the end of the proceedings from which the Assembly had triumphantly acquitted him. They seem to set all law and reason at defiance. The Pope of Rome never acted so arbitrarily, as they have done in this case. Indeed, we think they have done more, by their proceedings in relation to it, to bring the authority of our "Venerable Church Courts," as they are called, into ridicule and contempt, than all the atheists in the kingdom could have done. Delay, forsooth, is now their watchword, and their pious excuse for keeping an injured man some time longer out of his just rights. But did they grant a moment's delay to the parishioners of Rutherglen for paying up the vacant stipend to them?—No, certes; their Rev. Collector took especial care to pounce upon the stipend the moment he could exact it. Delay in such a case was out of the question. The Rev. Fathers would growl and grumble like lions, if they did not get the monies, as a Jew would say, tolled down to them the very day it falls due.

We write strongly, yet it is impossible we can write too severely against some of the Rev. Fathers in this case. One of their own brothers, viz. the Rev. Mr. Smith of Cathcart, had the manliness, and the honesty, to tell them the other day to their faces, in the Presbytery of Glasgow, that this was a most cruel and disgraceful case of persocution against the Rev. Mr. Brown. He inquired whether a report now generally believed in Rutherglen was true, namely, that some of the Rev. Fathers actually received money to fee Counsel to plead against Brown at the bar of the Assembly, which he characterised as worse a thousand times, than the imputation of Simony, which they had originally attempted to fasten on that much injured man. Instead of answering Mr. Smith in a direct manner, like innocent men with pure hands, they flew into a rage, and gave each other the lie! We watch them occasionally; but confess we never witnessed any thing so disgraceful in a Church Court, or in any other.—There sat Muir of St. James's stroking his beard, and talking like a cunning serpent about the Declaratory Act, and so forth, all as a mere cloak to his enmity against Brown; while Smyth of St. George's turned up the white of his eyes, and made the motion for delay, on the ground that in so doing he was actuated "for the good of souls, and the glory of God!"—He positively used these words.

We ask—How long do these Rev. Fathers intend to pocket the Rutherglen stipend?—How long will they deny justice to their poor, persecuted, and unoffending brother?—How long will they set the General Assembly at defiance?—How long will they enable us to black-

ball them in this manner?

#### PUBLIC WELLS.

Now that the Water Companies have coalesced, and turned so greedy, charging the inhabitants this year three-pence per pound more than they have ever done before, Why don't the Magistrates and Commissioners of

Police in Glasgow and Gorbals take steps for opening up many of the precious Wells on both sides of the River, which have been so long covered over? They could do so at very little expense; and thus the poorer classes of the community would get a wholesome and plentiful supply of water, without being indebted one single farthing to the greedy

monopolists forming these Water Companies.

Strange that the inhabitants of Glasgow allow their noses to be put to the grindstone by a few selfish, narrow-minded cormorants! These Water Work gentry would have been glad to draw in their horns, had they only been resisted by a proper display of public spirit; but now they go on dividing their cents per cents, laughing at the inhabitants, and mocking them to the bargain. Will no one arise, and help us to smite them under the ribs?

# THE QUACKS AND THE LIBERATOR VERSUS THE GAZETTE.

The severe blister which we applied last month to the Quacks and their friend the *Liberator*, has, we are glad to perceive, taken effect. They are wincing under it, like the veriest devils, in agony; but notwithstanding of all their pitiful exclamations against us, which, indeed, we expected, we shall continue to bleed and blister them, as they deserve, without mercy.

We singled out the *Liberator*, because we had proofs positive before us for weeks and months past, from its own columns, that it was the only newspaper in Scotland that had conspicuously favoured the rascally Quacks, under the most abominable and disgraceful circumstances. And we did so for this other reason, that pretending, as it constantly does, with a modesty that is really enviable, to be the only Champion of the Working Classes in this quarter, it was its duty, we thought, in an especial manner, more than any other newspaper we know, to guard the working classes against the beastly and dangerous nostrums of these Medical Quacks, particularly as it is among the working classes that these mercenary vagabonds more easily make their prey.

The Liberator, in an article in its precious columns, under date the 9th curt. endeavours to defend itself, by attacking us. We have seldom read such miserable twaddle, as that article conveys; and we shall now proceed to dissect, and cut it to pieces, with all the ease and composure

imaginable.

After giving its own definition of the word Quack, it proceeds to say, "We feel under a kind of necessity to dip into this disagreeable subject, (aye, it is very 'disagreeable,' we now believe, to the Liberator,) from having become singled out, and publicly accused of favouring Medical Quacks by that immaculate vender of personal invective, Mr. Peter Mackenzie. Not there is any value to be attached to his personalities and assertions, proofs and opinions he has none, but that in the manner he has set us forth, corroborated by the frequent appearance of advertisements on medical matters which appear in our columns, as well as in other newspapers, there is some shadow of a probability that we are accusable."

Now, we beg leave to tell the very modest Editor of the Liberator, whom, in exchange for compliments, we might term Purity John, (and we have as good a right to call him that, or perhaps something else more fitting, as he has to call us Loyal Peter,) we tell him, that if we deal in personal invective," it is solely because we like to call things by their right names on all occasions. We are none of your double-faced, milk and water, mealy-mouthed chaps: but we do love to express our opinion of

men and things precisely as we think they deserve; that is to say, ingood plain Scotch language. If this, then, be "personal invective," we at once plead guilty to the charge. And as for our "proofs and opinions," surely the Editor of the Liberator, in saying that we have "none," must have become stone blind, by a fit of spleen, or something worse; because, if there was any thing more notorious than another in the city of Glasgow, it is, that we have for the last three years brought forward an array of "proofs and opinions" in this here Gazette, as an Englishman would say, of a very direct and damning description to many parties, and to none more so, perhaps, than the friends and patrons of the Liberator, viz. the rascally Quacks! However, we intend to fayour the Editor of the Liberator with a few more of our "proofs and opinions," before we are done with this article; and we hope they will satisfy him to his heart's content.

His first defence is, that "as long as these (the Quacks') advertisements are respectably worded," he does not see where he is "much to blame" for publishing them. After this any thing. For we besitate not to affirm, that there is scarcely a man in Glasgow, of right character, who can read these advertisements without detestation, or without feeling that they are grossly indelicate in many instances, and ought not to be suffered to meet the public eye. The Quacks shift their ground occasionally.— They know the meridian of some of the newspapers pretty well; for it is but fair to notice that there are some Editors who expunge the abominable bits of a Quack advertisement; but the Liberator seems to gulp down every thing they send to it, and accordingly the Quacks now make it their chief trumpeter. It is no unusual thing now-a-days to see two or three Quack advertisements, filling up an entire column of the Liberator. only wonder its readers submit to pay for such disgraceful stuff.

"Respectably worded"!-How eminently ludicrous is it, to see the Liberator carping at what he terms, our " personal invective," as if, gentle soul! he himself was the perfect paragon of purity, and the exclusive writer of chaste language—yet week after week we have him giving currency to the nasty, filthy, beastly, forged, and fabricated Quack advertisements, and telling his readers that they are "respectably worded"!!! Noble Liberator !- Most chaste and virtuous conductor of the Public Press!—Pity thy modesty sometimes gets the better of thy assurance!

"Should there (says he) be any discovery made of imposition, and facts properly authenticated bearing against the pretensions of those who make use of our columns, we never fail to give them place. And to do so we conceive to be our paramount duty." Very fair this, Mr. Liberator.— But is it true? Wait a little, and we shall see. But first let us exhaust what the Editor of the Liberator says for himself on this subject.—" The second charge is, (says he,) if true, the most serious, and ought to subject us to the severest reprehension—that of puffing up what we either do not know or disbelieve."—Now, we are very glad that we have brought the Liberator to this point, since it is an admission, that he deserves "the severest reprehension" if the charge itself be true. "But to this charge he pleads not guilty;" although, in the very next breath, he says,—" While our attention was distracted by other and equally complex occupations, a paragraph was sometimes OVERLOOKED, that afterwards created to us much trouble and mortification."—Here we take him on his own words; for if a puffing paragraph, in favour of these Quacks, was, as he says, "sometimes overlooked," which afterwards created to him "much trouble and mortification," we ask, Did he, like an honest man, or an independent journalist, seize the earliest opportunity which he had at his own command, of correcting that paragraph? Did he afterwards guard the public

against its false and mischievous effect? Did he express his "mortification," that it had been suffered, by an "overlook," to appear in his columns?—We will be bound to say, that, search the columns of the Liberator from first to last, and no such correcting paragraph by him, will be found ever to have appeared in it. No; he left his puffs in favour of the Quacks to pass current with the public. And we shall not allow him to escape at this point, without favouring him with a few of "eur proofs and opinions," which, we dare say, will not be very palateable to him, if in fact they do not, to use his own words, occasion him "much trouble and mortification."

Ist, We are credibly informed, that Mr. Angus M'Intyre, teacher in Glasgow, called at the *Liberator* Office, upwards of a year ago, and pointed out, and complained of a forged and fabricated certificate, alleged to have been penned by the Editor of the *Liberator* himself, in favour of Quack Moat, and published by that Quack in his Hygeian Journal.

Did the Editor of the Liberator expose that nefarious transaction to the public? Did he denounce Quack Moat for taking such unprincipled liberties with the newspaper under his control? or did he say one word to the

public on the subject? No; he was silent as a lamb!

2d, We are also credibly informed, that more recently, and within the last few months, Mr. Peter Devine, spirit-dealer, Gorbals (see his letter), called at the *Liberator* Office, to complain that his name had been forged, or fabricated, or otherwise falsely and improperly used in one of the rascally Quack advertisements of Moores, Brothers, & Co., also published in the *Liberator*.

Did the Editor of the Liberator do justice to Peter Devine, and the public, by seizing the opportunity of exposing these Quacks as they richly deserved?—Not he!—And therefore what now becomes of his profession, that "should there be any discovery made of imposition, we never fail to give them place."—Has he ever done so, in any one instance, in relation to the Quacks? If so, we challenge him to point it out. And now we leave him to chew his cud on these two instances of "our proofs and opinions;" assuring him, that we have plenty more in store for him, if requisite. But enough, they say, is as good as a feast.

But we come to the coucluding part of his article, which may be styled a lame and impotent puff in favour of Quacks and quackery. For he says, "As to Mr. Moat, &c., if he is really a Quack in the general sense, let him be proved so scientifically."—Now, we confess this challenge on the part of the learned Editor of the Liberator beats us hollow. We could not help holding our sides, when we first read it, lest they should burst with ——pills?—no, but with genuine laughter. Why, he might as well have called upon us to prove, that a chimney-sweep "is so scientifically!"—Scientifically!—My conscience!—This reminds us of the words of the poet, that

" A little learning is a dangerous thing."

And therefore we must really take care of our hand, since we only pretend to know a few rational common-sense principles. But we reckon, that a chimney-sweep is pretty well known by his brush and sooty face;—these, in fact, are his credentials. And, in like manner, the gamboge and the aloes, and other such stuffs;—the forged and fabricated certificates;—the lying and puffing newspaper paragraphs;—are the credentials of the Quacks. "By their deeds ye shall know them."

But our friend the Liberator, in his anxiety to say a few additional good things in favour of the Quacks, has made, we humbly think, another sad and very awkward slip. He says, that he further stated his "belief in the innocence of Morison's (and Moat's) medicine, but said nothing of

its efficacy." This, we should say, is a species of Irish logic rarely to be met with. It literally runs thus:—" We of the Liberator stated our belief in the innocence of Quack Moat, but said nothing of his guilt!"—However, in order, we presume, to remove all doubt on the subject, the Liberawtor goes on to say as follows: - ". We repeat our conviction, that they (the pills) are not so dangerous (mark his words!) as they were held out by the prosecutors on the trial at York; and this conviction rests on the fact of a person we were closely intimate with, who, about two years ago, for upwards of ten weeks, swallowed, according to his own statement, from 40 to 50 pills a day."

What a stomach that "person" must have had! "He was not cured by them," quoth the Liberator; yet his friend the Quack announced in his lying advertisements, which the Liberator puffed, that these same pills " are the never-failing cure for every disease incident to the human frame." We leave the worthies to reconcile these their glaring inconsistencies and contradictions the best way they are able. We are getting sick of them; and although we reserve other things about them for a separate article, we cannot conclude this criticism on the worthies, without adverting to the way the Liberator has twitted us for writing on the subject of "Cholera" two years ago. It is undoubtedly true, that we took a different view of that subject, from many of the provincial newspapers; but, on the other hand, it is equally true, that we advanced nothing that was not previously sanctioned and published by many of the first medical men and writers in We own, too, that we endeavoured to expose many of the unfounded cases that were reported of real Asiatic cholera; and this we did with the view of checking the senseless alarm then created about them. We say senseless, because if death be in the cup, we had philosophy enough to know, that it was vain for any human being to fly from him, or to arrest his arm. We protest that we wrote upon that occasion with the best possible intentions. But admitting for a moment that we outraged the feelings of the whole community,—admitting that we are as bad as bad could make us in that respect, (by the bye, the Liberator, if we mistake not, had us reported in his columns as dead and buried by cholera oftener than once,)-does it follow, speaking of it in the very worst sense for ourselves, that because we erred about cholera, that therefore the Editor of the Liberator is now justified in writing in favour of Quacks and Quackery? There is this material difference between us and him: -- He is paid for puffing the Quacks for their advertisements; whereas we never received one farthing of their money, and would disdain to touch it. rather would we "knap stanes on the king's highway," than identify ourselves with their villainy.

Our readers, we hope, will have patience with us, while we direct their attention to the following additional sublime effusion against us personally, which appeared at the tail of the article in the Liberator of 9th August. "But the grand and secret cause of this outcry against Quacks and Quackery is yet to be told; and is so rife in exquisite drollery, that we are obliged to suspend our usual gravity, pause, and give volume to loud laughs three. Now to the point. Since writing the above remarks, (quoth the Liberawtor), we have been credibly informed that the Loyal Reformer has sunk his extensive stock of assurance-invested his whole capital of - ribaldry, in a pill manufacturing establishment at present existing in this city! Other two adventurers are in the copartnery, but his particular duty in the concern is to write down all opposition till he is sole and undisputed sovereign of the empire of empiracy!—Let us, in his own style, salute the King of Quacks (God bless him!) with three tremendous

hurrahs! hurrah!! hurrah!!!"

There, now, is a beautiful specimen of "personal invective" for youfrom Purity John of the Liberawtor, the man who eternally pretends that he loaths "invective." And so rich and rare is it, that his friends the Quacks, or others who have a warm side for us, got it printed off, and placarded through the streets of Glasgow, ten days ago, with the *malice* prepense, no doubt, of injuring us if they could. Need we assure our readers that there is not one word of truth in it. It is an absolute falsehood from beginning to end-not worthy of honourable men, but eminently worthy of low Quacks and their paid tools.—We throw it back upon them in the way it deserves. Nor shall we permit the Editor of the Liberator to back himself out of the falsehood, on the pretence which he will now most likely resort to, that it was a mere joke. We can take and give jokes like other men. But in a case of this sort, involving the public character of men, we challenge the Editor of the Liberator either to prove his assertions against us or to retract them. And till he does so, we shall cram the lie down his throat as roughly as we can, assuring him that we neither ask nor expect any quarter at his hands; and knowing that we have hitherto been able to defend ourselves triumphantly against our enemies, we say to him, in the words of Macbeth-

" Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he That first cries hold, enough."

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### GLASGOW WATER WORKS.

SIR,-I have been a reader of your valuable Gazette since its commencement, and have always appreciated your merit in taking notice of the several abuses to which the inhabitants of Glasgow are subjected, particularly that of the water with which they are supplied by the Glasgow Water Company. For your information, therefore, I have to inform you, that that Company have six engines of sixty horse power each, which throw water into the city, one of which only supplies filtered water, which is only conveyed to the new town, including Blythswood Hill and Square, whilst the other parts of the city are only supplied with water from the river. The engine which conveys the filtered water is only in action during 7 hours in the 24, whilst the other five operate during the whole of the 24 hours. The filtered water is taken from a bed twelve feet below the bed of the river, by a suction pipe; and the other large conducting pipes are only constructed to convey water from the river. Will you therefore have the goodness to inquire into these facts: the workmen at the works will be the best evi-I have myself visited the works several times, and am certain I am correct in my statement. It might therefore be necessary, through the medium of your Gazette, to give this information to the Glasgow public, that a meeting might be called for the purpose of putting a stop to a practice so hurtful to the health and interest of the community. I am, Sir, your obedt. servant,

Calton, Glasgow, 28th July, 1884.

[Ever since the junction of the two Companies, we have observed that the water which they retail is not nearly so pure as it previously was:—in fact, it is very much discoloured, and there is a great deal of noxious sediment about it. These Companies having "coalesced," now think, we suppose, that they can serve the public any way they please. But we hope a new Company will soon start into existence, and leave the monopolists to drink the dirty water themselves. We shall inquire farther about it.—ED.

J. M.

#### PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH BY QUACK MOAT.

Sin,—Going along the Paisley road yesterday afternoon, with a friend, on our way from church, we, along with the other people on the road, were suddenly interrupted by a barouche, which was furiously driven by a person on the box, who had the appearance of a gentleman. He was standing on the box, and was lashing the horses most unmercifully. There was a young lady in the carriage, who seemed to be accustomed to such driving, as she sat quite composedly. We took little notice of the affair at this time; but in about ten minutes afterwards, he had turned on the road, and again repassed us. My friend now had a better opportunity of seeing the furious driving gentleman, when, lo and behold! who should he be, but the notorious QUACK MOAT! My friend, feeling a natural disgust at the sight of such a rascal, cried out, "Sit down, you d——d Quack." But the Quack pretended to take no notice of the salute, and again turned round his carriage in the same furious manner, and went in the direction of Paisley.

Does the Sheriff of the county keep no officers on the road to prevent such vagabonds from endangering the lives of the peaceable and quiet, who are necessitated to travel on Sunday?—Yours, &c.

Q. R.

Glasgow, 25th August, 1834.

[Very pretty conduct this, for Quack Most.—His pills must surely be selling to wonderful advantage, considering that he came to Glasgow three years ago with scarcely a shirt on his back, and now he drives his barouche and pair!—How long, O Lord! will these impostors flourish in this land?—Next time he is seen driving at this furious rate, we hope information will be sent against him to the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office; and they will clap a good thwacking fine on his back.—En.]

#### SCOTLAND.

#### BY GEOR ALLAN.

Oh, Scotland, my country, once more I behold thee!
Once more press the soil where my first breath I drew;
Oh, would that the love of this heart could enfold thee,
As the grey mist encircles thy mountains of blue!

'Tis with pride I behold where the stormy clouds gather, For Freedom sits thron'd 'mid the tempests that rave; And the cairns that rise thick on thy summits of heather Are beacons that light to the deeds of the brave!

Do they tell us of lands far away o'er the ocean,
Where brightly the Patriots' virtues have shone?—
What lessons need we of heroic devotion,
When the names of a Wallace and Bruce are our own?

The we beast not such clime as the Greek or the Roman,
Or where the gay lilies of Gaul spread their bloom,
Our rough-bearded emblem, so per lous to foemen,
Is fragrant with honour, if not with perfume!

Aye, Tyrants may quail when perusing our story,

How our fetters dropped off when the mind burst its chain,
And our heath-mantled hills, like our heads shall grow hoary,

Ere earth's banded despots unite them again!

Let our Liberties' foes come on thicker and bolder
Than ere did the far-conqu'ring Eagles of yore;
But while Britons, united, stand shoulder to shoulder,
They shall win from us nought but a grave on our shore!
August, 1834.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We strongly suspect that the letter subscribed "Holy water" is written by a member of the Presbytery of Giasgow. If he sends us his real name, in confidence we assure him, we shall not

betray him on any account.

Much of what "a Ruthergien body" states is known to us already. Can he prove the statement about the money to Dr. Muir?

Mr. H. is attended to.

An action of damages, we know, is already raised against the owners of the Fairy Queen.

The excuse which D. F. states is nothing to the purpose. He was, we think, properly fined. Bridewell Commissioners in view.

All that we can say in favour of G. M. jun. is, that he restored the receipt just before his heels were laid fast for it.

Mr. Buckingham is Member for Sheffield.

We cannot answer the questions of M. & J.

No Sheriff in Scotland can now vote at an election. The Reform Bill put an end to their power in that respect, very properly.

Our friend in the Sneddon, Paisley, has guessed rightly. We therefore hope he will preserve

the letter. " An Excise officer" should write to the Treasury.

It is not possible for us to comply with the request of "a Govan voter" by publishing all the names: and, moreover, the affair is not interesting to the public, generally.

We defy "a Bibliopole" to point out any article in the Gazette, of the nature he has so unwarrantably imputed to us. Things are too often laid to our charge from sheer malice, without the slightest vestige of truth.

If R. C. will turn up the Dublin Medical Journal for December last, he will see a powerful article on the Quacks, which will do him good.

May we ask D. D. the reason, why the Captain was blamed on the previous occasion?

The Solicitor of Stamps is the proper party to answer the query of a bookseller. We wish to see the son of the late Widow M'Millan.

We wish to see the son or the late Widow at Millan.

Mr. John Spence, Commissioner of Police, Glasgow, had better keep his tongue to himself, and
not show his Tory spleen against us, otherwise we shall pummel him as he deserves.

If "a true friend to the cause," will send us his real name and address, or if he will wait upon
us, we undertake to convince him in five minutes, that he has formed a most erroneous opinion of

an eminent individual, whom we hope we shall never cease to respect, as long as we live.

Mr. Allan Fullarton had certainly no right to take it upon him to say at the Govan meeting, that Mr. David Bell would not act as one of the Assessors of the Poor of that Parish, because we are happy to know, that Mr. Bell has acted, and will continue to act for the good of the public in this matter.

The inmates of the Poor's House, Glasgow, may rest assured, that we shall do every thing in our power to contribute to their comfort. We have already placed their letter in the hands of one of the Directors.

We have not room for the whole of the epittle to Quack Moat, from "Kirkwood, Kilsyth." The following, however, is a sufficient specimen of it.

Your name, Mr. Moat, most nobly did float, On the billows of public applause, Until the Gazette your brigantine met, And blasted both thee and thy cause.

What an host of admirers you had, Of high and of humble degree, The very town crier was known without hire, To speak well of thine and of thee!

Even Journalists nourished your fame while it flourished, It seemed to engage all their care; But since it has faded, no longer they aid it,

They abandon you now to despair.

It is quite true that Mr. Reddie's son is recalled from the Mauritius. Criticism on the Dilettanti Exhibition does not answer us.

Mr. Reid's letter is in the hands of the Fiscal.
Nothing is stated by M. W. of the least consequence.
"Student" will see that we have availed ourselves of his information.

As the case of Walter Parlane, is now under the consideration of the Lord Ordinary, in the Court of Session, on a bill of suspension and liberation, at his instance, against John Little and others, we think it right to avoid saying any thing farther about it in this place, till the decision of his Lordship is made known.

The statement is denied, that Mr. Robert Stewart is already canvassing against Mr. Robert McGavin in the First Ward. We have no fear of the success of the latter gentleman against any

candidate that may come into the field. For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the

Gazette, published this morning.

The 197th and 198th Nos. of the Gazette will be published on Saturday morning, the 27th September.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1834. [PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 30, 1834.

We don't intend to refer to the King's Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament on the 15th curt., it being singularly barren of interest. But we intend to say a few words about the conduct of the "Hereditary Lords" regarding the Irish Tithe Bill, believing that it will yet lead to the most important consequences to the three Kingdoms.

We have always said, that sooner or later, there would be a collision with the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the question of the Reform of the Irish Church.

The House of Commons, be it known, desires to reform the cruel laws anent Tithes in Ireland, which have led to so much devastation and bloodshed in that unhappy country. It says—We, the Parliament of Great Britain, shall repeal some of these laws altogether, and place the remaining parts of them on a more just and equitable footing, agreeable to the earnest petitions of the great majority of the Irish Nation.

The House of Lords, composed partly of English Bishops, and Irish Bishops, (luckily there are no Scotch ones among them, thanks to our old glorious fore-fathers)—the House of Lords, ever averse to the righteous claims of the People, sound the cry that the Church is in danger! and on that hollow pretence, they join the standard of the Bishops, who have a manifest interest in keeping up the Tithe system in all its rigour and deformity, and so, without much ceremony,

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the Lords Sciritual and Temporal reject the humans, wise, and equitable propositions sent up to them by the Commons!

We are glad to say that his Majesty's Ministers conducted themselves like true men on this occasion; for they struggled against the Lords, and in favour of the liberal policy of the Commons.—And thus there is already a collision between the two Houses, which must have ended in some strong proceeding, but for the immediate Prorogation by the King.

The storm now is hushed only to be renewed with increased violence early in the next Session. But, in the meanwhile, the question which the People of the three Kingdoms ought seriously to pender upon is this:—Whether will they support the Hereditary Lords and Bishops—or the Commons chosen by themselves?

We confidently hope and believe that no genuine Reformer will doubt for a moment as to which of these two sides he ought to take.—For our parts, we have already made our election, and emphatically call upon our countrymen, ere another Session of Parliament approaches, to organize measures for demanding a Reform of the House of Lords.

Shall a nation of gallant and intelligent men submit to have their liberties, and it may be, their very lives voted away by Proxy?—For it can never be too strongly impressed upon our countrymen, that, according to the present constitution of the House of Lords, any one or more of these Lords, without being present at any debate,—without hearing one word of evidence, pro or con, on any question,—may, nevertheless, send their written Proxy or mandate, empowering some other Lord to vote for him or them according as he pleases. This is the rule, be it observed, in the "Highest Court" in the kingdom,—the Court composed of "Hereditary Lords." Yet to bring it home to our own doors,—to make us see the monstrous absurdity, and the alarming danger that attends it,—we have only to ask, How any man would like to be tried in an inferior Court nominally before a Jury, three of whom might be impanneded and hear the evidence, while the remaining twelve remained away, but set their Proxy to condemn him, without hearing one word of his definee?

Wenld not the country exclaim, that this was an intolerable stretch of arbitrary power, utterly inconsistent with the principles of justice, and a libel on the laws of a free country?

Away, then, with the right of voting by Prexy; it is telerated in no other country but England. And let us imitate the example of the French Nation, who, within the last three years, abolished the law of Hereditary Legislation altogether. It is a law whelly repugnant to the principles of common sense; for the idea of a Hereditary Legislator is as absurd as that of a hereditary poet, lawyer, or physician.

And we are the more desireus to write now against the Hereditary Lords, seeing that all fair and gentle means have been taken to get them to advance with the spirit of the age. They, and they alone, were the drag-wheels to the Administration of Earl Grey. The most of them are the rankest-Tories. The Duke of Wellington, and His Highness of Cumberland, are their pillars

by day, their lamps by night. And such is the ignorance, the bigotry, and prejudice among them, that we believe it would be as hopeless to attempt to reason Satan himself, the Prince of Darkness, out of his prerogative, as to reason the *Tory* Peers into the adoption of wise and liberal measures.

A day of reckoning is fast hastening with them. It is possible, nay, we think it highly probable, that the King, acting on the advice of his present Ministers, will Dissolve Parliament much sooner than is generally anticipated, for the very purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the country on this important Irish question, &c. In that case, we have no doubt that the Lords will catch it sweetly.

### GAS LIGHT IMPOSITION.

Our Glasgow Tories are the chief Directors both of the Water Companies and the Gas Company; and a set of more greedy monopolists never existed in this world.—Mammen is their god!—Corruption is their brother!—for their chief, their constant desire is, to make money, whether, in doing so, they cheat the public or not. And some of them put on long faces, and pass themselves off as holy men—pious Elders—and thus, they get a high character, and move about in the first circles of our city. It is only (say the godly) low characters like us that meddle with such "most respectable men"—and we own, we have a great pleasure in exposing the hypocrites, for which, of course, we meet with the wrath of the whole host of Tories, their sons, and brothers, friends, and flunkies.—Wicked devils that we are, how we do love to roast them!—Now, then, for another Gas Explosion.

The Glasgow Gas Company was first formed in 1817. It soon became a most flourishing concern: and all the rich men bought shares in it. These shares, originally, we believe, of the value of £25 each, soon rose to the value of £40 or £50. The "knowing ones" took care to buy as many shares as they could, calculating that their value would always in-

crease, as, in fact, it has.

in 1826, an attempt was made by a few public spirited individuals in Glasgow to establish a new Gas Company. They thought that the rates at which the Old Company, as we may call it, assessed the inhabitants for the supply of gas, were too extravagant; and besides, that Company had become so exclusive, and so insolent and domineering in its conduct, that there was great room for another Company to oppose them. At this, the old stagers took alarm. They had got possession of an excellent paying monopoly; and they wished to retain it, in their own hands, to the exclusion of all others. At that time the rotten Burgh Corporation was in its glory. Many of its Members were shareholders in the Old Company.—Kirkman Finlay, or Harry Monteith, was at their head, and they had therefore an interest in keeping down the New Company, in preventing it from coming into existence.

Thus far, our narrative, we think, is pretty plain. The New Company baving subscribed the requisite funds, applied, as was necessary, to Parliament, for an Act to proceed. Then came the tug of war between the local powers. The old rotten Burgh stagers sent up lots of witnesses to London; selected from among their own tools and creatures, to prove to a Committee of the House of Commons, that there was really no need for a new Company in Glasgow,—that the old Company was serving the public with gas at a very moderate and cheap rate indeed—and that the whole of their transactions were most honourable and correct. To give our

readers a more distinct idea of the character of some of these witnesses, we may state, that one or two of them were "pious Elders"-great and most extensive consumers of gas, at No. 95, Candleriggs,—yet the fact transpired some years afterwards, that these "pious Elders" had been cheating the old Gas Company, by laying secret gas pipes through their own premises; and such was the greed of the "pious Elders," that they actually re-retailed the gas to some of their tenants, taking care to put the price of it in their own pockets; and therefore there is no wonder that the "pious Elders" stretched their consciences a little bit in the House of Commons, when they stated to the Committee that they were supplied at "a most reasonable rate!" We exposed that transaction pretty distinctly upwards of two years ago, in the 25th No. of the Gazette, and therefore

there is no need to be more particular about it just now.

By such means, however, the Committee of the House of Commons, through the influence of Mr. Kirkman Finlay, for he was then in Parliament and had pretty strong influence with that " most honourable House"—(we see, by the bye, there are some surmises that he wishes to get back to it again!)-by such means, the House of Commons denied to this new Company the privileges of an Act of Parliament for serving the inhabitants of Glasgow with cheap gas !- Great was the joy of the old stagers, in thus baffling the exertions of the new Company; and from that day, holding the entire monopoly of supplying gas in Glasgow in their own clutches, they became more insolent and domineering than ever.— Our cry shall now be, Down with them !- Down with their Monopoly !-And we have only to bring a few plain facts into operation against them, which will make them reel and stagger, and down, we have no doubt, they shall fall at last amid the exultations of the citizens.

There are, be it known, several Acts of Parliament in favour of the old Glasgow Gas Light Company. That Company, it seems, could get Acts of Parliament when others failed. But, in carefully examining these Acts of Parliament the other day, we find the following clause in one of them, to which we now crave particular attention:—" Be it enacted, that until there be another Company incorporated by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, for the supply of the city and suburbs of Glasgow with gas, the annual dividends of the said Glasgow Gas Light Company shall not exceed in any one year ten per cent. per annum on the stock; and whenever the revenue of the said Company shall, for the average of three years, yield such a sum as, after deducting all charges and expenses, shall leave a net sum more than sufficient for payment of a yearly dividend at the above rate, then, and as often as the same shall happen, the Directors of the said Glasgow Gas Light Company SHALL BE BOUND TO MAKE SUCH REDUCTIONS ON THE RATES LEVIED BY THEM as will leave in the hands of the Company at least the net revenue necessary for payment of the said dividend, at the rate of ten per cent, per annum on their stock, as aforesaid.

Thus it is as clear as language or an Act of Parliament could make it. that the Directors of this Gas Company had only a right, after deducting all charges and expenses, to draw ten per cent. per annum on their stock, and no more, (some will probably concur with us in thinking that five per cent. was plenty for them), and that they were "bound" to reduce their rates, or, in other words, to sell their gas proportionably cheaper to the

inhabitants, when their revenue exceeded the ten per cent.

But instead of doing so, we find that for the last eight or ten years this Gas Company, after defraying all charges and expenses, and putting ten per cent of profits into their own pockets, have been going on hoarding up hundreds and thousands of pounds per annum of surplus revenue; or, in plain English, they have been fleecing, we had almost said robbing, the inhabitants of Glasgow to an enormous extent, in the most unwarranted manner. For, at this moment, and after making the above allowances, they have a surplus sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-two pounds in their possession, extracted by them from the inhabitants of Glasgow!! whereas, to that extent they were bound, by the clause of the Act of Parliament above quoted, to have reduced their rates, or to have relieved the inhabitants so far, of gas assessment.

We have ascertained from unquestionable evidence, which we defy any one to contradict, that during the last nine years, these gas Directors have drawn a sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand pounds sterling from the inhabitants, and in that period there have been divided, of dividends. or profits, among the shareholders, ninety-six thousand eight hundred pounds sterling.—What a good, glorious, paying concern! Truly, there is no wonder that the old stagers wanted to keep up a gas monopoly; or that the "pious Elders" sharing in the spoil, held up their honest hands,

and said, Amen!

It is only necessary, we should hope, to lay these plain and undeniable facts before the public, in order to put a check at once and for ever to these greedy, gormandizing monopolists. For though the inhabitants of Glasgow shew gross apathy on too many occasions, and we tell them so quite plainly, it is scarcely possible for us to believe, that now that the matter is laid bare before them, they will tamely submit much longer to this species of plunder. Let, therefore, a few public spirited men among them only originate a movement on the subject, and we repeat, Down the monopolists go! For with a Reformed Parliament; and with a Reformed Town Council—bad as both of them have frequently acted, a new Gas Company in Glasgow would, we feel assured, now spring into existence with eminent success. We will be bound to say, at all events, that Mr. Kirkman Finlay would not venture again to oppose them; and as for the "pious Elders" alluded to, we are confident they would not travel to London on such an errand again.—No. They would rather sit at No. 95, in the shades of darkness, than go through such another ordeal as we have put them in this wicked Gazette, which, after all, is better than many a Minister's sermon, since it is a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to those that do well!

We are most happy to find, that that most genuine Radical, Mr. Robert M'Gavin, has already handled this subject to perfection in the Glasgow Town Council. We wish there were other thorough-going men like him in that place. But the public are already beginning to see the black sheep that have got into it; and we can only say, that we shall help to

turn some of them out by the heels at the next Election.

We promise to recur to this subject, and go into some interesting particulars about it, in our next.

#### SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE

Was in Glasgow this week, and dined with Mr. Ewing, M.P. on Thursday. We have heard a queer story, of some secret arrangement going on for a gift to Mr. Ewing, of the Crown Lands and Ancient Castle at Duncon. Sir John Cam Hobbouse had better not burn his fingers with any Scotch Job. advise our friends at Dunoon, if they wish to preserve the ancient Castle and its romantic walks, to look about them without a moment's delay .- For as sure's the Deil's in Dublin city, there is something in the wind. We smell it; and by next month we shall probably tell them more about it. "A nod (they say) is as good as a wink to a blind horse!"—The Dunconites, we hope, will understand us, and profit accordingly.

### A DOSE TO THE LIBERAWTOR.

In his article in defence of the Quacks, the Editor of the Liberator makes several charges against us personally, which we have already repelled, with the exception of the one about to be noticed, and which we think deserves a special or separate acknowledgment at our hands.

charge alluded to is thus stated against us by the Liberator.

"Professing to be a Radical Reformer, he (i. e. us of the Gazette,) was mainly instrumental in the election to a seat in the Reformed Parliament of a high Churchman, a decided Aristocrat, and a violent libeller of free governments, and bearing a mortal hatred to republican and radical institutions! Has he singled out the Liberator for an attack on this occasion, because of it standing in the way of his bringing out a real Radical News-

paper?"

Now, if it be any comfort to the Liberator, we assure him, with all sincerity, that we never for a moment thought that he was "standing in the way" of our bringing out "a real Radical newspaper." Really, we never attached so much consequence to him as he seems to suppose. In fact, so far from "standing in the way," his weak and jog-trot sort of motions only enable us to gallop far a-head of him. We singled him out for the "attack," as he properly enough calls it, because he seemed to want the inclination or the nerve to do his duty to the public by exposing the dangerous nostrums of the Quacks prowling in this city; or rather, because he aided and abetted them more than any other newspaper Editor in the place, by puffing them, and giving publicity to their most disgraceful advertisements—for which advertisements he, of course, received payment.

He, unwittingly we rather think, pays us too high a compliment when he says that we were "mainly instrumental" in the election to a seat in the Reformed Parliament of—he can only mean—Sir D. K. Sandford. Undoubtedly, we look back to our humble exertions in behalf of that amiable and accomplished man, (now lying on the bed of sickness,) with no regret, but, on the contrary, with much pleasure. We emphatically deny that he holds, or ever held, the principles above imputed to him by the Libera-His votes in the House of Commons -except on one occasion, which we regret, and did not fail to say so at the time—prove that his principles are as liberal, as his character is unsullied. And although it may now suit the taste of the Liberator, for certain purposes, to turn round and libel Sir D. K. Sandford, forgetting that it formerly sounded his praises in the highest, we can hold no community of feeling with it in that respect.

But does this honest man of the Liberator, who seems so anxious to run foul of us, forget what he himself did in an electioneering matter, not long ago? We shall now whisper a very few words in his ears, and leave him to digest them till we come out again next month. Does he know such a gentleman as Mr. Kirkman Finlay of Glasgow?—Does he, this Editor of the Liberator, Mr. John Tait, remember, that soon after the Reform Bill was introduced into Parliament, he espoused the cause of Mr. Kirkman Finlay, a gentleman who all his life long resisted Reform, and paid and encouraged the bloody Spies of Sidmouth and Castlereagh? Is it, or is it not true, that this Mr. John Tait, of the Liberator, canvassed for Mr. Kirkman Finlay, against the Reform candidate, Mr. Joseph Dixon? And dare Mr. Tait deny, that on the day of the Election (Finlay was beat) he swallowed the turtle soup and venison of Mr. Kirkman Finlay, in the inn at Dumbarton? We have a few other interrogatories for him—this "patriotic" Editor, as he is often termed, of the Liberator, but these are sufficient, in all conscience, we opine, at present. And therefore we may well ask, with what face can he presume to twit us for taking the side of Sir Daniel Sandford, who is a gentleman every inch of him—whose hands are pure—whose heart is unspotted—and who never, at any rate,

persecuted any one of our radical countrymen.

In labouring for him at Paisley, or in defending him from the baseless attacks of his enemies, we can declare that we have done so from the purest motives; and we defy any mortal man to charge us truly with the receipt of one farthing of money, directly or indirectly, for so doing.

Can the patriotic Editor of the Liberator hold up his hands, and say as

much of himself and his connection with Mr. Kirkman Finlay?

When we are unjustly attacked, we retaliate sometimes pretty effectively, and this, we dare say, the *Liberator* now feels;—does he not?—think our readers.

### Mr. WALLACE OF KELLY AND THE GAZETTE.

We dedicated, as is already known, the 4th Velume of the Gazette, "To Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, M. P. for his honest and indefatigable exertions to improve the Laws of his country; and because, like a true Patriot, he had remained faithful to his political principles, and to the

cause of the People, in the first Reformed Parliament."

None of our readers, we hope, thought that there was any thing like flattery in the terms of this Dedication to Mr. Wallace. We should despise ourselves if we flattered any man improperly. But in looking back at the whole of his public conduct in Parliament, we feel, and in this we are sure we speak the sentiments of the vast majority of them, that he was eminently entitled to the humble tribute of respect we presumed to pay to him. In fact, he has endeared himself to the heart of every Radical Reformer in the kingdom: and if we were called upon at this moment, to say who ought to be the lander of that party in the West of Scotland, we should answer, without hesitation, Robert Wallace of Kelly. In these circumstances, it is, our readers may believe, with no small pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of the following communication from him.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I had the honour to receive your very acceptable and flattering communication of the 2d instant, while in the hurry of business, preparatory to my leaving London; and on this account could not find time

to reply to it while there.

I feel highly honoured by the dedication to me of the fourth volume of the Reformers' Gazette; and am proud to think I have some claim to the most acceptable testimonial to me which language could convey, of my Parliamentary conduct. To improve the laws and the judicatories of my country, lies much nearer to my heart than any other earthly object; and it will be my study and especial care to let no opportunity escape which will tend to forward this great cause. To abide by, and remain faithful to, my political principles, has been an easy and a pleasing duty to me, for I had well weighed what these should be before I was sent to Parliament, and have as yet seen nothing to induce me to swerve from them, while I have daily seen good cause to stand fast by the side of the people, and look with pity and with shame on those who have pusilanimously deserted that noble standard under which they had fought and conquered.

I beg leave to offer you my warmest thanks for having dedicated to me, in such flattering terms, the fourth volume of the Reformers' Gazette. I well remember calling its first number to the notice of the first great Reform Meeting held in Greenock; and I am proud to have won my way to appear on the title-page of a work which has carried consternation and

dismay into the centre of many a well-concealed job; and in exposing these, and in upholding liberal and patriotic measures, and men, has achieved an immensity of public good among a large and valuable class of the community.

My best wishes attend the future progress of the Reformers' Gazette;

and I remain, your obliged and faithful servant,

ROBERT WALLACE.

Kelly, August 13, 1834.

We shall publish some of his valuable evidence on Law Reform in our next. Meanwhile we cannot omit to notice, that Mr. Wallace has called his Constituents together, and is to render to them, at a Public Meeting in Greenock next month, an account of his stewardship last Session of Parliament—putting it in their power to re-elect him again or not. This is acting on the genuine principles of Radical Representation. Nothing can be more creditable.—Yet how rare are such examples! "Honour to whom honour is due."

## CASE OF MRS. MARGARET CURRIE.

In reference to the distressing case of this poor woman and her infant child, stated in our 124th No., we have now to mention, that immediately on the receipt of the letter which we addressed to him on the subject, Mr. Oswald waited on the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following is a copy of the official answer which Mr. Oswald received, and transmitted to us:

"Whitehall, 11th August, 1834.

"JAMES OSWALD, ESQ. M.P.

. . . . . .

"Sir,—With reference to the letter which you presented from Mr. Peter Mackenzie, respecting the refusal of the Governor of the Penitentiary to receive the infant child of Margaret Currie, or M'Taggart, a convict who has recently been removed thither from the Jail of Glasgow, I am directed to express to you Lord Duncannon's regret that the prisoner should have been subjected to so painful a separation. But I am at the same time to add, that the Governor of the Penitentiary only acted in accordance with the rules of the Institution, which prohibit the reception of children; and had the Secretary of State been aware that the woman had a child with her in prison, she would not have been ordered to the above establishment, except upon the undertaking of some of her friends to receive and provide for her child.

"I have the honour to be,

" SIR.

" Your most obedt. humble Servant,

"E. J. STANLEY."

Never was there a poor creature so cruelly punished as this one has been. Humanity cries aloud in her behalf. Must her infant child, of 18 months old, now in the Bridewell of Glasgow, remain in the Bridewell for

seven years, till the mother endures her sentence?

We have done all that we possibly can do in the matter. But we have now earnestly to express our hope that the Commissioners of Bridewell, or some humane member of the Town Council of Glasgow, will take up this case, and address the Government about it in an official form. Mr. Oswald, we have no doubt, will willingly co-operate with them. Indeed, he seems to take a pleasure in exerting himself in cases of distress; and the attention he has already paid to the case of this unfortunate woman is deserving of every encomium we could possibly pay to him.

## ANOTHER WILL BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Some months ago we got a hint that the deceased Mr. Thomas Paterson, of Doune Castle, Trelawney, in the island of Jamaica, had died there about ten years ago, leaving a good deal of money, and a will, directing, among other things, his executors in Jamaica to pay a sum of £200 to the poor of the parish in which he was born, in Scotland; as also a sum of £1000 sterling to his natural son, a poor but industrious Mason in Glasgow. These executors in Jamaica had got their clutches on Mr. Paterson's money, and like many other trustees in too many parts of the world, we suppose they wished to keep it snugly to themselves, without communicating any share of it to the poor in Scotland. We fell upon ways and means, however, to reach them, even at Jamaica; and now we have had the satisfaction to receive authentic intelligence from that quarter, to the effect that Mr. Paterson actually made his will 13th October, 1821—and a copy of it is now lying before us. He directs his executors after his death to pay "to the Ministers and Elders of the parish of Kilmadock, my native parish, (Doune, Perthshire,) the sum of £200 sterling, to be divided among the poor of said parish;" and he also directs them to pay to his "reputed son, Robert Paterson, Mason, the sum of £1000 sterling."

The rogues in Jamaica, thus detected, are now willing to pay the money, on a proper power of attorney being sent thither by the parties. And we need only further observe, that the first legacy, which, with interest, now amounts to £300 sterling, will be a God-send to many a poor person in the parish of Kilmadock; and the second legacy, now amounting, with interest, to £1500, will keep the poor mason pretty comfortable, we hope,

for the remainder of his life.

## DR. CLELAND'S PENSION-THE CLERGY, &c. .

To give the devils their due, we must admit, that the Tories, when it is to serve some party purpose, are always more liberal in their purses than the Whigs. The reason is, that they have much longer fattened on corruption, and consequently can afford to be much more liberal in the distri-

bution of (to many of them) their ill-gotten gains.

Dr. Cleland, independent of his Statistical qualities, was the steady and adroit whipper-in of the Glasgow Tories and rotten-burgh stagers, &c. for upwards of twenty years. He could tell many interesting tales about them; and if he would now, on his retirement from office, write the "Memoirs of the Glasgow Tories, and their Exploits in the Council Chambers, from the death of Pitt till the accession of Earl Grey," we will answer for it, that he will make more money by the speculation, than by all his statistical tables yet published; or if he will put "the faithful manuscript" into our hands, we promise to pay to him One Hundred Guineas on the delivery, and will bring it out with due celebrity—in style!—The Doctor, we are persuaded, never had such an offer made to him before. Let him not despise it; and if he does not, we promise, if we survive him—and we are yet in our prime—to write his Biography with a fidelity equal to its importance!

Alas! this Reform Bill brought the political career of the Doctor in the Council Chambers to a close. Some mongrel Reformers proposed to give him a pension of £200 a-year from the city funds. The proposition, as we formerly noticed, was rejected by an "overwhelming majority" of the City Council; and disgraced they would have been, had they voted a pension to a man who had been paid three times over for any service he rendered the city. A pension!—certes, instead of such a beggarly proposi-

tion, the Council should have called for a return of all the sums that passed through his hands since he filled the office of Superintendent; and then they would have seen how far he could have been in the receipt of £800 or £1000 per annum, which we believe he now draws from heritable property acquired by his savings! No Superintendent of Glasgow, for fifty years to come, will make so much by it as Cleland did within twenty.

The Tories, generous souls! became offended, because their "old faithful servant" did not get his pension. And so, "to mark their sense of him," they started a subscription for him, which has been going on for some weeks with considerable eclát, but chiefly among themselves. They have already raised between £3000 and £4000 for him; and the Doctor, we have no doubt, is mighty well pleased that the subscription is "still pro-

gressing."

It looks, in our opinion, like a mean, beggarly sort of business at best. The Tories are, of course, entitled and welcome to subscribe their money for any object they please. But if Dr. Cleland had the proper spirit about him, he would sink this money in the erection of some charitable institution in Glasgow, bearing his name; and thus his name would go down in the "Annaks" of the city, not as a pensioner, but as a philanthropist.

There is one marked feature, however, about this subscription, which, let it be disposed of as it may, we cannot avoid noticing. Every one of the Established Clergy, we see, have subscribed £5 to it. They just gave the like sum to the erection of the House of Refuge,—proving that they reckoned a pension to Dr. Cleland of as much consequence as a House of Refuge! Here, at all events, we have them opening their purses, as if by one grand impulse, and giving £5 each to a rich man of £800 a-year,

" who fares sumptuously every day!!"

What is the sum they give annually to the Royal Infirmary? Some of them not a farthing! What is the sum they put into the plate for the poor, at their own kirk doors, on the Sunday? Sometimes a sixpence—rarely a crown. Did any poor man—did any starving family—ever receive £5 from any one of them at a time? No, verily. And, therefore, when we see these Clergymen sporting their £5 a-piece to swell this Tory subscription, we are led to the conclusion, that they could afford to give it; and therefore we propose that the City Chamberlain be instructed by the City Council, to deduct next year the sum of £5 from the salary of each of these Clergymen, and hand it over to the Royal Infirmary, or some charitable institution; and if their Reverences complain of this, the Chamberlain should just say to them,—Since you gave £5 last year to Dr. Cleland, surely you will not grudge a similar pittance this year to a much more deserving object, viz. the City Poor.

Nay, we rather think, that this very display by the Clergy in favour of Dr. Cleland, ought to induce some thorough Reformer at the Council board, furthwith to bring forward a motion for clipping down their salaries from £425, which they have at present, to the net sum of £400. This would save £250 per annum to the citizens; and still we think the

Clergy would be liberally paid for all their labours.

## COLLECTOR OF POOR'S RATES, GOVAN.

WE notice this affair, for the purpose of putting the Heritors of Govan on their guard about the movement of Lawyers at their future meetings. The contest for the situation of Collector of the Parish Poor's Rates, was conducted with a degree of keenness never excelled. We had a strong opinion that Mr. David Dreghorn, who had long taken an active interest in the affairs of the Parish, should have been preferred to the

situation; but he was opposed by Mr. Robert Thomson, writer, against whom we had no other objection than this,—that a practising writer is not the very best agent for the poor. Seeing that the election was to run very close between these parties, we proposed, (for we attended the election at the request of a number of the Heritors,) that, before the vote was taken, a committee of three individuals should be named from each side, and that an umpire, unconnected with either party, should, at the same time, be appointed, with power to scrutinize the votes, and determine in whose favour the majority of legal and unexceptionable votes lay, so that that party should at once be declared Collector. We made the proposition for the express purpose of avoiding any squabble or law-plea about the election; but the Lawyers-and there were plenty of them at the meetingsuccessfully opposed it, to the regret, as the result shews, of many of the Heritors, because there voted for Mr. Thomson, 258, and for Mr. Dreghorn, 253, leaving the former an apparent majority of 5. We say apparent, because it is undeniable that there are many votes on his side utterly objectionable, and indeed the same thing might be said of both sides. Mr. Thomson now asserts his legal right to the office, while Mr. Dreghorn contends that he is entitled to it, on the ground, that if the votes were scrutinized, it would be found that he had the fair majority. Mr. Dreghorn, we think, has made a very fair proposition by offering to refer, in an amicable manner, the state of the votes on both sides to the Sheriff of the County, or to any respectable Advocate of the Bar, of his opponent's own selection. But Mr. Thomson, acting, as it is said, on the advice of his friends the Lawyers, will enter into no reference; and thus there is likely to be a good thumping law-plea in the Court of Session; but if the Heritors of Govan take our advice, they will bring this strife to a close next year, by electing, as they will then have it in their power to do, the man who wanted peace, and rejecting the man who wanted law.

## GORBALS JUSTICE-MEETING, &c.

THE Gorbals Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, with rare exceptions, have long been noted for many strange and disgraceful proceedings. The other day, Mr. Lawson, their Collector of Police, obtained the consent of 18 out of 22 of them, to stand as Candidate for the situation of Collector of Poor's Rates, Govan, and these 18 all pretended to be exceedingly anxious for his success.—But some whaup came into the nest, and they wheeled round, and tripped up the heels of the very man they had promised to support!

Then, in a day or two afterwards, the same sapients met to scrutinise the votes in the election of sundry Commissioners of Police. A keen canvass had taken place for the election of Commissioner for the 13th Ward of Gorbals. Many of the electors wished to eject Mr. George Murray, the eld Commissioner, and to put Mr. James Blair-of independent principles, in his stead. The old stagers at the Police Board had evidently a strong partiality for Mr. Murray, for we understand that, on the advice of their paid Clerk, Mrt. George Young, a keen Tory, but who will toddle out of his situation next year, we hope, they allowed Mr. Murray to be present for a long while at the scrutiny of the votes, whereas they pointedly refused to admit Mr. J. B. Gray, the Agent of his opponent, Mr. Blair, who could not attend himself! This, we think, was pretty clear proof of partiality on one side; and wherever there is partiality, there is a total disregard of justice. The result demonstrates this, because, although Mr. Blair had a majority of votes over Mr. Murray, they pretended to find fault with some of Blair's wotes, but could see nothing wrong with Murray's, for this very goed reason, that they would not take time to examine them; and in the most unwarrantable manner, and in a total disregard of the votes of the constituency, they declared Mr. Murray "duly elected!!!"

But the race of these old self-elected stagers is, we are happy to say, nearly For the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have, on the motion of Mr. Ord, agreed to allow the inhabitants of Gorbals, occupying houses of £10 and upwards, to elect their own Magistrates at the first election, and out the old stagers go, stump and rump, whenever that opportunity arrives. They are now literally on their warning-for a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants was held last week, and a Committee of seven liberal men, viz. Messrs. Charles Todd, John Hamilton, Dr. Crawford, Alexander Hedderwick, Gilbert Sanders, Alexander M'Brair, and David Bell, all thorough going Reformers, were appointed to confer with a Committee of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, preparatory to the election—in which Committee, chosen by the inhabitants of Gorbals, not one of the old stagers was permitted to enter. They were put up only to be rejected, and in consequence the Gorbals Tories are, as may be supposed, sadly chop-fallen. We said that there only required to be one or two good Public Meetings to finish them outright; and we greatly rejoice that our previous article has enabled us to drub them well.

Ah! Baille Paul, where now is the Report of the Burgh Commission? The month of August is at a close, yet you said it would be ready early that month. We offer 10 to 1 that it does not make its appearance before the 1st of January, 1835.—Any takers?—Then it will be seen that we have, after all, been the true prophets; and the ninnies who opposed us at the former meeting, two months ago, will never dare to do so, on the same pretence, again. They are weighed in the balance by the Gorbalonians, and found wanting.

## MURDER BY QUACK MOAT'S PILLS.

FACTS are now transpiring every day, which will soon make the public look upon Quack Moat's Pills, and the Quack himself, with abhorrence. We extract the following paragraph from the London Courier of the 12th curt.—expressing our regret, that only one or two of the Glasgow newspapers have given publicity to it; but as we have an unconquerable desire to extirpate the Quacks, the mercenary destroyers of human life, we omit no opportunity of bringing strong and undeniable evidence against them.

"On Friday last, Mr. Best held an inquest at Pershore, on the body of Rebecca Cross, aged 15. It appeared in evidence, that the mother of the deceased had given her Morison and Moat's Pills, and that inflammation of the bowels took place, occasioned by these Pills. A great part of the bowels was ulcerated through, and mortification had taken place to a great extent. There was a difference in opinion among the Jury, but 12 out of the 16, returned the verdict, that Rebecca Cross died from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by taking two Pills, called Morison and Moat's Pills."—See London Courier, 12th August, 1834.

What, now, will the *Liberator*, the puffer of the Quacks, say to this case? Our opinion is, that the law should reach the villainous Quacks themselves; and that they should be hung up as high as Haman, "to deter others from committing the like crimes in all time coming."

## QUACK STUART, &c. &c.

This billy continues to get himself advertised in the Liberator, like his other friends of the same kidney; but we see they have withdrawn the sooden exhibition, conscious, we dare say, that there was plenty of roguery about them without it. He has also, we find, written a very pretty letter against us in the Liberawtor of 9th August; and in addition to that, he has been placarding us, and lecturing against us somewhere about Bridgton. It is perfectly immaterial to us what any impostor may say of us. Their lies only recoil upon themselves; and if they tell the truth (a rare

quality with the most of them), we feel that it is quite impossible for them to damage us in the smallest degree. If his boast be true that he is a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, as to which we shall take care to make due inquiry next month, we can only say, that it renders him so much the worse, because it enables him to pass off his nostrums, or to assume the character of the Quack, with a greater quantity of assurance than he could otherwise do. The Kev. Ned Irving was once a licentiate of the Established Church of Scotland, and a clever man he was.—We often heard him preach, under Dr. Chalmers, with much edification. But when he afterwards lost his reason, or began to rave like a mountebank, his license was very properly taken from him; and in like manner, we think it is the duty of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow to strip Quack Stuart of his license (if he has one) without He does not tell us when and where he got the additional title or degree of M. D. which he now puts after his name, "John Knox Stuart, M. D., Surgeon." Perhaps it is like Paddy Greer's—of his own creation: for the Quacks deal in titles most profusely. They think nothing of styling themselves "Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the British College of Health, London;" and by and bye we should not be surprised to see them styling themselves, "Ambassadors from the Sublime Porte, and the Emperor of Morocco;" for some of them already say that they have visited "Foreign Courts," while the lying rascals never were out of this realm. However, we expect that the most of them will be sent to visit Botany Bay, and get the whip to their backs in that region, "all in due course of law."

But if Quack Stuart does not tell us where he got his title of M. D. perhaps he will tell us whether he kept a sweety shop in Wilson-street, Glasgow, a few years ago? It was a very harmless profession for him to sell a pennyworth of sweeties, or a bawbee's worth of sugar-candy, now and then; but it is a very different sort of profession, and we confess we should not like to see him handling the lancet, or administering his

drugs, with all the airs of a learned " Doctor."

True, he wishes to pass himself off as a most wonderful man; for we observe he still persists in saying in his advertisements, that "the Supreme Being has conferred upon him knowledge superior to all others!" Now we can ask nothing better for putting him down, than these, his own words. For whenever a man presumes to talk of the Supreme Being, in the way Stuart does, the public should not hesitate to regard him as an impious impostor, and treat him accordingly. All the Licences from all the Faculties in the world, cannot destroy the fixed principles of common sense; and great sometimes as is the gullability of the public, they have only to get a faithful shepherd now and then to direct them, and the impostor is chased away. Can Quack Stuart get any two respectable Physicians in Glasgew, who will certify, at this date, in favour of his medical character and pretensions, "on soul and conscience?"

He challenges us to state what we meant by the word Quack? Does the sumph imagine that the word is not properly understood by the community, or thinks he that we cannot attach a proper meaning to it? If he does, we shall convince him of his error in a twinkling, for we seize the first Dictionary at our hand, viz. Walker's, and from thence we present him with the following definition of the word Quack, with which, we hope, "John Knox Stuart, M. D. &c. &c." will be completely satisfied. He is "a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in public

places; an artful tricking practitioner in physic."

Does the cap fit you, the most learned "John Knox Stuart, M. D. &c."

"Hear ye this!!! Inhabitants of Glasgow, (we are now imitating the style of the Quack in one of his last advertisements), how long will ye sacrifice your lives at the shrine of"—this old sweety dealer, "John Knox Stuart, M. D." who afterwards went to Kilbride and shut shop there, and now returns to Glasgow to practise the Quack and impostor here?

## DRS. MOORE, BROTHERS, & CO.

No sooner do we finish one parcel of Quacks than up starts another. This city is prolific with them. They seem to thrive here at a most wonderful rate; and it takes all our uncessing exertions to root them out. Just see what a pretty set we have now to vanquish.

These fellows, calling themselves "Drs. Moore, Brothers, & Co." came to Glasgow a few months ago, and took up their quarters in spacious lodgings in St. George's Square, pretending that they had just returned from a medical tour in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, &c. &c. and could cure (like Quack Moat with

his Pills) "all diseases incident to the human frame."

In some of their advertisements in the newspapers, which have been continued till they are absolutely nauseating, they say that their practice has now been "of twenty-six years' standing," and that "it is but justice to themselves to state that they have been properly educated and initiated into every branch of the medical profession."—And in others of their advertisements (see Liberator of 23d curt.) they say:—"It is well known that, by the mal-practice of the Quack, thousands curse the day they ever went near him; tens of thousands have paid an early visit to that land whence no traveller returns, by the unskilful treatment of puffing empirics."—And then "Drs. Moore, Brothers, & Co." go on to laud thendelves in the highest terms, publishing letters or certificates along with their advertisements, as if from patients who had been miraculously cured by them of tak corts of disorders, that had previously baffled the first-rate Physicians and Surgeoms in the kingdom.

Now, we beg to assure the public that these fellows, "Drs. Moore, Brothers, & Co." are the veriest impostors that ever crawled. For we have made inquiry, and can prove by undeniable evidence, that the chief partner and performer in that Company, is an illiterate person, whose real name is Gullan alias aliardine, not bred to the medical profession at all, but who, in point of fact, was bred a common Baker in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and decamped from that place a few years ago, under most discreditable circumstances!—There are some other very ugly details in his history, which we are ready to publish, if he invites us to do so, or attempts to deny this statement. We give him the hint, that there has been sent to us from Edinburgh a printed placard concerning him, headed, Notorious Impostor, and subscribed by twelve individuals, who seem to know his character pretty well; and this placard, we repeat, we are ready to publish, if he invites us to do so.

His partner and brother-in-law, Moore, is a shade better, but that is all. He is attending just now one of the Medical Classes in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; but we are assured, that when examined along with the other pupils in that Institution, he has been found deplorably ignorant of the simplest rules of medical science. Yet these are the fellows who, with a degree of assurance and hardihood never equalled, falsely tell the public, that they have travelled as scientific men through Europe—that they have been "properly educated and initiated into every branch of the medical profession"—and that

they have had "a practice of twenty-six years' standing!!"

And to see them talking with the utmost sang froid in their advertisements, of "the mal-practice of the Quack!" or again, to see them, as if in a fit of virtuous indignation, exclaim, that "thousands curse the day they ever went near him!!" and that "tens of thousands have paid an early visit to that land whence no traveller returns, by the unshiful treatment of puffing empiries"—to see and hear them, we say, using such language, all for the purpose of enabling them to carry

on their deceit,—all for the purpose of attracting oredit to themselves, and thereby enabling them to impose upon the public, is, to say the least of it, sufficiently disgraceful. The Devil himself, it is said, can sometimes quete Scripture to advantage, and so can these unprincipled Quacks, in their own favour.

To the eternal disgrace of the Newspaper Press, it is it, and it alone, that suffers them to exist. How humiliating is it to think, that any Quack impostor will get himself puffed into repute, if he only pays for it!—And by such means, the afflicted part of the community, who are the more entitled to protection and sympathy, fall into the hands of these Quacks, who first take care to fleece them of every sixpence they can possibly get, and then they literally kill, or murder them, by their "unskilful empirics."—One of these Quacks lately boasted to a friend of ours, that he was drawing £30 a day in Glasgow alone!

Such is the dangerous footing they have lately acquired in this country, that we know of nothing so important, as to put the public in possession of their true history and character, in the way we have done, in order that they may carry on their deception no longer. It has proved fatal to many individuals in Glasgow; and we could quote cases that would raise the indignation of the public against them. But troublesome and disgusting as the task is (and we are fighting them single-handed, without, we are sorry to say, the least aid), we feel that it is our most sacred duty, so long as we have the least pretension to the character of public writers, to proclaim the truth, at all hazards, in every cases of public importance. Nor shall we cease, till we see an example made of some of these impostors, by a trial and conviction, before the Bar of the High Coart of Justiciary—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### FRAUD OF THE QUACKS EXPOSED.

Sin,-Understanding that the Quacks have served me up a second time in their abominable advertisements, and seriously believing that the success of such scoundrels would be short lived, were it not from the credit and countenance they receive from the public press; I therefore consider it a duty I owe to myself and the public to state, that when Moores & Brothers had the audacity to publish in the Liberator, and other papers, that they had performed an extraordinary cure on my legs, when all the surgeons of Ireland had failed, I called at the Liberator Office, and told the Editor, that the advertisement, as far as regarded me, was a notorious falsehood; that I never had a sore leg in my life, nor had ever seen any of these accursed Quacks that had used such freedoms with my name; and that I therefore trusted that the thing would not be repeated, otherwise I would apply to a quarter where I would be sure of redress. The Editor advised me to call on the Quacks themselves; but not having time, I sent another person to them, who stated the matter, and what I intended to do, when the rascals turned on their heels, and replied it was not me they meant, but another person of the same name (and a dyer to his business) that they had cured; but that since the advertisement was disagreeable to me, they would withdraw it. Now mark the effrontery of these vagabonds! They are no sooner checked for their infamous villainy, than they convert Peter Devine, spirit-dealer, Gorbals, into Peter Devine, dyer, with as much ease as they will convert a healthy man into a corpse.

> Yours most respectfully, PRIE DEVINE, Spirit-dealer, Gorbals.

August 18, 1834.

[This is another proof of the rascality of these Quacks.—Never was there such a set of lying impostors. The one-half of their certificates are fabrications and forgeries, yet the *Liberator* throws his shield over them! We advise Peter Devine to bring this case under the notice of the Fiscal, it being the duty of every honest man to guard the public against such impostors — En.]

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

Doctor R. H. Paterson begs respectfully to request that the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette will disclaim any pointed allusion to him in his last two Nos. of the Gazette, under the head the "Murdering Quacks," &c. if the Editor would avoid literary collision with Dr. R. H. P.

Kilmalcolm, 2d August, 1834.

[Doctor R. H. P. is left precisely where he was.-We know nothing about him. — ED. ]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

A Correspondent calls our attention to the diagraceful state of Hutcheson's Bridge. He says "it'is infested by beggars of every degree, and now it is turned to a place of refuge for blackguards to attack and maltreat passengers at night." The Police on both sides of the water ought to look to it. We are staggered by some of the extraordinary statements of "Diogenes" against the Liberator and its concerns. We own, we can scarcely credit them; and therefore, in order to bring him to the test we request that he will superadistate formers his real name and address.

the test, we request that he will immediately forward his real name and address.

; '', Voluntary'' will appear next month. ''Complaint of '' the Servant Lasses in London-street'' is rather beyond our province; but we

stell/eactorur to pay some attention to it.
John Robertson's Will, in view.
We have sent the letter about the old Gorbals Meeting to the proper quarter; and pledge ourselves to report about it next month.

There can be no doubt, we believe, that an attempt was lately made to get the Rev. Dr. McLeod translated from Campsie to Edinburgh, but it failed.

We fain hope that the sons of John M'Williams, for their own sakes, will not carry their unna-

tural threats against their father into execution.

Before we can answer the queries from Port-Glasgow, we require to know whether, in point of fact, the inhabitants of that place are assessed for Police rates?
"Unparalleled instance of Genteel Economy" would tell better if the names of the parties were

sent to us.

We shall look after Stirling of Craigbarnet, for his intromissions with Robert Brown's property.

We shall look after Stirling of Craigbarnet letter to Mr. Hume, otherwise we cannot forward it. John Telfer must write a very different letter to Mr. Hume, otherwise we cannot forward it. We are obliged to Mr. A. for his communication about the Coal Weighers.

Vericas will have his letter cleared up next month.

Henry M'Stravick may call on Wednesday morning.

Our friend the Teacher at New-Lanark will be attended to.

John M'Farlane, who writes about some property in Paisley, should follow up his application.

Colonel Hamilton's papers are carefully preserved; and we have prepared, we think, a proper petition for his sisters.

We approve very much of the judicious conduct of an Operative. He and his friends have been

We approve very much of the junicious conduct of an Operative. The and his friends have been too long deceived and swindled by the vermin he alludes to.

Mr. Oswald has not yet returned to Glasgow.

No fear of our Paisley friend, W. G.

It is quite true that "the celebrated Agent" was in durance vile for a short time. His friends say that it is a conspiracy. There are always too versions of a story; but we shall get at the facts, if possible.

R. T. M. may whistle on his thumb, for aught we care.

Earl Grey has several sons. Lord Howick is the eldest. It is more than probable that the Earl himself will visit Glasgow between the 15th and 20th of September. The public dinner to him in It is more than probable that the Earl

httpsett will visit Glasgow between the 15th and 20th of September. The public dinner to nim in Edinburgh is fixed for the 15th.

The River Trustees act, we believe, gratuitously.

Sir D. K. Sandford is still at Rothsay.

We can only return one general expression of thanks to the numerous Correspondents who have sent us suggestions about the Radical Newspaper. It would be quite impossible to answer them individually.

Lord Mackenzie is to be west at the ensuing Glasgow Circuit. There are about 40 cases.

Was thank our Greenoof friend for his bline.

We thank our Greenock friend for his hint.

We are sorry to find that the Rev. Mr. B. is forgetting himself again. His conduct is intolerable.

Mrs. Weir had better repay the money, for her own sake. It may turn out a very serious case for her.

It is wrong to attach any blame to the Editor for the hand-bills referred to. He had nothing whatever to do with them.

A Non-Elector will be attended to.
The coach proprietor is clearly liable.
Mr. Allison of the Royal Exchange will shew the paper referred to, if necessary.
The Stirling Priest versus the Old Soldier is in types, and will assuredly appear next month.
Letters not answered this month will be attended to in our next.

The 197th and 198th Nos. of the Gazette will be published to Saturday morning, 27th Sept.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXVII. ] SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1834.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, 1834.

## EARL GREY.

For the honour of our country, we are proud to state that the visit of Earl Grey to Scotland has realised all our fond anticipations. His pregress to Edinburgh—the metropolis of the kingdom—has been one grand triumphant procession. At every stage, or halting place, he was received with a degree of generous enthusiasm soldom equalled. Indeed, we doubt if there be any instance on record of such a reception being given to any public man on his retirement from office. Soldiers, great warriors, or conquerors, have, no doubt, experienced similar triumphs. But the deeds of such men are apt only to dazzle the eyes of the great and small vulgar, and their triumphs have been accorded when the imaginations of their countrymen were intoxicated by the splendour of their exploits as manslayers. But never have we seen the promoter of Peace,—the quiet Reformer of abuses, hailed by such loud and universal acclamations, as here attended the footsteps of Earl Grey. It was a tribute justly due to his early perseverance—to his uniform consistency—to his long and eminent services.

> "The recompense that arts or arms can yeild, The bar, the senate, or the tented field, Compared with this sublimest life below, Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to shew?"

Doubtless, since the passing of the Reform Bill, Earl Grey has done much to disappoint the just expectation of those who fought hand-in-hand with him up to that point, and to vex those who expected so much from him; nor can it be denied, that he left many things undone which he might and ought to have accomplished. While he was in power, and able to go forward, it was right and just—it was a duty which every public writer owed to truth, to urge upon him the necessity of pursuing the onward path, and to censure him when he appeared to be holding back, or acting contrary to the great principles which he had through life professed. But having, in a green old age, ceased to be a Minister, we rejoice in every mark of gratitude that was, or can be, shewn to him, for accomplishing the one great measure of Parliamentary Reform; because it will be a useful and powerful stimulus to other men—it will shew them that the people know how to honour and reward consistency, steadfast adherence to truth, and long and anxious labour in their country's cause.

No words can adequately describe the splendour of the scene at Edinburgh, on the 15th curt. The Dinner itself was a National demonstration. The Tories never can eclipse it—their sun is set for ever; and now they may cast "their lingering longing looks behind."

We respectfully beg to refer our readers to a separate Report of the whole Proceedings at Edinburgh which we have published, exceeding any of the newspapers, price *Threepence*.

## Letter Earl Grey to the Provost of Edinburgh.

My Load Paovost,—I cannot leave Edinburgh, without once more expressing to you the deep and grateful sense which I entertain, and which can never cease but with my life, of the reception which I have met with in this ancient and illustrious city. So general a manifestation of the feeling of its inhabitants,—may I not add, without presumption, of the people of Scotland,—constitutes a reward such as few public men have received, and far exceeds any merits that I possess. To you, my Lord Provost, I beg leave also to repeat my thanks for all the kindness which you have shewn me on this occasion.

I have, however, to regret, that, in the confusion which attended the presentation of the Addresses at the Waterloo Hotel, I had not an opportunity of sufficiently expressing to the Deputation of the Trades, how much I had felt myself honoured by their attending the Procession. It was a distinction which I had no right to expect, and which will always afford me the most gratifying recollection. If you would have the goodness, therefore, to repair an involuntary omission, by conveying this expression of my feelings, I should be much obliged to you.

I have to regret a similar omission with respect to the Trades of Leith, and to request also your good offices to repair it in the same manner.

I remain, with sincere regard,

My Lord Provest,

Your most faithful and obedient servent

Your most faithful and obedient servant,
GREY.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

## Earl Grey to the Acting Chief Magistrate of Glasgow.

Edinburgh, 16th Sept. 1834. Sir, - I regret to say, that it will not be in my power to go to Hamilton, and that

I shall not therefore be able to receive the marks of kindness which you intended to show to me at Glasgow.

But I beg you to be assured, that I feel deeply sensible of the approbation with which my services have been honoured by the citizens of Glasgow, and most grateful for the kind manner in which it has been conveyed to me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GREY.

## STANZAS TO EARL GREY,

On his Visit to Scotland.

Fill up the wine cup, brethren!
And shout his name on high,
Till ancient Scotland's broomy hills
Like joyous hearts reply!
For freemen all would quaff it up,
Aithough it were a sea,
To the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free!
Who hath laid the spoiler in the dust,
And hath made the people free!

The step of every Briton
Is prouder on the earth;
For freedom waves her standard o'er
The country of his birth.
Then let him clasp her to his heart,
And let his prayer be,
For the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free!
Who hath hald, &c.

Ye new-born lands of freemen,
France, Portugal, and Spain,
We stretch our hands to welcome you,
Across the azure main!
Then raise the song of praise with us,
Ye chainless sisters three,
To the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free!
Who hath laid, &c.

And proud will be the laurels
Which after years will bind
Around the veteran statesman's brow—
The blessings of mankind!
Our sons will tell their little ones,
When seated on their knee,
Of the fame of his name
Who hath made the people free!
Who hath laid the spoiler in the dust,
And hath made bis country free!

W. S. DANIEL.

Edinburgh, 15th Sept. 1834.

#### THE STICKET SPEECH!!

MINE Got!—What shall we say about this sticket speech, on the part of our "acting Chief Magistrate," at Edinburgh, which has occasioned so much titter tatter?—We own we are sadly in the dumps about it, and know not what to say. On the one hand, we are sincerely desirous to shun any topic that does not redound to the credit of our city; and many esteemed friends, whom we love and respect, have beseeched us to draw the veil, as other writers have done, over this, the only speech catastrophe in Modern Athens. On the other hand, in public matters, and whatever may be the feelings of one or two individuals, we hold that it is imperative on us to speak out, if we wish to preserve the unflinching character we have acquired; and this, we know, the public generally expect at our hands. Forbid, then, that we should ever forfeit it, from any motives of false delicacy.

There were only a few select toasts altogether, at the grand National Banquet to Earl Grey, in Edinburgh.—But among the first of them, and immediately following that of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, we were proud to find "the Lord Provost and Magis-

trates, and prosperity to the City of Glasgow."

This toast, received as it was, with enthusiastic cheering, demanded, of course, a suitable acknowledgment.—And never was there such a noble opportunity afforded, of placing the inhabitants of Glasgow in an existed and most commanding position, because, in presence of the

King's Ministers, and the assembled representatives of the land, the acting Chief Magistrate of Glasgow might have said, that the People of Glasgow had struggled for Reform, and for the Administration of Earl Grey, perhaps, beyond all others in the kingdom; but, that now, they never would be contented, or happy, till the Corn Laws were repealed; till the Pension List was revised; till Triennial Parliaments were established; till, in the memorable words of Earl Grey himself, the Peers and the Commons both advanced with the spirit of the age.

Had the Chief Magistrate of Glasgow uttered such, or similar sentiments, with a calm and dignified precision, they must have commanded attention and respect; yea, they would have been echoed throughout the empire, and Glasgow, among the vast multitude, would have stood proudly erect. But in the absence of our venerable Provost, who would have done the thing well, for his heart lies in these subjects, (pity he went to France at such an important period!) it devolved on the senior Magistrate, viz. Bailie Gilmour, to answer the toast; and, we have no doubt, he at first contemplated it as one of the proudest eras of his life. But the misfortune is, that in order to appear grandeloquent, which his natural talents do not at all fit him to be, he had got some of his friends to write out his speech for him before-hand; and he thought, we dare say, that he had conned over it so often, as to have it indelibly fixed on his memory.—Ah, treacherous memory, thou sad mortifier of men.—Our Glasgow Clique Bailies have been humbled by thee, more than tongue can utter, or pen describe.—For when the important moment arrived, thou took wings and flew away. leaving the acting Chief Magistrate of Glasgow, speechless and forlorn!

From our souls we pitied Bailie Gilmour, notwithstanding of the knowledge, that when we were in prison, he forbade one of his servants, on pain of the highest peril, from visiting us, or extending a small yet generous modicum of sympathy for us while in that place: He arose, displaying his gold chain, the insignia of his office, gracefully enough; but he had scarcely uttered one or two sentences of flowery and flattering language, when he made a dead pause. He took out his glasses, but he employed them in vain: he took out his paper containing the heads of his "set speech," but it gave him little or no help;—memory and articulation seemed both to have conspired together against him at the same instant; and he est down—Oh, how he sat!

Of course, we solemnly believe that he intended to do his best; but experience should have taught him, that the burden was too great for him. He should have deputed it to another; or he should simply have squared his conduct with the beautiful lines of the poet:

" Come now, expressive silence, muse his praise."

We assure Bailie Gilmour and his friends, with some of whom we are on the most intimate habits, that we have not gone into these details, already matter of notoriety, for the mere and reprehensible purpose of hurting his feelings. We believe him to be a most amiable and honourable man. But we have a much higher and more legitimate object in view.—It is to impress upon the inhabitants of a great

and flourishing city like this, the paramount necessity, as they value their own sakes, and "fair fame," to single out, at least, one or two tulented men for the Magistracy, who will give not only currency to their thoughts on all proper occasions, but who, at the same time, will be ready to enforce their demands on any great public emergency.

The Tories need not chuckle at this; for the whole kith and kin of them in Glasgow are a parcel of the greatest dunderheads in God's creation.—Bailie Gilmour will match the very best of them, at any

rate.

# THE DUNOON JOB-JAMES EWING-IMPORTANT PUBLIC PRINCIPLE, &c.

As promised, we shall now be a little more explicit about this Duncon job. A few years ago our Glasgew M.P., Mr. James Ewing, built a very prefty house at Duncon, which he was pleased to call Duncon Castle. Our Glasgow nabobs sometimes attempt to ape the Aristocracy. Hence they are fond of castles; and many a one of them has been built in the air, with accommedation bills or ropes of sund. Mr. Ewing, however, built his on a selid rock, commanding a splendid view of the Frith of Clyde; and being one of the richest men in Glasgow, he might, we think, have looked on the prospect with pleasure and cantentment.

" Diffusing kind beneficence around."

Near to Mr. Ewing's property, and on a beautiful eminence, there stands a venerable ruin, once the royal residence of the ancient Kings of Scotland. The noble family of Argyle, many centuries ago, were appointed hereditary keepers of this place, which above that our "ancient forefathers" regarded it as one of some consequence. And at the present day, we find from the national records, that there are nine royal palaces in Scotland, viz. Holyrood, Falkland, Scote, Lookmahen, Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, Carrick, Linlithgow, and Rotheav,--the whole of which, we believe, are now in ruins, except the three first. Thus, Dunoon Castle, so called, though it be in rules, belongs to the Crown. The Duke of Argyle is, as we have said, its hereditary keeper or preserver. But we must now inform our readers, that the active management of all the palaces, or royal domains, &c. belonging to the Crown, whether in England, Ireland, or Scotland, is vested in what is called, "his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests." Sir John Cam Hobhouse is at the head of these Commissioners. The others (two or three) are subordinate to bim, and follow his instructions, we believe, in all things. Now, it is not out of joint here, to remind our readers, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse visited Glasgow rather unexpectedly last month. People wondered what he had come to Glasgow about. To be sure, we ought all to be very happy to see distinguished men coming to pay us a visit, and it is characteristic of Scotchmen to show them every respect. But still some thought there was something rather singular about Sir John's visit, and when we learned that he had diped with Mr. James Ewing, our ideas, we confess, were inestantly associated, with Dunoon Castle. And now we have a tale to tell about it.

Three years ago, Mr. Ewing took, as we suspect it will now turn out for him, a most unfortunate notion into his head, that he could usurp the exclusive possession of the old palace—to which the inhabitants of Duncon were in use to resort, and spend many harmless, yet pleasant hours—

"That leave no stain upon the wing of time."

But Mr. Ewing carried his aristocratic feeling a great deal farther. He built a huge wall down to the very sea, for the purpose of preventing the inhabitants from walking on the shore opposite to his house, as they and their forefathers had been wont to do, time immemorial. thought, we suppose, that the natives of Dunoon were a set of poor, tame, ignorant fishermen, and that they never would presume to quarrel with the acts of a rich Glasgow Merchant, then "Lord Provost." In this he seems to have acted pretty much after the manner of that unfortunate man, Thomas Harvey of West-thorn, who, when he bought the estate of that name on the Banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow. built a wall, something like a fortress, for the purpose of preventing the inhabitants of Glasgow from enjoying their usual recreation, as immemorial usage had also given them a right to do. But Thomas has fallen, and so has his wall; and it would have been better for him to have been driving his coal carts through the city, as he once did, rather than stand in the pitiful situation he now does with the inhabitants of Glasgow, in consequence of his heartless, stubborn, insulting, and most expensive proceedings about that wall, which may be looked upon as a monument is favour of the proverb, that "pride generally gets a fall."

The inhabitants of Dunoon, however, were not to be treated in the way Mr. Ewing seemed to suppose. And being not more astonished than irritated, at the bold steps he had taken to foreclose them out of their just rights, ballowed to them, as these were, by many endearing recollections congenial to Scotchmen, they met, and a small band of them demolished the wall, for which they were afterwards tried before the Court of Justiciary at Inverary, and sentenced to a short imprisonment, on the ground that they were not entitled to take the law into

their own hands in that manner.

Nothing daunted by these proceedings, the inhabitants of Dunoon either raised or followed Mr. Ewing into an action, before the Lords of Council and Session, for the purpose of vindicating their just and legal rights. And this action, we beg our readers to observe, has been depending in the Court of Session for the last two years.

In the interim, Mr. Ewing is returned to Parliament for the city of Glasgow, and great was the struggle he made to get there, spending

not less than £8000 or £10,000 to accomplish his object.

Still, as the event shews, he had his longing eyes on *Dunoon Palace*.—For having thus the advantage of a seat in Parliament, what does he do?—Why, he cannot deny, or if he denies, we shall be able to prove, that within the last twelve months, he has been repeatedly attempting to get a gift made to him by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in London, of the Crown Lands of Dunoon, whereby he would have been enabled to knock the inhabitants of Dunoon out of Court, with the costs of the law-plea on their shoulders; and over

and besides, he would then have been enabled, in defiance of them, to carry into effect all the other projects of which they had complained. The Gift, (Query—was it for his votes to the Ministry?) had so far been actually settled, when Mr. Wallace of Kelly got a hint of it, and struck in, and warned the Commissioners of Woods and Forests against This made them pause for a little. But with the view of accommodating Mr. Ewing, it was soon afterwards arranged in the office of these Commissioners of Woods and Forests in London, that the Crown lands of Dunoen should be sold surreptitiously, yet by way of public roup, in Edinburgh, on the 5th of last month, Mr. Ewing having made his arrangements for becoming the purchaser of them, perhaps at the price of an old song.—We say surreptitiously, because the sale of these lands was kept a secret as much as possible from the public; and unless we are very much mistaken, notice of the sale never appeared but once in one of the Glasgow newspapers. Then, as we have said, Sir John Cam Hobhouse comes down to Scotland.—The affair gets wind.—And Sir John, to lull the storm that now begins to whistle in his ears, from the Scotch coast,—from the intrepid villagers of Dunoon, very prudently agrees to postpone the sale till the month. of November next.

Such is a plain statement of the *trick* that has been attempted to be played on these humble villagers. And we say, that if Mr. Ewing has any regard for his own character or peace of mind, he will from this day henceforward and for ever abandon the idea of becoming the purchaser of the Crown lands of Dunoon Castle. We wish to treathim gently. But this job has been already tinged with so much secrecy and cunning, that it is impossible for him to make it palatable to the community. We do not like to see Members of Parliament asking favours to themselves from Officers of the Crown. Far less do we like to see Members of Parliament becoming the *purchasers* of Crown property, under any circumstances.

But supposing that Mr. Ewing's conduct in this business, from first to last, was of the most pure and honourable description, we conceive that there is a most important *principle* involved in it, which we now beg leave to throw out for the serious consideration of the people of

Scotland.

We have already said, that Dunoon Castle, or Palace, or whatever it may be called, which Mr. Ewing wishes to secure to himself, is Crown property, or, in other words, it belongs to his Majesty the King. Now, the King derives all his public property, whether great or small, from the nation, for whom, in fact, he holds, or ought to hold it in trust; and therefore the King cannot sell any part of that public property, to any individual whatever, except with consent of the nation, as expressed through both Houses of Parliament.

We hold, indeed, that the above is one of the most fundamental principles of the English Constitution, under which the King himself wears his Crown. And if it shall be permitted to be infringed in any one case, no matter how trifling soever it may at first sight appear, it follows that it may be infringed in every case without exception. For the opposite principle, if adopted, namely, that the King, or his

servants acting in his name, can sell his property at pleasure, leads to this, that Windsor Castle, or St. James's Palace, or Helyrood Hasse, might also be sold with as much ease as the ruins at Duncon.—Yet if such things were attempted, we doubt his Majesty might prepare for a long visit to Hanover; and the servants who advised him to do so, might look out for a Bill of Impeadment, and possibly something clae, at Whiteball.

We believe that his Majesty is entirely ignorant of the attempt to sell the Crown lands, or the ancient Palace of Dunoon. And why, we ask, should they be sold? They entail no loss or expense whatever to the country. And are they then to be sold like some bankrupt subject, merely to gratify the pride, or to add to the personal

aggrandizement of Mr. James Ewing?

Let us hope that the country will instantly make common cause with the villagers of Dunoon; and that respectful, yet strong and energetic, petitions will be sent to his Majesty against this unhallowed attempt to alienate, for a paltry consideration, one of the ancient Palaces of the Kings of Scotland. But if these petitions wont do, the power of Parliament is omnipotent, and should be exercised in this case.

#### SIR D. K. SANDFORD

Has, we are sorry to say, felt it necessary to intimate his intention of retiring from the representation of Paisley, in consequence of the unfortunate state of his health. His medical advisers told him plainly that his constitution, always delicate, could not stand the laborious duties of Parliament at unseasonable hours; and that if he returned to it; they could not answer for his life beyond a very few months. Stronger men than Sir D. K. Sandford have had their constitution shattered, and their lives even sacrificed, by their unremitting attendance from morning till midnight, and from midnight till morning, in the House of Commons. We need only refer to one, namely, the late lamented Mr. Kinloch of Kinloch.

We had formed the highest anticipations regarding the political career of Sir D. K. Sandford. We cannot, therefore, but lament the dire necessity that has arisen for bringing it to an abrupt and premature close. We shall ever honour his splendid genius and unsullied character, and trust he will yet be spared for a length of years to pursue with renewed strength, happiness, and prosperity, the duties that are more congenial to his habits and feelings, in the University of Glasgow,—of which place it is not too much for us to say, that he is one of the most distinguished ornaments.

#### THE BLACK COAT AT FINTRY.

We have just received the "Report of the Trial before the Lord Justice Clerk, and a Jury, in the action of damages at the instance of Ludovick Grant against the Rev. James Coltart of Fintry." We shall endeavour to review it shortly in our next; and from the complexion of the case, we think we may now warn the Rev. Gentleman to look out for aqualis.

#### THE LIBERAWTOR VERSUS THE GAZETTE.

Our readers, we hope, will do us the justice to believe, that we are extremely averse to annoy them with personal aquabbles between ourselves and any of our adversaries, who, in newspaper parlance, are generally called "our esteemed cotemporaries." We are sensible that from the very position we occupy, we must submit, and we do most cheerfully submit, to the utmost latitude of criticism that may be employed against us. It has been our lot to receive many hard names, more, perhaps, than any other public writers of the day, but instead of being offended at these things, we rather took pleasure in them, since they plainly indicated to us, that we had been scourging our enemies to some advantage. As for the thousand and one pitiful sneers and insignations that have been levelled against us, all that we need say is, that we have regarded them as mene sound and fury, signifying nothing. But there are limits for every thing; and when the most destardly and malicious attacks are made against use when the most cowardly and brazen-faced lies are deliberately propagated against us, with the design and object of injuring us as public waiters, in the quarters to which we have always been proud to look for support, we feel that it is our duty to apply the weapons of truth against the propagators of such falsehoods, and our readers, we hope, will rather expland na for so doing. We are sure very few of them would like to see us run down by a parcel of dirty soums, when we have it in our power to defend ourselves triumphantly.

They probably will remember the imputation made upon us in the Liberator of 8th August. It was, that "that living monument of lying, Logal Peter, who had now taken it into his head to be a Reformer, had is his Spy System, committed the grossest falsehoods respecting the persons that then acted.—Among others that he implicates, was one lipe, who on his return to this country had encountered him in a coach, and after introducing himself, gave his address, that Loyal Peter might obtain, by very inquiry, a correct account of the part he took. Peter, however, had declined amining himself of this appartunity, or of publishing a contrary statement in his

Spy System."

These were the words put into the mouth of Mr. John King, of Green-ock, against us.—They were said to have been uttered at a Public Meeting of Radical Reformers in that place.—But from the first, we stangly suspected that they were penned by Mr. John Tait, of the Liberator, himself; and, accordingly, that most honest and immaculate man now "pleads guilty to the drawing of it up." (Vide Liberator, 6th September.) Thus we hook the authorship of it on Purity John, of the Liberator; and we shall dress him for it presently. But we must first acknowledge how deeply we are indebted to him for his tender mercies to us, for he says, that "in tenderness to Peter, he kept out the worst, and chose in mercy the most tender allusion to him."

Now, John—we beg pardon, Purity John—for he has set us the example of calling names—we shall here convict you of a most abominable lie at the beginning; and having so convicted you, we shall, "in tenderness" to you, regard all your "allusions" as pratty much of a piece with

the original lie itself.

We indignantly described the above quotation from the Liberator, now fathered by its Editor on his worthy self, as a tissue of the most atractions falsehoods. (Vide Gazette, No. 125.)—We there solemnly asserted and declared to the public, that we never had any communication whatever with Lee, or any one for him; and we challenged these parties in the Liberator, viz. Tait and King, if they had a particle of truth or common

honesty about them, to condescend on the time, when and where, we encountered their friend Lee, as they alleged, in a coach, And, specially, we dared them to prove, that we ever encountered that person either in a coach, or in any other place whatever, or that we had any conversation with him, or that we received any communication from him, directly or

indirectly, about the Spy System, or any other subject.

This denial, we hope our readers will think, was pretty direct and special on our part. We wished no loop-hole for escape, and we declared that we should allow none to these parties in the *Liberator*. We therefore challenged them a second time to come forward, and that immediately, with their proofs, in support of the charges they had made against us behind our back; telling them, at the same time, that we should not allow them to skulk from the inquiry, but that they must either prove it or retract it; and unless they did either the one or the other, they might depend upon it we would punish them with their own

words, and make them "living monuments of lying."

Behold now the miserable subterfuge which the worthy and honest Editor of the Liberator makes for himself! His coadjutor, Mr. John King, be it observed, is utterly silent on the subject; and possibly he thinks that quietness is now his best policy with us, if, indeed, he ever uttered the words imputed to him in the Liberator, which we begin to doubt, seeing that Tait of the Liberator has " pled guilty to the charge of drawing up that report himself." But just hear what Purity says, in his own precious Article, under date 6th September: - "Mr. King (forsooth) stated truly, that Lee had told him of meeting with the Editor of the Spy System on a coach. Lee still insists, that a person assuming that character did meet him; but from the description of his person, it is evident it could not have been Mr. Mackenzie. A hoax was played on Lee. King made use of what he conceived authentic information, and thus a mistake (mark these words!) prejudicial to Mr. Mackenzie, originated, for which due apologies should be made."—But in a note to his article, which shews how sore he felt about it, and with what reluctance he even made these confessions, with which, under other circumstances, we should probably have remained satisfied, the worthy Editor states,-" Of three persons who heard Lee tell his story, two insist that the description answered that of Mr. Mackenzie, but we give him the benefit of a doubt."

Generous soul!—He gives us "the benefit of a doubt," when, in truth, there is no doubt at all about the matter!—For, on the face of the very explanations now extracted from him, in consequence of our previous challenge, it must be obvious to every candid mind, that the original imputation against us about Lee, was neither more nor less than an absolute fulcehood. Why, then, does the Editor of the Liberator, like an honest man, not retract the falsehood, which he admits he penned and published, and which he further admits was "prejudicial" to us. We want none of his "doubts," and none of his "tenderness." When he speaks of us, let him only tell the truth; or if his spite and malice, of which we shall give a few samples immediately, will not permit him to do so, he may rest assured, that we are not afraid at any time to commit our defence to the judgment of the public, as we trust we have done in the present instance,

with complete success.

#### THE SECOND CHARGE

Advanced by Purity John against us, respects the "History of the Spy System."—He says,—" It is chiefly taken from Richmond's own Narrative."—We add, so much the better; because we like to condemn scoundrels like Richmond, by the evidence which they themselves furnish.—
"The rest (says Purity) is patchwork from doubtful sources; and few

look upon the book in any other character than a thing made to sell."—
Indeed!—But our kind friend must have another fling at the book, on
which we coufess our hearts are deeply set. He says,—" Had Peter
known and suffered as much as some who have been silent, he would
have been less boastful of the merits of a history which is looked upon as

a piece of contemptible patchwork."

Now, John, what a spiteful devil you are !—Turn up, man, the file of your own precious Liberawtor, of date 8th February, 1834; -put on your spectacles, if you have a pair; and in that same Liberawtor you will read a review of the History of the Spy System, written by yourself, you dog, of the following tenor, which we have been at the pains to extract, for it now becomes an extraordinary piece of curiosity:-- "The Exposure of the Spy System, (we are now giving your own words, John,—are we not?) and the Trial of James Wilson, are already so popular, as to require no additional recommendation. In these works Mr. Peter Machenzie has done ample justice to the subject and his own reputation."—And, John, you told nothing but the truth, when you said so, at that time. But we must pull you back a little farther. You remember the thumping letter, don't you, which we addressed to your old electioneering patron, and payer of spies, Mr. Kirkman Finlay?—If not, we humbly desire you to turn up the file of your noble *Liberawtor*, under date May 5th, 1833, and there you will also see your own words, John, about it, and no mistake, as follows:-- "Up to this date, there has not issued from Mr. Finlay, or any of those connected with him in the transactions of thirteen years since, a single denial, or proof to the contrary, of all that has been publicly, by writing and by speech, averred regarding them."

Now you buffer of brass, John, what say you to this?—Are ye guilty or not guilty of writing these articles?—And will ye really allow your latent petty malice against us to say one thing to-day, and another to-morrow?—How honest this is!—How admirably consistent our dear friend becomes, when he runs foul of us!—This Spy System plays the devil

with his memory.

Ah! but he has us at last.—Here is his

THIRD AND AWFUL CHARGE AGAINST US.

It is, that "were he so inclined, or saw any useful purpose that could be derived from giving a history of these times, he might a tale unfold; but the materials (quoth he) are more fitting to be wrought up into a romance, than given out as serious narrative.—(How anxious are we to see him trying his hand "on a romance!" Johnny Tait, Esq. the author of some such book as this, entitled, Cockie-leery-law!—Down we go at once for six copies, and promise to review it for him most impartially). "In that romance (our excellent friend is pleased to say, that) the mysterious Peter might figure as a Volunteer Sharpshooter, ready to run a muck-an-tilt at every starving Radical he could meet, and at the execution of poor Wilson, throwing his cap into the air, and shouting aloud with his brother hangman, so perish all traitors."

Now, John, this is devilish irony, sprinkled with malice.—It brings our brows down when it is coupled with the name of "poor Wilson,"—a man whose fate can never be recalled to our recollection without deep musing. Our tale is plain, and easily told, regarding it. Most true it is, that in 1819, when we were little more than 16 or 17 years of age, we were induced to join the Glasgow Sharpshooters, in the belief then impressed upon us, as well as thousands of others, that our city was to be laid in ruins; but the moment we'discovered the tricks played upon us; the moment we ascertained that the poor Radicals of that day were kidnapped by a parcel of blood thirsty spies, we indignantly threw down our arms; and we appeal

to our honoured friend, Mr. Turner of Thrushgrove, who knew all aur movements at that early period, whether we did not then beard the whole local authorities of Glasgow, for their mean and tyrannical conduct towards the unhappy Queen of George the Fourth? This shows, we think, pretty plainly what our political feelings then were; and we could offer further evidence about them, if necessary. But it is a foul and cruel lie, to say, or to insinuate, that we carried arms at the execution of James Wilson, or that we conducted ourselves, on that occasion, in the manner imputed to us by the Liberater. We again done him to prove his insinuation; and till they see whether he attempts to do so, or not, our readers, we trust, will receive our solemn asseveration, that it is utterly and entirely

But our friend Purity, we are afraid, always forgets his own situation, when he meddles with us.—We ask him civilly, is it true that he took the beauty money, and served as a respectable private in the regular Militia fer many a day, till he was discharged without pension?—Let him not minunderstand us.—If he twits us for being for a few weeks a Volunteer Sharpshooter, (and we are glad it enabled us to learn the manual and platoon exercise,) surely we do not ruffle his fine feelings, if we inquire whether he drew the King's pay as a common soldier.—Observe, we do not mean to urge this as any disparagement to him.—We only wish to place it in juxta position, with that which he has been pleased to say respecting ourselves.

#### THE FOURTH CHARGE

Enables us to sink Purity completely in the mire. The honest man insinuated that we attacked his friends and patrons the Quacks, because we had commenced "a Pill Manufacturing Establishment of our own, in this city.—Other two adventurers (quoth Purity) are in the copartnery, but his (our) particular duty in the concern, is to write down all opposition,

Never was there such a vile and abominable slander propagated by one person against another. It demonstrates the reakless and desperate malignity of the Liberautor towards us. For we again indignantly and emphatically deny that we have any connection whatever, directly or indirectly, with any pill-manufacturing establishment in this city, or in any other place on earth. Can any thing be more direct and explicit than this denial? Yet see how the Editor of the Liberator clings to his charge with, we repeat, a degree of desperate malignity, which no one could believe, who did not know the smooth, cunning serpent. However, we shall drub him for it ere we are done. He says he was "credibly informed" that so and so was the case; and he adds, that "there have been corroborative circumstances since, which have strengthened the information. Copartneries (queth Purity) in these speculations might be so formed as to cover a member from responsibility; and would not Peter endeavour to clude detection? Has he yet named or reprobated all the pill-manufacturing establishments in Glasgow?" And Purity adds, that he is "ready to prove his assertions at any time."

Then, we at once grapple with him, and hereby challenge him to prove his assertions, without one moment's delay. Come now, Purity, none of your dilly-dallying. Out with your proofs, if you have them; and if you have them not, own that you have invented a parcel of lies against us,

that covers you with shame.

. He says that we are "the son of an apple-woman." And to be sure an apple brought upon it the fall of all mankind. But if Purity John condeseends on the history of his own mother, we shall give ours, with no other feeling, we assure him, but that of unalloyed pride. There is, we are safe to say, not one single blot or blemish on the whole of it.

He next says, that we " never rose higher in our profession than a low pettifogger, or Sheriff's Officer, or what is understood by the repulsive name of a beagle." These, be it observed are the expressions of a man-Purity John—who affects to abhor personal slander. Let him go to the University of Glasgow, and he will find that we studied law in that University, under Professor Davidson, in 1815-16, then being in our teens; and if he wishes further information about us, let him consult the relatives (whose names we shall give him, if he wants them,) of the highly respectable gentlemen, all of whom are now dead, under whom we served for many years, and who, we doubt not, will answer his queries in a way that will probably make him more enviable of us than ever. Ten to one, we best him with certificates of character, any day he likes. And this we shall further say of ourselves, that during the whole time we were (perhaps unfortunately) connected with the profession of the law, we never sold any man's goods, or put any man or woman in prison; and if these be the characteristics of "a beagle," we can only say, that we wish all beagles on the earth were like us. But look to the following grand, etc-BLACK-HEARTED MALIGNITY quent proof of

On the part of friend Purity. He closes his miserable effusion against as in the following words:—" But we are tired for the present of this sickers ing subject; and such a torrent of facts have been poured upon us from all quarters, and so revolting in character are many of the deeds described, that, more in mercy to mankind in general, than to the man in particular, we withhold them till the public are better prepared for the terrible doze."

Now, in advancing these cool, dark, and fiendish inuendoes against us, we begin to have a fair view of the man, steeped as he is to the neck in malignity; and yet, with a pipe in his mouth, and a bottle at his side. as we have sometimes seen him, he passes himself off as a paragon of modesty, and a pink of purity. Can any one believe, after the examples we have already given, that if he really could fasten any deeds of " a revolting character" against us, he would not eagerly have done so already? But he knows well that he lies in his throat every time he speaks against us. And although it is quite possible he may get his friends the Quacks, or some unprincipled vermin like them, to write against us, we defy him to substantiate, on the evidence of any known or respectable person in all broad Scotland, the slightest charge against us, of which we need to be ashamed, or cannot most easily repel. Away, then, with his dark and cowardly insinuations! Let him prove his " revolting" charges, at we in vite him to do, like a man. And if he cannot prove them, as we are conscious he cannot, the Trades of Glasgow, instead of patronising him, ought to sweep him into the River Clyde, as indeed they should have done the moment they discovered he had swallowed Mr. Kirkman Finlay's turtle soup, and drank his claret and champaigne; which last the poor creature now pretends to say he "mistook for sma' yill." Did he "mistook" any of Mr. Finlay's bank notes?

We have, we think, given him enough for one No.; his friends, the Quacks, are reserved for a small deze in the next. And we apologise to our readers for detaining them so long with such an unworthy subject,—our only excuse being, that we shall not permit Purity John, or any of his kidney, to get the better of us by wilful falsehoods if we can help it.

#### GLASGOW LOTTERY JOB.

THE public eught to be made acquainted with the gross deception and fraud committed by the Managers of this Glasgow London-street Lottery scheme. We have heard many strange things about it; but

in order to get at the facts, we have written to London for a copy of the Evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and if we succeed, we shall bring it home to the chief actors in Ghagow, by printing and publishing such parts of the evidence as may appear most fitting to them—interspersed occasionally with a few words of commentary, by way of relish.—It is an ugly affair.

# A TAX DEFAULTER DETECTED; OR, A SAD DISASTER TO THE GLASGOW TORIES.

How often have we not railed at Mr. Laurence Craigie, the keen Tory Collector of Taxes for the city of Glasgow?—How often have we not stated that he had an interest to oppose Reform in the way he did, because he saw it would put an end to the nice pickings so long enjoyed by Tory Tax Collectors?—And when we pointed to his removal from office, for various reasons that we assigned, we were assailed by his Tory friends at a pretty rate, as indeed we generally are, when we venture to speak out. Well, we do enjoy our triumph occasionally, in spite of all that is said against us. And what now has happened with the old stager above named? Why, it turns out that he has, for a series of years past, been keeping up the public money; or what is the same thing, he has fallen into arrear, or failed to account to the public Exchequer for the sums drawn by him from the citizens of Glasgow, in name of taxes! We have heard the amount variously stated; but there can be no doubt that it amounts to a very large sumnot less than several thousands of pounds.

O these most excellent and honourable Tories! We always entertained the strongest suspicion of them; and our only regret is, that they have lived so long on the public plunder. No wonder that Laurence Craigie got up "life and fortune" addresses from this city to Billy Pitt. The glorious war!—the millions of taxes! But when the poor Radicals first cheeped for Reform, this Laurence Craigie, then in the zenith of his power (he was Lord Provost of Glasgow), called them a parcel of rogues and wagabonds—every thing, in short,

that was bad.

Well, new, the Radicals of Glasgow are enabled to punish him, at last. They can balance their accounts with him. Is he in a condition to do so with them? They can say, "we have honestly pursued our lawful callings; we have never lived on the public plunder, at any

rate. Sir, is your hands clean?—Is your heart pure?

Ticklers, we have no doubt, these questions will be felt, not only by "the poor old man," as Admiral Pattison called him, but by all his very particular Tory friends in this city. We recommend him to their most merciful consideration. The good, kind, generous souls, commenced a subscription, the other day, for Dr. Cleland. But sure Dr. Cleland never did half so much, as a political man, than Laurence Craigie. We therefore advise them to stop Dr. Cleland's subscription in transitu, and to hand it over to Laurence Craigie, to enable him to square his adcounts like an honest man, with the public; or we can have no possible objections to allow Dr. Cleland to keep what he has

got, provided the Glasgow Tories start a fresh subscription to relieve Craigie out of the unfortunate situation into which "the poor old man" has got.

Come forth, Henry Monteith, with your subscription of £200, as

you so generously did to friend Cleland.

James Ewing!-Down at once with your £200, also.

Campbell of Blytheswood!—Shame upon you if you do not make

it £500, and no grumbling.

Clergymen!—Rev. Fathers of the city. You also were most kind and generous to Cleland. Here, now, is "a poor old man" in adversity, perhaps in consequence of defending the "conservatist" principles that you so much admire. Surely you will at once, with that liberality so becoming you, strive "to make his path easy, and his way straight."

He has indeed been exposed to a sad *mis-shanter*. We feel for "the poor old man." But it is a consolation to think that no Radical Reformer ever fell into the same scrape. And we say it will be an eternal shame to the Tories of Glasgow, if they do not help him out of it as speedily and quietly as possible. If they besitate, we shall "blow the coal" against them in another place, and in a different manner from what we have this day done.

#### THE RUTHERGLEN CASE SETTLED!

"Better late than never," saith the proverb, and so the Rev. Fathers of the Presbytery of Glasgow have at last taken a qualm of conscience, and voted, at any rate, once in their lives justly,—for at their last meeting, they agreed, by a majority of 19 to 5, to proceed with the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Brown, whom they have been persecuting at a pretty rate for the last eight years! We are assured that some of them felt the castigation we gave them last month, more acutely than ever they did before. They richly deserved it; and now their concluding conduct only places their previous vindictive proceeding against Mr. Brown, in the more odious and reprehensible light, and demonstrates that every syllable we advanced against them was true. We hope they will now shew they are penitent sinners, by refunding to Mr. Brown, the vacant stipend they took care to cabbage, and to which, we think, he has now the best and clearest right.

We regret we did not hear the able speech of Mr. Brown's Counsel on this last occasion, particularly as we are informed he smote some of the Rev. Fathers in capital style. That arch stroking of the beard Conservatist, Muir of St James's, got, we are happy to hear, his paikes. So did another of Mr. Brown's inveterate enemies, a Tory Bailie body in Rutherglen, of the name of Shaw. But, indeed, the whole actors in this plot and conspiracy against Brown, are now

covered with signal disgrace.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Judging from the last letter received by us, signed, "An ex-Statute Labour Trustee," we should say, that he has acted the rogue much too long, and if he really wishes to ease his conscience, he should refund the money with interest.

Mr. O'Connel never held any office under Government.

We have no certain means of knowing the income of the Duke of Montrose, but should think it does not exceed £50,00 per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh has at least five times more. There are twelve Beating Establishments in Glasgow. It is quite true that the Lord Chancellor passed through Glasgow on the 29th of last month. He stopped in the Eagle Inn for about half an hour.

An English Traveller in informed that Bodynauir is in the county of Stirling; and as attuated about 18 miles south-east of Glasgow.

Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth still draws his pension.

No new Jail is building in Glasgow,—There are already plenty of such buildings in it. Mr. James Oswald'has subscribed 250 to the Pension for Dr. Cleland,—We wish he had applied

the money in a more praise worthy object.

The suggestions of an Elector in the 5th Ward will be attended to in proper time.

Surely G. L. is blind to his own interest.—He ought to have embraced the offer made to him

Surely G. L. is blind to his own interest.—He ought to nave empraced the own state to sun without the least hesitation.

We take by our previous statement, that the Report of the Burgh Commissioners will not be forthcoming till the meeting of Parliament.

We take no part or lot in the proceedings referred to by Zeto.

The plan of "Palliagereals" for preventing the overflow of the Clyde into the lower parts of the city, is, we are afraid, impracticable. The subject, however, is of importance, as it affects the results and comfort of the "lower orders," (we never use the term in an invidious sense), and our Reported Magistrates should extrainly consult some eminest Engineer about K. Mr. D. M'Tavish should send his communication to the Highland Club of Scelland.

Of course the certificates of a Messancer at Arms are liable for his needect of duty.

Of course, the cautioners of a Messenger at Arms are liable for his neglect of duty.

Let "an Operative" disregard the threats that have been used against him.—The party counciliate him by any proceedings at law; and, moreover, no Agent of any character would take such a case in hand.

The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended 4th March, 1817. There are four Archbishops, and 18 Bithops, in Ireland. Some evidence would require to be laid before us in support of the statement of Mrs. J. Gibson. We find that there is no Doctor R. H. Paterson at Klimalcolm.

A poor Irish Reaper should represent his case to Mr. Salmond, the Propurator Fiscal of the

county.

Too much stress is leid on the messaggier paragraph which our correspondent in Kilmarnock' points out to us. It is one of those harmless things that pass current every day, Quack Greer left the Arcade some months ago, for a very good reason—his Hygean blarney found few customers: and the proprietors of the Ascade, we have good reason to believe, will never allow any part of that beautiful structure to be polluted by Quacks in future. An opinion of Council (the Attorney-Genérat of England), we understand, was taken as to the right of the Jessior Town Clerks of Glasgow to hold office for life, and it is said to have been favourfule to their pretentians; but the matter, so far as we know, has not been farther monted at the Council Board.

Mere little reliance cash up field hardand on the castellation of the Council Board.

. Very little reliance can, we feat, be placed on the gentleman referred to by our friend J. B.—He is both timid, truckling, and subservient.—The business requires a man of vigout and deter-

James Smith, accountant, had better take care of his hand, and not recort to any of his old coattivances.—The case of his dupe Little with Walter Parlane will soon overtake him.

How long is it since Robert Jointstons withdrew his claim?

We advise W. M. to proceed to Jamsica himself, rather than head out any power of Attorney.

The stake is important to him.

No action of samages has been raised against the Strang Coneh proprietors, as regarde him lated fatal accident, that we are aware of.

It out Correspondent at Stirling now assisted?

fath accurent, that we are award to a list of the country of the c

constitutive that we mainted to ronow up his statement, after what we have already said on the subject. He had better write again early next month.

Lord Belhaven receives £1000 for acting as the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

It is imperative on the Sheriff Depute of Lanarkshire to reside in Glasgow.
The lines of X. ate too flattering.
Any street porter will give D. C. the information he desires.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Chieffe, published this morning.
The 199th and 199th Nos, of the Guzette will be published on Saturday morning, the 1st November.

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THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

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PRICE 2d.

## GLASSOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, 1884,

HE Tories—chagrined at the noble display made by the People in favour of Earl Grey at Edinburgh, are now endeavouring, we understand, to get up an affair of their own in that place to—the Duke of Wellington.—Let them do it, by all means.—It will only enable the Radicals to put an additional quantity of salt on their tails.—For the cause of the Radicals is rapidly progressing. It is now at a premium.

We fervently hope that Barl Durkam will come to Glasgow. His answer to the invitation of the Public Meeting on Wednesday last, will be received in a day or two.

Our Cotton Lords and Sugar Lords are hanging their heads, expecting that every hour will bring them accounts of a fearful Insurrection of the Negroes in the West Indies on the 1st of August—the ever-memorable day of their Emancipation. We only wish these "Lords" had as clean heads, and pure hearts, as the poor Negro. It is only the guilty conscience that fears "Insurrection."

Next month, we shall be in a condition to report progress to our numerous kind friends and inquirers, as to our projected Radical Newspaper.—And we have only again to be eech those who intend to patronise us, but who have not yet forwarded their address, to do so without delay, as every thing, of course, depends on encouragement.

VOL, V.

#### EARL DÜRHAM.

On this Nobleman our hearts are fixed. His speech at Edinburgh was a jewel above all praise. It admirably accorded with his previous professions; for it was at once clear, ensophisticated, liberal, thoroughgoing—Radical.

"He was aware that many felt apprehensions at an increase of privileges of the people, lest it should lead to disorder and anaselay. He, however, was one of those who indulged no such feeling. (Cheers.) The peop had at much proportionally at stake as had the aristocracy, and consequently were as deeply interested in the tranquillity of the state. (Cheers.) But let that be as it might, it was absolutely necessary that the experiment should be made—it was necessary to introduce a change. (Cheers.) At an early period government was carried on without the people, and for twenty years in spite of the people. It remains now to be seen whether the affairs of the nation could be administered with the people. (Loud cheers.) His noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor, had favoured them with some advice about impatience for reform. He (Lord Durham) was one of those who saw with regret every hour that passed over an unrecognized and unreformed abuse. (Loud cheers.) He did not object to deliberation in all state measures; but be did object to the clipping, the paring, and multilating, which must inswitchly follow an attempt to conciliate their enemies the Tories, whose friendship can never be gained. (Loud cheers.)"

These noble words (how seldom used by the aristocracy!) contain the whole essence, pith, and marrow, of political right and sound principle. We are delighted to know that a movement has this week taken place in Glasgow for a public dinner to Lord Durham, "as a testimony of the respect entertained for him by the liberal Reformers in this City, and the West of Scotland." A public meeting was held on Wednesday, the Chief Magistrate in the Chair, when Resolutions were unanimously carried to invite his Lordship, and a large Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the dinner, &c.

If Earl Durham accepts the invitation, we are confident he will be received in Glasgow with a degree of respect and enthusiasm surpassing that bestowed on any public man who has come hither during the last century. The Trades of Glasgow, we hope, will immediately prepare to unfurl their banners in his behalf, and make a display which the Tories have can do; and which will again prove to them that the strength and sinews of the people of Scotland are still ranged on THE RIGHT SIDE.

## INVASION OF GLASGOW GREEN: "

THERE is no place that the citizens of Glasgow ought to prize more highly than their Public Green. It is not only an ornament to the city, but is of vast advantage to its inhabitants—and we hope the day will never arrive when it shall be wrested from them on any pretence—whatever. Yet there is a motion now in progress by some of our Reformed Town Councillors, which, if carried, will soon destroy the Green for ever! It is our duty to warn the inhabitants of Glasgow of that motion in the way we now intend to do; and it will then remain with the inhabitants to say, whether they shall allow themselves to be cookled or not.

The Green is supposed to contain a rich seam of each. The motion brought before the Town Council (by Mr. Hugh Tenant), we understand, is, that this coal shall be dug out, and sold, whereby a considerable sum would be added yearly to the revenue of the Magistrates and Council.

Now, this, in one sense, is a very plausible motion; and the promoters of it will, of course, take care to say that they are actuated by a desire to give cheap coals to the inhabitants, and, at the same time,

to make the revenue of the city as productive as possible.

We give them credit for their intentions.—But hew stand the facts? In the first place, it must be obvious to every body that the moment the Green of Glasgow is converted into a coal-fill, or a coal-fit, its usefulness, as a place of amusement and recognition to the inhabitants of Glasgow, is at once destroyed. How will be inhabitants any longer get their clothes bleached?—What will become of the rich pasture, on which so many cows new grass, affording, as it does, the most convenient and nutricious supply of milk to hundreds and thousands of the inhabitants?—How will the invalid any longer enjoy his cherished and peaceful walk—if there are to be coal-pits dug, and coal-carts driving round in all directions?

And what is the return which the inhabitants of Glasgow are to receive for this destruction of their beautiful Green. Literally wothing! For we will be bound to say, that they will not get the price of a cart of coals two-pence cheaper than at present. And therefore we ask, is it for this most miserable and contemptible advantage that these Reformed Town Councillors would now presume to invade the Green of Glasgow, and to destroy its usefulness in all

other respects to the inhabitants?

We hope there will only be one unanimous hurst of indignation from the one end of the city to the other against the attempt to convert the lovellest ornament that pertains to it, into an ugly coal-hill.—We maind them that the same project was attempted to be carried into effect some years ago by the self-elected. But we confess we never imagined that it would be revived under its present asspices.—No! We could not possibly have believed that a Reformed Town Council, or any one member of it, would so soon have applied their hands to such unhallowed work. It only proves that they still require to be watched most vigilantly in all their movements. And now having sounded the note of alarm against them on this particular subject, we hope either that the motion itself will instantly be withdrawn, or that the inhabitants will assemble by public meetings, and express their strong and unanimous decision against it.

The question which they have to consider simply is :- Shall the

Green of Glasgow be preserved—or destroyed?

Now, citizens of Glasgow.—We have fairly warned you of the motion already proposed in the Council Chambers.—It only remains with you to do your duty.

## GLASGOW CLIQUE DIALOGUES .- No. 6.

" Let them take their vizaments out of that."—SHAKSPEARS.

Scene 1st .- THE ORGAN OFFICE.

Met some of the principal conductors of the Establishment.

The Whipper-in. — Write, your Honours—write immediately to Mr. Crawfurd. — Sandford has given it up at Paialey. — His letter of reagnation is received by the College. — The field is ours. — Honour and glory now await us. — Crawfurd for ever! Bailie F. — And are ye sure the news are true?

The Organ. - As fack as death.

Bailie F.—Then I'll make a shipment to China direct, and will procure a letter of introduction to the Emperor of Siam, from his late Ambassador, now Member for Paisley to be.

Bailie M-r.—This possibly may afford an outlet for some of my bowl-west.

Bailie L.—Glorious!—Now, Weir—Sound the trumpets, beat the drum.—Crawfurd, I say, against the whole world.

The Organ.—But, please your Honours, don't you take John Douglas for a moment into consideration?

Bailis L.—Ah, my G-d! he is always in our consideration—a terrible man-

H. D-nlop.—It is very clear, I apprehend, that pious people like us will never have rest from the crown of our head to the sole of our feet till John Donglas is out of the Glasgow Council.

A. M'G-rge. - He is perfectly untractable.

Admiral Pattison.—Untractable!—D—n him, he opposed my motion for building more Churches.

Bailie L .- He did, by ----!

Bailis Muir. -- Now, my dear friends, no profane swearing. -- I had rather not hear it; but I am sure I most sincerely wish that the one-half of our City Churches were half filled.

Admiral P.—Hear me, Bailie Muir.—I say that whether they are half filled or not, we have an undoubted right to build more Churches ad libitum, ad infinitum.

Justice Mills.—Now, Admiral, none of your Latin Charters for me. I protest I would rather read a "Saut Water Gazette" composed by the Organ.

H. D-ni-p.—O, my friends, let us build Churches, yea empty walls, to call sinners to repentance.

Admiral P.—Fiddlesticks!—To tell the truth, I made the motion to please Baldy M'Lellan, my worthy friend, the ex-Deacon-Convener, and to gain the good opinion of the "godly," which some of us. I know, very much want. While upon my lege, I must say that I am fairly lost in wonder, love, and praise, about it.—And, by the powers! they now wish to make me an Elder in St. Mungo's!

Justice Mills.—Wait, Admiral, till you see me standing at the plate in St. George's. I did not threaten to fine the Barbers for nothing on a Sunday morning.

Bailie M.—Come, now, my friends, let us reason together; and let our text be, More Churches.—It will add greatly to our credit with the religious and more respectable classes of the community.

The Whipper-in. - Douglas said you were a parcel of hypocritics, d-n him.

. Justice Mills-We will soon Burke him again, at Paisley.

. D. Strong-The Organ must play up to that tune, and no mietake.

W. Weir—Gentlemen, gentlemen!—How can I do so with any consistency, seeing that at the last election, after trying to bowl him out to your wishes, I said that in a certain event "we would nail our colours to the mast head with him, and

' With Douglas conquer, Or with Douglas die!'"

Necropus—I recollect well these very expressions.

The combined Cleekies — But, Mr. Organ, we now charge you, at your highest peril, not to say one word in favour of Douglas, or to the disparagement of Crawfurd.

Bailie L.—Now, then, for the Edinburgh Trip. Egad! I was thinking of driving in my grey geldings; they are the pets and beauties of the city; but on second thoughts, I think we should engage the Mail for ourselves on the Sunday.

Bailie M .- Very proper.

Justice Mills.—I highly approve of it.

Bailie L.—Then, wait a little, gentlemen. I shall step over and send in one of my chaps to the Black Bull, and secure the seats in another name, eh?—What say ye?

Admiral P.—Most excellent!—set about it instantly.

(Away the Bailie went, and reported in less than ten minutes, that he had secured

the seats in the name of James Burns, Eeq.)

Justice Mills.—A thought has just come into my head; a qualm has just entered into my conscience, that if I fined the Barbers for shaving on the Sanday morning, what will that rip, Loyal Peter, say of me for travelling in the Mail coach on that holy day?—I would not be in his Gazette another time for Sandy-ford.

Admiral P.—And what will be said of me, the mover for building kirks to accommodate sinners, flying away from Gospel light and liberty, at the rate of ten miles an hour, on a Sunday? I say, Bailie Lumeden, you are leading us into temptation.

D. Strong.—As I am estisfied hypocrisy is a leading virtue now-a-days, what would

your Honours think of being taken up at the Gallowgate Toll?

The Whipper-in. - I am ready to carry any of your cloaks or carpet-hage out there,

to the skirts of the city.

Baille L.—Thank you, Wully, my brave boy; but I see the mail must be abandosed. Necropus and I always made the best of our way in Germany on a Sunday; but here we must observe the precepts of Baille Nicel Jarvie and his father the Descon before us.

Bailie G-lm-r.—I wish—I wish, Bailie, I could speak, with as much fluency and animation as you, when we get to Edinburgh, by the blessing of Providence, on Monday morning. I have a palpitation.

Bullie L. -- Never fear, my dear Sir. -- Screw your courage to the sticking place. --

The sens of Nicol Jarvie will yet astonish the Athenians.

[Want of room compele us abruptly to close these Dialogues at this ticklish point. One of the post-boys who drove the Cleekies to and from Edinburgh "in state." It will be dressed up next month under the bead—The Clique Coach Dialogues, &c. &c. ]

#### THE GLASGOW BURGH FISCAL.

Now that this situation of Burgh Fiscal is at last filled up, under the patronage of our worshipful Glasgow Cleekies, we deem it necessary, for our own sakes, to say a few words about it. Three years ago, when none of these Cleekies were in power, we directed the public attention to the enormous Fees received by the then Piscal, amounting to upwards of £1000 per annum; and we suggested the propriety of abolishing the Fees altogether, and placing the Fiscal on a fixed salary. not exceeding £500 per annum, whereby a great saving would accrue to the public. Even the Glasgow Tories acknowledged our services on that occasion: for in the new order of things in Glasgow, consequent on the passing of the Reform Bill, the assigned to us the place of Procurator Fiscal of the City; and we own, it would have been very gratifying for us to have discharged its duties, were it only for this reason, that we should have taken care not to wink at the delinquencies of the higher classes of this city, as to whom, we have long been of opinion, that a Fiscal of a very particular stamp, was very much wanted. In plain terms, (for we never wish to disguise our feelings, or opinion, on any occasion,) we were anxious to make the weapons of the law reach the higher, as well as the humbler classes of the community; and we will be bound to say, that in our hands, no delinquent would have been permitted to escape, merely because he happened to be rich. We should, with as little scraple, have moved for the commitment of a rich fellow to Bridewell, as for that of a poorer one, guilty of some public or private wrong; and we should have tried one or two experiments on a certain class of characters in this city, which probably would have determed ethers from

committing the like crimes in all time coming.

But the misfortune for me is, that the very qualities which, we humbly think, best fitted us for the office, actually kept us put of it. If we had fawned to the Glasgow Bailies, alias the Glasgow Cleekies; if we had never meddled with Mr. Justice Mills; if we had held our tongues when their Honours went wrong; if we had praised them to the skies, or said, that they were the only esteemed and patriotic men in Glasgow; if we had never written the Clique Dialogues, or exposed them to the public in the way we have not unfrequently done, -then, then, there is every probability we should have stood as high in the estimation of their Honours, as any other Candidate. Nay, we think we might have counted on their votes for the situation of Fiscal. But because, casting all personal interests aside, we ventured to tell the truth against them; and to attack them as public men, right and left, not more severely, however, than their own conduct deserved, we saw clearly, that strong as our claims might be on their consideration, we might bid adien to them for ever, so far as the Cleekies were con-And this is only another instance among not a few that has happened since we began the Gazette, which proves that we have marred our own interest, or sacrificed it very materially, solely from a genuine desire to serve the public, the said public being, after all, a very thankless master.

It is, however, a very great satisfaction for us to know, that we never solicited any one of the Glasgow Cleekies for their vote, influonce, or favour. We should for ever have despiced ourselves had we done so. And that no one may think that our presencious to this office were built on "a vain-glorious view" of our own abilities to discharge its duties, we beg to say, that there was sent to us the highest and strongest testimonials, from Sheriffs, Judges of the land, and the first practising Agents and Advocates at the Bar, equal, if not superior, to any of the other Candidates, and certainly far more complimentary to us, than we ever expected to have received. But we appeal to one of the City Councillors, our most respected friend, Mr. Turner of Thrushgrove, whether, after showing him these testimonials, we did not explicitly say to him, prior to the Election, that much as we valued the situation, we had resolved not to put it in the power of the Clique Bailies, and their followers, to vote against us, as, in truth, we knew they would do, for their plans were previously made up, pretty much after their usual fashion, namely, their own self-interested motives, more than the good of the public; and in thus cessing to become Candidate for the Fiscalship, we can at least say, that we retired

from the field with honour.

We mention these circumstances, in consequence of an insinuation which we know has been industriously conveyed against us to many quarters, that we were "so loss," as not to have the support of end

single Town-Counciller. We repel that insinuation by the facts above stated. But even if we had stood the brunt of a competition, as many sincere friends pressed us to do, we are positive that we would have given the Clique favourite a harder run for it than he received from any of the other three candidates. And what is more, we are pretty confident, that if the votes of the Ten-Pounders in Glasgow had been taken on this Election, "Loyal Peter" (how we love the name!) would have stood No. 1.

It is well, perliaps, that the padlock is not yet placed on his tongue "by the virtue of an office." And never shall be solicit office, or place, or favour of any description, from the Glasgow Cleekies, whom he rather delights to chastise, and the termination of whose grasping

and inglerious career he contemplates at no distant day.

But we cannot take leave of this matter without saying, that it was cruel and most disgraceful for the chief leaders of the Clique to held out hopes of support and preferment to Mr. Legat, the ex-Fiscal, as we are assured they did, down almost to the very hour of the Election; while they had all their plans previously and cuaningly matured for their own favourite (Mr. Haig), towards whom, we are bound to say, that personally we entertain a high opinion, for we have had the pleasure of knowing him for many years; and have no doubt he weald say of us, what we now say of him,—namely, that he is well able to discharge his duties. But we premonish him to beware of Clique thraldom; for if he stops or falters in the discharge of his duty, owing to their influence, we shall be bound to bring him to the bar of public opinion, where, as he knows, the Glasgow Cleekies themselves have already stood, at our instance, oftener than once. We had more to say on this subject, but it is unnecessary.

## CLIQUE COLLECTOR OF CESS.

The Cleekies have, at last, very properly, we think, ejected Mr. Laurence Craigie from Office. They had therefore a fair opportunity of showing their regard for economy and retrenchment, and of studying, besides, the conveniency of the inhabitants at large, by transferring the situation of Collector of Cess, either to the Office of Collector of the Police, or Poor's Rates,—either of which Collectors would have been very glad to have discharged the additional duty, for the one-half of the salary received by Craigie, and thus, a proper and beneficial change would have been effected.—But the love of patronage is sweet.—And so the Cleekies laid their heads together, as usual, and conferred "poor old" Craigie's situation, on one of their own supporters and favourites.—Salary as usual!—But the Cleekies will be reformed themselves by and bye, when this matter, and a few others, will be placed on a proper footing. One Tax Office, we think, is quite sufficient, in all conscience, for Glasgow, large as it is.

#### GLASGOW POLICE JUSTICE.

WE point attention to the following case, as extracted from the Glasgow Chronicle of the 13th Sept. curt.—" Yesterday, a young dandy was

fined in one guinea in the Pelice Court (Bailie Gilmour the Judge), for assaulting a lady and a gentleman on the streets about one o'clock in the morning. It appeared that he had been so joyfully tipsy, that he had ventured to pay his addresses to the lady, when her companion interfered, but was instantly struck, and got his surtout rendered useless."

Now for the following other case in the *Chronicle* of the same day. "A man and his wife, along with two females, were convicted at the

Police Court, of a petty theft, and sent to Bridewell."

The Chronicle omits to say, that they were sent to Bridewell for

60 days at hard labour.

What a tender-hearted Judge this Bailie Gilmour must be! He lets the "dandy" off, who had assaulted a respectable lady and gentleman on the public streets, with the trifling fine of one guinea.—He sends the poer man and his wife, for "a petty theft," to Bridewell at hard

labour for 60 days!!

Ab, but the "dandy," we suppose, was a respectable man, a sprig of some of our Cotton Lords, or Sugar Lords; and their Honours the Bailies, holding the scales of justice in their most pure and immaculate hands, never could think of sending a "respectable" man, alias an impudent and criminal "dandy" like this, to Bridewell.—To Bridewell, did we say?—Well, we really beg pardon, because we are confident their Honours never sent a "dandy" to Bridewell in all their lives.—Not they, indeed—and why?—Because a dandy is a gentleman; and their Honours could never think of sending a gentleman to Bridewell.—O fye!

—The Cleekies would faint at the very idea.

Not so when they come in contact with any poor apprentice lad. They shank him off to Bridewell without compunction, in a jiffey: and in cases "of-petty theft," like the one before us, their tender mercies

are most remarkable.

Reverse the case.—Had this "dandy" been a baker, for instance, or a poor weaver, how his Honour would have scowled at him "for the enormity of his offence." And then we should have had a dissertation, in all probability, about the depravity of the lower orders. But in the case supposed, had the poor weaver, dreading his sentence, scratched his head, and said, "Please your Honour, let me off for a guinea."—How his Honour would have stared.—Get along, you impudent rascal—a guinea for assaulting a respectable lady and gentleman on the public streets!—To Bridewell with you for sixty days at hard labour.

It is from the consideration of such cases as these, that we confess we longed, at one time, to be made Procurator Fiscal of the city.—Dandies and poor men—rich rogues and humble transgressors—in short, all classes of delinquents, would then have received even-handed justice, so far as we could apply it. But the Cleekies are now lords of the ascendant in this city; and possibly our readers think that it is better for us to continue to watch them in the manner we do. And—tch them, depend upon it, we shall,—for doing whereof, we take a say, that the city of Glasgow is under a very great deal of ob-

ligation to us, in more respects than one. For we speak out like true sentinels—none daring to make us afraid.

#### OUTRAGE IN THE GREEN.

Those who witnessed the gross outrage by the military, this week, in the Public Green of Glasgow, are requested instantly to forward their names to us, or to Mr. M'Gavin, one of the City Councillors, at his office, St. George's Equare.—We have only time at present to say, that Mr. M'Gavin deserves the thanks of the citizens, for bringing this matter so promptly, and so manfully, under the consideration of the Civil power, and surely the citizens will never allow themselves to be trampled upon, even by Dragoons, with impunity.

#### CASE OF MRS. MARGARET CURRIE.

We have just been informed (Friday evening), and are happy to state on what we conceive good authority, that this poor woman, who was subjected to a cruel sentence, and in whose behalf we exerted ourselves, by Petitions to the Secretary of State, &c. has now received His Majesty's free Pardon.—So much for "Loyal Peter," who glories in doing good for his oppressed fellow creatures!

#### TRADES' HOUSE-DEACON-CONVENER.

A DESPENATE struggle, we understand, is now making by that arch Tory, ex-Descent Convener A. M'Lellan, to get back to his old signation, which entitles him to a seat at the Beard of Magistrates and Town Councillors. It must, indeed, he a desperate struggle on his part. We hope it is out of the question to suppose for a moment that the Trades of Glasgow will so soon confer their honours on a man of his violent political principles, who did every thing in his power possible to keep his friends the Tories in power;—to retard the march of Reform;—and to strangle the Burgh Reform Bill. If any Member of the Trades' House of Glasgow shall be guilty of political tergiversation in this instance, they ought, and they shall be, branded on the foreheads.

## GORBALS MAGISTRATES—ELECTION, &c.

THE Committee appointed at the last Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Gorbals, have met with the Committee appointed by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, and unanimously agreed, that "the Parliamentary Constituency of Gorbals shall poll for the election of their own Magistrates, on the second day after the election of the Council of Glasgow," which happens on the 5th of November, and therefore the polling in Gorbals will commence on the 7th of November next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the Baronial Court House, and terminate at 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day. The persons to be appointed to preside at the poll, are to be required, immedistely after summing up the votes, either that evening, or before 11 o'clock of the day following, to transmit the poll books, as so summed. up, to the Lord Provost, or in his absence, to the acting Chief Magistrate of the city, who shall declare the result of the voting at the Meeting of the Council to be held that day, for the election of the Magistrates of the city, in order that they may proceed to the election of the Magistrates and Birlaymen of the Barony, for the ensuing

year accordingly. In point of senievity, the Magistrates to be elected, shall rank according to the number of votes that each shall respectively receive at the nomination. And the Birlayman who shall receive the greatest number of votes, shall act as Chairman, or Dean of Guild, as he is termed.

In this way, the Parliamentary voters of Gorbals are to elect, as we understand it, a Chief Magistrate, four Bailies, and three Birlay-

men, with a Dean of Guild.

Some movement, we think, should soon take place in the Barony, for the purpose of fixing on proper men for these offices; for it is right that every one of them should be thoroughly eifted before the polling day arrives.

#### PURITY JOHN AT THE GORBALS MEETING.

"O hoy, Johnny lad, ye're no sae kind's ye should ha'e been."-OLD SONG.

AFTER exhausting his bellyful of lies against us, our friend Purity, of the Liberator, threatens to "turn the chase upon us," because it seems we were guilty of the enormous offence of proposing on the Gorbals Committee " one who volunteered his services for Mr. Ewing during the time of the Glasgow Election." Now, if the Liberator means to say, that because a man voted for Mr. Ewing two years ago, he is for ever afterwards disqualified from taking part at any public meeting, we can easily understand him, though we confess it would rather be a hard sort of treatment in a free country. But our answer to the charge is, that we neither packed the meeting, nor proposed any unworthy member on the committee, so far as we are conscious. The Gorbalonians have too much sense and knowledge about these matters themselves. But supposing the very reverse was the case, how does Purity John look, or what can he say for himself, when we now tax him with being personally present at the very Meeting he refers to, and acquiescing in, or sanctioning the very nomination he alludes to?—Is it fair for him to nurture his ill nature in this manner, or to come upon us with his backspangs after the matter is all satisfactorily arranged?—He had as much knowledge as we had of the gentlemen of the committee. They were fairly and honourably elected, in to far, at least, as we were concerned. But we say, if he had any wellgrounded objection against any one of them, it was his duty to have spoken out, like an independent man, at the time; and now he will get very little credit from any body for this late explosion of his spleen. He should put on his nightcap, and go to bed; for it is a pity he tempts us to draw the noble Liberator through the mire in this manner.

LAW REFORM—EVIDENCE OF MR. WALLACE OF KELLY. Is there any feeling in Scotland against the Judges receiving a suitable recompense for their labour?—I am convinced that the people of Scotland are quite prepared and willing that the Judges should be well paid; and that whatever the Legislature may consider to be proper and ample, will not be viewed with any other feeling but that of acquiescence; previded always, that the required reformations and changes shall precede, or at any rate ge hand in hand, and be assured to the people.

Having given evidence on a most important and difficult subject, involving the deepest interests and the most delicate considerations; and having expressed my opinions in the most frank and unreserved manner before this Committee; to do which, I felt myself imperatively bound by the position I had for many

years held in my private capacity, and by the part I have taken since I came into Parliament; I conceive it to be my duty here to deslare my conscientions belief of the truth of everything which I have ever brought forward regarding the condition of the judicatories of Scotland. I must add, that it has been with the deepest pain and sincere regret, that I have considered myself bound in honour, and imperatively called on, to adopt the course I have pursued. There is no man who more sincerely respects the institutions of his country than I do. It is my conviction, that good government can only exist where the people are contented. It consists with my knowledge, that the people of Scotland are, almost to a man, dissatisfied with the existing state of our law courts; and it is my opinion, they would be unworthy of their country and their ancestry, if they were otherwise than dissatisfied with the present state of these courts, which are so essentially necessary to good government. time has at last arrived, when the people of Scotland have had a considerable portion of their political rights restored to them; and it is my belief they will join with me in the opinion, that the restoration of these rights is the means confided to them, not only for accomplishing a thorough reformation in Church and State, but in the system of administering the laws. I have only to add, it is my opinion, that these will be found the wiscet legislature, who shall cautionally and sedulously, but thoroughly and speedily, take means for having this, the greatest of all earthly blessings, conferred on Scotland.

#### THE QUACKS AND THE LIBERAWTOR.

"Go it, Jerry!" quoth the actor in the play, and we are going it in style with the above worthies.—They are cripples already.—They will soon as left without a leg, or an inch of ground to stand upon.—Purity: John! if we blowing his acce.—He should spit, and give it over immediately.—See how we have him at last in a corner.

We accoused him, on the authority of Mr. Angus M'Intyre, let, of publishing in the Liberator, a forged and fabricated certificate in favour. M. Quack Moat; and, 2dly, we also accoused him, on the authority of Peter Devine, of publishing in the Liberator, a forged and fabricated certificate

in favour of the other Quacks, Moores, Brethers, & Co.

What is his defence?—Hear it, O we men of little faith.—He says, and we new give his very words.—" With respect to the first charge, we recalled of the Mesers. M'indyre calling upon us, and erging us repeatedly to take actice of what they deemed a flagrant imposition spon the public." This, then, is a distinct confession of the charge itself.—But listen to what the Editor of the Liberator immediately says for himself, by way of excuse.—" The whole related to a mack review of a mock tragedy, and it was such a pulpable joke, that to have taken serious notice of it, would have subjected us to the charge of extreme dubiess or simplicity."

So, then, the boxest, and independent Editor of the Liberator admits that he published a forged and fabricated cortificate in favour of the Quacks, and that he now regards it as "a paleable jelic."—In other words, he advoces "a flagrant imposition," as Mr. M'intyre most prepenty called it, to be practised on the public; and then the honest fellow attempts to

laugh at it!!

is this the way the Liberator, the only champion, forecost, of the working classes, is conducted?—Is this the way the public is imposed upon, and the infernal Quacks pretected?—Fye upon the Public Press, if

such be: its principles...

As to the second charge, respecting Peter Devine, the honest Editor first." denies that he saw such a person, or ever heard of his calling at the Liberator Office, upon the errand alleged." But in a pestecript, just in the nick of time, be adds.—" We have since learned from Mr. Benar, who

was in the Office at the time as Clerk, that a person calling himself Devine did call, and that he (Mr. B.) desired Devine to write the particulars of his complaint, &c.—This, it seems, was never attended to, and the matter dropped."

It "dropped," did it?—No.—They went on publishing the forged and fabricated certificate long AFTER Mr. Devine called and made his complaint; yet never one word-did Purity say to his readers, or to the publishing the forged and fabricated are supported by the complete statement of the publishing the forged and fabricated are supported by the complete statement of the publishing the forged and fabricated are supported by the complete statement of the publishing the forged and fabricated are supported by the complete statement of the c lic, on the subject.—Why?—Because he drew the Quacks' money for his villainous advertisements; and it would never do to offend so good a customer!—That is the reason, and the only reason, why Purity countenances the Quacks; and a most ignoble one it is.—"Ichabod! Ichabod! thy glory is departed;" or as one of the innumerable Correspondents who has written us on this subject says,—" Good heavens!—The People's Liberator !—The Organ of the oppressed working classes !—the immaculate, incorruptible, and unbribable vindicator of the rights of the people, turned pimp to a set of beastly ignorant Quacks !— 'Pro Libertate' sold his privileges for a harlot's price; with what emphasis may not some of our political champions pray—' Lead us not into temptation!"

But John turns upon us. He says we once dined with the "Drs. Moore." Never to our knowledge. But we tell him, for we make no secret of it, that between two and three years ago, we remember of dining, on one occasion, with a Dr. Jardine, in Glassford-street, who kept his livery servant and his carriage; and who wished, we have no doubt, to hoodwink us if he could; but we saw through him in a twinkling, and in less than an hour left his company, regarding him as an arrant Quack; since which time we have never exchanged words with him, or held any communication with him whatever. Thus we have made a fair confession. We have nothing to conceal; and Purity John is quite welcome to make the most of it. We don't ask him to say how often he has visited Quack

Moat, or others of the worshipful fraternity.

He inquires whether we have opened our battery on Drs. Moore, because they have withdrawn their printing from Messrs. Muir & Gowans?-No, verily; but we answer his query still more explicitly by saying, that the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette has nothing whatever to do with the printing establishment of Muir & Gowans, except in so far as the mere superintendence of the printing of the Gazette itself is concerned. In that respect he is pretty much like the Editor of the Liberator himself with Mr. Brookman, who prints it. Muir & Gowans, indeed, may print what they please for any body; so can Mr. Brookman. The Editor has no concern with their general business:—it may flourish, or it may fade, without affecting him : and this explanation he hopes will satisfy his friend Purity. If not, let him put any other pertinent and more searching question he pleases; and the Editor of the Gazette promises he will answer it; for, thank God, he can hold up his hands, and say, that they are clean of Quacks and Quackery.

But now we cannot help congratulating the readers of the Liberantor, and the public generally, on the visible improvement that has lately taken place in its columns, by the total absence of the usual filthy and degrading Quack advertisements. Quack Stewart and his wooden frame have totally disappeared! Quack Moat is dumb! Moores, Brothers, & Co. are paralyzed! And none but Henry, alias Beck, with his "herb pills," and Rolfe and Son with their "Ottoman drops," are permitted to enter

the sanctum sanctorum!

· We said we should affront the worthies out of their advertisements. And we are elaying them right and left. The Gazette, indeed, is their only unflinching foe; and every day's experience convinces us, that we never performed a more acceptable service to the public than in destroying such a dangerous swarm of villanous Quacks.

MOORES, BROTHERS, & CO.

WE again warn the public against these Quack rogues, or imposters, in St. George's Square. They have been threatening to bring an action of damages against us before the Court of Session! Let them do it. We early wish we had them fairly before a Jury. They are to move their quarters from George's Square in a day or two. 'Tis a pity it was ever pelluted by them; and this their decent landlady, whom they have impused upon, has now waited upon us to admit. They are to take up their quarters, we understand, in Wilson-Street, likely under some new and imposing firm; but we shall watch them, and expose them, and give them no resting-place till we drive them from the city.

#### INSOLENCE OF A STIRLING PRIEST.

From a Pamphlet cent to us from Stirling, which we think is deserving of some notice, it appears, that there is a Radical Reference in the Town Council of Stirling, of the name of Johnstone, who very properly, we think, made a metion for reducing to its just limits, a sum of rather an extravagant amount, comparatively speaking, which the old rotten burgh stagers, in that place, had set apart to their friends the established Clergy, on account of Communion Elements. We need scarcely observe, that it was the practice for the old stagers in Royal Reston Burghs, to pay the Established Clergy for these things pretty liberally. It locks as if there was a sort of paction between them, to keep up the commetten between Church and State for ever and for aye! In many of these "Royal Burghs," a Communion service enabled the Clergyman to lay by, at least, one or two descens of good wine, not speaking of the bakes; but when any Radical, now-a-days, presumes to refer to such things, and wishes to see them regulated on the plain and prietine principles of honesty, the "holy mem" are up in arma against him, said blackguard him as an infidel, or an athlest!

Mr. Johnston, of Stirling, however, who seems to be a man of streng common sense, stood firm to his motion,—seeing which, the Rev. Mr. Arch. Bennie intruded himself into a meeting of the Stirling Council, and tried to run down Johnston's character! His Reverence, if we can believe the Pamphic telefere us, upbraided Johnston about "his origin," and exclaimed (which seems to be all be could say) "that Johnston was once a private soldier in the Ferfarahire Militia!" Bryo, he had no right to make such a motion.

This was trying to play the part of the Aristocrat; but Johnston flounders the Rev. Father, by giving in the Pamphlet before us a distinct account of his history, very much to his credit as a private soldier, and now a Town Councillor of Stirling; and he challenges the Rev. Mr. Bennie to be equally explicit, and "to lay before the public a true account of his pedigree." Nothing of the kind, we believe, will be attempted,—and the Rev. Mr. Bennie clearly comes off second best.

We notice the Pamphlet (we wish we could print it entire), because we are gratified to see an honest man, no matter what his origin may be, standing up and manfully exposing, with the view of correcting, Clerical and Magisterial abuses. It is particularly refreshing to us to see this "old soldier" firmly declaring that "no man, no Minister, no, not even the Pope himself, should deter him from performing his public duty." We say to him, "Go on and prosper." And in respect we had previously a very high opinion of the Rev. Mr. Bennie, believing him to be one of the most able, as well as liberal men of the cloth, we carnestly advise him not to provoke the old soldier a second time, nor to interrupt him in his motion; but rather to go immediately and crave his pardon, and make his peace.—The Scripture saith, that even "when thine enemy amites thee on the left cheek, turn thy right unto him."

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### BURGH ELECTIONS.

SIR, -As the Election of Towa-Councillors is drawing near, I hope the Electors will exercise the privilege conferred on them by the Burgh Reform Bill, with honour to themselves, and with advantage to the city, by electing men of honest, straightforward, and independent principles. There will, no doubt, be many candidates soliciting their votes; but let not the Electors be imposed upon by the professions of any candidate. Let them not judge of any candidate by his professions. They will all likely tell fair stories about their own qualifications and conduct; a few of them, too, will no doubt be assisted by some of the newspaper press. But I would have the electors to judge of a candidate, not by his own professions nor by newspaper puffing, but by his past conduct, and by that alone. If it will not stand the test of their scruting, then let such candidates be rejected; but if otherwise, I trust they will be elected. And I hope the electors will give no candidate their votes, of whom they have the slightest suspicion that he will turn either to the right hand or to the left. I would also advise them to give no candidate their votes merely because that candidate is wealthy; yet I would not salvise them to reject a candidate though he is wealthy, if be satisfies them otherwise; but let them elect straightforward, honest, and intelligent men, who will do all in their power for the good of the city, and who have, by their past conduct, shows themselves to be the friends of the people. There are some matters of considerable importance at present before the Council-board, which will, in all probability, be lost this year. However, if the electors do their duty on the day of election. I doubt not but these, as well as several other matters of importance, will be carried, and the remains of that corruption which is still to be seen in the Town Council will be entirely swept away. In conclusion, I must say, that the present Town Council, as a body, has done much good; yet there are a few individuals in it who are but little better than some of the self-elected.

Trusting you will give the above a place in your valuable publication,

I remain, Sir, your obedt. servant, A New-Elector. Glargow, September, 1834.

We shall have a proper article on this subject in our next.—En.

#### GORBALS MATTERS.

San,—You are aware that some time ago a few spirited individuals in Genhals convened a Public Meeting, for the purpose of passing centain Resolutions, relative to the Roles Establishment. It would only be a water of time for two to enter into detail respecting said Meeting, as the inhabitants here are all awars of aham. As these gentlemen, however, have not, during the lapse of same years, redeemed their pledge, by coming forward to let the public know the result of their passectings, I think it incushent upon you to supply their deficiency, through the medium of your Gazette. By complying with the ablove requiset, you will thereby remove a stigma which must otherwise be attached to these.—I remain, Sir, yours, &co.

Glasgow, August 27, 1834.

1. 11.17

Raliton acted as Convener of the Committee spointed at it, and took, we believe, the private unangement. A sum of about £20 was substribed to defray appears. We collected £2 10s, and wish it had indemntified us of the one-fearth part of the acteal expense we have incurred in Gorbals matters. But that in acting. We attended several meetings of the Committee; and an optimion from the Dean of Faculty (Hope), and Mr. Ivory, Advecate, was obtained, adverse, we believe, to the views of the meeting. The matter, in consequence, dropped. But still we think it was incumbent on the movers of the original meeting to have called a subsequent one, for the purpose of giving an account of their stew archity. We have urged them to do so; and ser friends in Gorbals may rest assured that we are quite alive to their interest.—Ep.]

Rates payable to the Church-Yard Wardens, as fixed by the Magistrates and Council, on 20th day of February, 1834, viz.

#### PRIVATE GROUND.

Burial of an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, drawn by 4 horses, or		
AN HOR THE DOUGH IS COLLING III & HESTSO, GLEWII DA 4 DOUGS. OL		
shoulder high, and accompanied by ushers	5	0
When the body is carried in a hearse, drawn by 2 horses, and	•	•
accompanied by ushers,	n	0
When the body is carried in a hearse drawn by 2 horses, but	•	•
	6	0
	-	ŏ
Burial of a Youth,	•	U
When the body is carried in a hearse, drawn by 2 horses, ac-		
companied by ushers.	7	6
When the body is carried in a hearse, drawn by 2 horses,		
	5	6
	-	6
Burial of a Child.	_	
When the body is carried in a chaise, accompanied by ushers, . 0	7 ·	0
When the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers, 0	4	6
When the body is carried on handspokes,	3	0
When the body is carried under a person's arm,		0
PUBLIC GROUND.		
•	_	
This is a description of Burying Ground which is kept by the Town		
the accommodation of such persons as have no Burying Place of their	· ou	
		784
to bury their dead in.		784
Grave for an Adult.		DIL.
Grave for an Adult. When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accom-		
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers.	6	. 0
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-		
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,	6	
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.	6	0
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  O	6	0
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  O	6 5	0 0
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  Owhen the body is carried on handspokes,  Owhen the body is carried on handspokes,	6 5	0 0
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spokes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  When the body is carried on handspokes,  Grave for a Child.	6 5 4	0 0 0 6
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spokes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  When the body is carried on handspokes,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,	6 5 4 3	0 0 0 6
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en handspekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  When the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,	6 5 5 4 3	. 0 0 0 6 6
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en handspokes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  When the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,  When the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,  When the body is carried on handspokes,	6 5 5 4 3 2	. 0 0 0 6 6 6
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,	6 5 5 4 3 2 1	. 0 0 0 6 6 6 6 6
When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,	6 5 5 4 3 2 1 0	. 0 0 0 6 6 6 6 9 6
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  O When the body is carried on handspokes,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  O when the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,  O when the body is carried on handspokes,  O when the body is carried on handspokes,  O when the body is carried under a person's arm,  O when the body is carried under a person's arm, for a poor person,  O The above rates, both for the Private and Public Ground, include to	6 5 5 4 3 2 1 0 0	· 0 0 06 66 69 6. mg
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spokes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  O When the body is carried on handspokes,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  O when the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,  O When the body is carried on handspokes,  O When the body is carried on handspokes,  O When the body is carried under a person's arm,  O When the body is carried under a person's arm, for a poor person,  The above rates, both for the Private and Public Ground, include to orders for the grave, digging and filling it up, and entering partic	6 5 5 4 3 2 1 0 0 akin	· 0 0 06 66 6 9 6 agg
Grave for an Adult.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, and accompanied by ushers,  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses, or en hand-spekes, without ushers,  Grave for a Youth.  When the body is carried in a hearse, with 2 horses,  O When the body is carried on handspokes,  Grave for a Child.  When the body is carried in a chaise, with ushers,  O when the body is carried in a chaise, without ushers,  O when the body is carried on handspokes,  O when the body is carried on handspokes,  O when the body is carried under a person's arm,  O when the body is carried under a person's arm, for a poor person,  O The above rates, both for the Private and Public Ground, include to	6 5 5 4 3 2 1 0 0 akin	· 0 0 0 6 6 6 6 9 6

rates, according to time, but not to exceed Two Shillings.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Working Mechanic" may rest assured, that it will afford us very great pleasure if we can be the means of leading him on to the attainment of his most praiseworthy object. We beg he will have no delicacy, but let us know what he wishes us to do fur him, and if it be within the compass of our power it shall be done.

Proceedings in the case of the Rev. Mr. Parker of Port-Glasgow should be forwarded early next mouth.—We wonder the Port-Glasgow folks are so slow.

Mr. Skene is the very best Counsel that Mr. L. could have employed.

Principal MrFarlane has his dwelling house within the precincts of Glasgow College.

Why does "Candidus" attempt to evade an investigation that would only confirm the principles he had previously professed?—He should either speak out like a man, or hold his tongue for ever.

#### GLASGOW CLIQUE DIALOGUES.—No. 6.

" Let them take their vizaments out of that." - SHAKEPEARE.

Scene 1st .- THE ORGAN OFFICE.

Met some of the principal conductors of the Establishment.

The Whipper-in. - Write, your Honours-write immediately to Mr. Crawfurd .-Sandford has given it up at Paisley .- His letter of resignation is received by the College. — The field is ours. — Honour and glory now await us. — Crawfurd for ever! Bailie F.—And are ye sure the news are true?

The Organ. - As fack as death.

Bailie F .- Then-I'll make a shipment to China direct, and will procure a letter of introduction to the Emperor of Siam, from his late Ambassador, now Member for Paisley to be.

Bailie M.-r.—This possibly may afford an outlet for some of my bowl-weft.

Bailie L.—Glorious!—Now, Weir—Sound the trumpets, beat the drum.— Crawfurd, I say, against the whole world.

The Organ. - But, please your Honours, don't you take John Douglas for a moment into consideration?

Baille L .- Ah, my G-d! he is always in our consideration -- a terrible man.

H. D-nlop.—It is very clear, I apprehend, that pious people like us will never have rest from the crown of our head to the sole of our feet till John Douglas is out of the Glasgow Council.

A. M'G-rge. — He is perfectly untractable.

Admiral Pattison .- Untractable !- D-n him, he opposed my motion for building more Churches.

Bailie L.—He did, by -

Bailie Muir .- Now, my dear friends, no profine swearing .- I had rather not hear it; but I am sure I most sincerely wish that the one-half of our City Churches were half filled.

Admiral P .- Hear me, Bailie Muir .- I say that whether they are half filled or not, we have an undoubted right to build more Churches ad libitum, ad infinitum.

Justice Mills. - Now, Admiral, none of your Latin Charters for me. would rather read a "Saut Water Gazette" composed by the Organ.

H. D-nl-p. - O, my friends, let us build Churches, yea empty walls, to call einners to repentance.

Admiral P .- Fiddlesticks !- To tell the truth, I made the motion to please Baldy M'Lellan, my worthy friend, the ex-Deacon-Convener, and to gain the good opinion of the "godly," which some of us. I know, very much want. While upon my legs, I must say that I am fairly lost in wonder, love, and praise, about it. - And, by the powers! they now wish to make me an Elder in St. Mungo's!

Justice Mills. - Wait, Admiral, till you see me standing at the plate in St. George's. I did not threaten to fine the Barbers for nothing on a Sunday morning.

Bailie M .- Come, now, my friends, let us reason together; and let our text be, More Churches .- It will add greatly to our credit with the religious and more respectable classes of the community.

The Whipper-in. - Douglas said you were a parcel of hypocrites, ti-n him.

. Justice Mills-We will soon Burke him again, at Paieley.

D. Strong-The Organ must play up to that tune, and no mistake.

W. Weir-Gentlemen, gentlemen !- How can I do so with any consistency, seeing that at the last election, after trying to bowl him out to your wishes, I said that in a certain event " we would nail our colours to the mast head with him, and

' With Douglas conquer, Or with Douglas die!'"

Necropus-I recollect well these very expressions.

The combined Cleskies - But, Mr. Organ, we now charge you, at your highest peril, not to say one word in favour of Douglas, or to the disparagement of Crawfurd.

Bailie L. -- Now, then, for the Edinburgh Trip. Egad! I was thinking of driving in my grey geldings; they are the pets and beauties of the city; but on second thoughts, I think we should engage the Mail for ourselves on the Sunday.



THE

## REFORMERS'

No. EXXIX. | SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 18

Grangow, SATURDAY Meliteraturos. I

## DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO HOUSES

On the passing of the Reform Bills, the two old and history Trouses of Parliament should have been pulled down, and built show what Mr. Hume wished; but he was opposed by the high sounding water ments of Sir Robert Peel and others, that these House made hallowed by the most glorious repollections,—that it would be sacrilege to touch them, and so forth.

But Mr. Hume's motion is now carried by Fire!-The old Corruption shop lies been destroyed by an element more powerful than the Boroughmongers ever dreamt of.

"On the evening of the 16th ult. it was burned to the ground, accidentally, it is believed, but happily without the loss of the life of a single human being Peace, then, to its ashes.

Bill, to use the language of an eloquent writer, we must say, that H noble stands for Liberty have been made within the walls of the old House, we cannot forget that many more still successful stands against Liberty were made in the same place;—that acts were committed within its walls which a former, Speaker declared to be enough to make our appearors start from their graves; that within its walls a debt of Bight Hundred Millions was authorised, that gagging Bills, dungeon Bills, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act Bills, and a thousand others equally destructive of the public rights, were therein sanctioned.—And therefore, if we come to recollections, and are to be guided by them in estimating the loss, the balance, we think, would be on the side of Rejoicing.

## AN INDICTMENT AGAINST JUDGES!—AND A SOLEMN ADMONITION TO JURYMEN!

WE now take upon ourselves a dangerous, yet a most important duty. It is, on the one hand, to charge some of the Supreme Judges of this country with a violent and unconstitutional discharge of their most sacred duties; and, on the other, to charge Juries, or rather Jurymen, with a slavish, ignorant, and too often unrighteous acquiescence in their dictums. For writing these very expressions, it is possible we may be brought before the Bar of the High Court of Justiciary, where, in one sense, the power of our Scottish Judges is omnipotent. Instances are not unfrequent, where, for much milder language, their Lordships, set on by former Lord Advocates of Scotland, eager to crush the rising liberties of the country, have cruelly punished some of our best and noblest sons. And if we look back to their disgraceful and tyrannical proceedings, in the ever-memorable case of Thomas Muir, the Reform Patriot and Martyr of 1793, we cannot augur any mercy at their hands. But, if, in contending for the triumph of a sacred principle of Justice, as we are now about to do, we should incur the displeasure or the punishment of the High Court of Justiciary, we think we know ourselves too well to doubt, that we should submit to it with every proper degree of courage, and the more especially if it was the means of enabling us to lay the foundation for that noble triumph to which we have just alluded.

These preliminary remarks are drawn from us chiefly in consequence of what we witnessed with our own eyes at the late Glasgow Circuit Court. In most of the cases, Lord Meadowbank charged the Jury with a degree of acrimony and earnestness against the prisoner, resembling rather the course which a special pleader, intent on gaining his case, might be supposed to pursue, than that impartial, calm, and dignified deportment which best adorns the Judicial Bench. His conduct afforded a most striking contrast to that of his brother Judge, The latter never, for one moment, lost his temper-Lord Mackenzie. He listened, with the greatest attention, to the proof as it was taken, and with the greatest respect to the defence, whatever it was, of the prisoner's counsel; and when it came to his Lordship's turn to charge the Jury, he did so in a manner which demonstrated that he held the scales of Justice most impartially in his hands. But Lord Meadowbank frequently threw himself back in his arm-chair—bit his lips—and knit his brows: and it was no unusual thing to see him attack the prisoner's counsel in the most rude and snappish manner; so much so, indeed, that we often wondered some member of the Bar, so famed for its independence and public spirit, did not stand up to resent, or protest against it. There was one case in which we could not suppress our

feelings of indignation. It was the case of David Smith, weaver, tried for assault, with intent to rob. We need not go into the particulars of it, but express our solemn belief, that the pannel was as innocent of the crime as Lord Meadowbank himself was. His Lordship. however, charged the Jury strongly against the prisoner; and if the Jury had taken his Lordship's word or opinion for it, they would have convicted Smith, who doubtless would have had sentence of transportation. But fortunately for the prisoner (who had the best character), the Jury, in that case, did not pin their faith to the sleeve of his Lordship, as other Juries, we fear, have too often done. They formed, as they were indeed bound to do, under the solemn obligation of an oath, their own opinion upon it; and we are assured, that thirteen of them were at once for returning a verdict of Not Guilty, or Not Proven, and two only for assault, but not with intent to rob, which last was the gravamen of the charge; so that here the Jury, in one sense, were unanimous in favour of the prisoner. This, perhaps, was not very palateable to Lord Meadowbank;—it was certainly any thing but complimentary to his judgment. And then what does his Lordehip do?-After the verdict of the Jury was returned in favour of the prisoner, his Lordship looked down from the bench, and scowled upon the prisoner, telling him "to take care of his conduct for the future, as he left that bar with a stain on his character, the Jury having only found the libel Not Proven"!!

And this is not an unusual thing for his Lordship, and some of his other brethren, the Lord Justice-Clerk in particular. They lecture a prisoner after his Jury have acquitted him, as if he was still guilty. We are astonished that the Bar and the country have so long submitted to this stretch of arbitrary and unconstitutional power on the part of the Bench. It is unknown in England. It would not be tolerated there for a single day; for, the moment the Jury acquit the prisoner by their verdict, he is from that moment out of the hands of the Court; and the Court has no right afterwards to insult him by any observation whatever.

But we have often seen some of these Judges throwing themselves into a towering passion, when the Jury did not bring in a verdict favourable to their own views. We have heard them say, in some such pompous language as this,—"Gentlemen, that is your verdict—not ours;"—or, again,—"The Court agree with the minority;"—or, "The Court congratulate the majority," &c.

Such language or deportment, on the part of any Judge, towards any honest or independent Jury, is, we say, highly improper. It ought to be resented and checked on every occasion where it presents itself. Juries, in reference to each particular case, are, or ought to be, in every respect, as independent as the Judges themselves; and these Judges have no more right to lecture Juries, than Juries have to turn round and lecture Judges.

We should like, therefore, to see some honest fellow, in the Jury-box, next time the Lord Justice-Clerk, or Lord Meadowbank, comes to Glasgow, ready, and determined to protest against the reprehensible practice alluded to. It would have a most salutary effect; and

the Juryman who had the ability and moral courage to grapple with their Lordships on the principle contended for, would endear himself

to his countrymen beyond what we can express.

But in every case, and especially in those of a capital nature, involving the life or death of their fellow-creatures, we would earnestly implore Jurymen to think for themselves, and not to be driven out of their own feelings or judgment merely to please the humour of the Judge; they ought to be particularly cautious when that Judge is hasty in his temper, and overbearing in his charge.—In the case of Richard Hill, now under sentence of death in Glasgow Jail for hamesucken and rape, (we write this early in the month,) Lord Meadowbank, we are assured, charged the Jury to bring in a verdict of Guilty, and that he would take the "responsibility" of it upon himself. It is a new thing, we suspect, in this country, to hear Judges talking in this way of taking upon them the "responsibility" of Juries. Judges are responsible for their own actions, and for these alone, though we confess we could like to see the responsibility carried to a much greater and more efficient length, as regards them, than it is at present. They have nothing whatever to do with the responsibility of Juries; and if Lord Meadowbank made use of such an expression, to induce the Jury to convict Hill, we say, without scruple, that his Lordship ought to have his conduct publicly arraigned at the very first raceting of Parliament. Some strong letters on this case have already appeared in the Glasgow newspapers.

The verdict of the Jury in that case of Hill, has, we know, created considerable sensation. The unhappy man was condemned by the narrowest possible majority—seven for him, and eight against him. This shews that there was, at least, considerable doubt, in his case, in the estimation of his Jurymen. But Lord Meadowbank thought there was none. He congratulated the majority of the Jury on their verdict. We happened to hear the last sentence of the law pronounced against the unhappy prisoner. But such strong and staggering facts were communicated to us, that, in a few hours afterwards, we repaired to his condemned cell, along with another gentleman, viz. Mr. Archibald Young, and became morally satisfied that he was inno-

cent of the crime for which he was doomed to die!

· 17

An investigation was afterwards entered into, the result of which leaves no earthly room for doubt, that Richard Hill was condemned on wrong evidence. His Majesty, we rejoice to learn, has granted him a respite for fourteen days. And if his life is ultimately spared, as we trust it will, he ought to bless God, not that Lord Meadow-bank was his Judge, or that those eight men were his Jury, but that Mr. Archibald Young, to whom every praise is due, ably and humanely exerted himself to save him from the executioner.

This case should make Judges careful and Juries cautions. It ought to teach the former, that they should sift the evidence coolly and dispassionately. It ought to teach the latter, that they should never return a verdict which may have the effect of taking away the life of a fellow-creature, except on the clearest and most cogent grounds. Better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape, than

that one innocent man should suffer. We shall probably return to this subject.

#### MILITARY IN GLASGOW GREEN.

IT ought to be known, that the Military stationed in Glasgow, have no right to practise in the Green, except with consent of the citizens to whom it belongs; and in law, the rights or public property of the citizens, are vested in, or protected by, the Magistrates and Councillors, who have hitherto been in use to allow the Military to go to the

Green to practise their evolutions, &c.

The 6th Dragoons, however, now stationed in Glasgow, seem to have thought that their Military authority was all powerful; and that they could use the Green any way they pleased. On a late occasion, they galloped over a number of harmless and unprotected men and women, who were looking at their movements, without giving them the least warning to escape out of the way. And this was repeated in such a wanton and reckless manner on a subsequent occasion, that several persons were seriously injured, having had their legs and arms broken, &c.

So soon as these facts came to the knowledge of Mr. Robert M'Gavin, one of the best of our City Councillors, he originated a careful investigation about them: and the facts themselves being established by evidence, and the Colonel of the regiment not at first offering any apology, Mr. M'Gavin, with a degree of intrepedity which does him great credit, at once tabled a Motion before the Magistrates and Town Council, for expelling the Military altogether

from the Green of Glasgow.

This Motion was carried, on the 9th ultimo, by a majority of 14 to 10. The Cleekies alone resisted it, on the pretence that they wanted time for farther information. And thus the Military (thanks, we repeat, to Mr. M'Gavin,) have had this salutary lesson taught to them, that they shall not be suffered to trample on the citizens of Glasgow with impunity; and that they are not yet above the Civil power in this country, as we trust they never will.

The next Regiment of Dragoons that comes to Glasgow, will, we doubt not, make a very humble application for the use of the Green, as a favour; and if they promise to conduct themselves correctly, and send a liberal allowance to the Royal Infirmary, or the other charitable Institutions of the city, the Magistrates, we think, may open the

gates, and let them through.

#### THE STAMPED VERSUS THE UNSTAMPED.

In the Glasgow Scots Times newspaper of the 4th ultimo, there appeared the following delectable paragraph, which we shall turn to good account afterwards,

"The trade in unstamped newspapers has increased enormously in Glasgow within the list few months. It is computed, that at the present moment, not less than the interest moment, and less than their thousand are sold weakly. Nor is this at all surprising, since, emboldened by impanity, the dealers find themselves at liberty to blazon their contraband commodity

in the windows, and openly set the law at defiance. What, it will be saked, are the authorities about? It may be well asked; but who shall give a satisfactory reply. In this district, we have the most extensive and best paid judicial staff in the country: yet not one of them seems to know his duty in the repression of this monstrous abuse."

Now, we are not like the man with the long nose, who might take the above paragraph to himself. It in no way affects us, because we publish the Gazette regularly, in terms of law, and have nothing to de with any other publications. But it is amusing to us to see the Scots Times nibbling at the unstamped Press in the manner it does. We shall take it upon us to answer so far for the unstamped Press, that it has never yet prostituted and disgraced its columns, half so much as some of the stamped newspapers, who constantly plume themselves on their virtue and public principle. We invite any man to turn up the advertising columns of this said Scots Times; and on the very day the above whining paragraph appeared in it, he will find one of the filthiest Quack advertisements, that ever disgraced the columns of any publication, Whig, Tory, or Radical. It is utterly unfit to meet the eye of any virtuous female; and no father of a family, who has any regard for his own feelings, or for the morality of his household, would suffer it, if he knew the terms of it beforehand, to come within the threshold of his door. We challenge the Scots Times to show that the worst part of the unstamped Press ever degraded itself, at any time, by such abominable beastly advertisements.

For our own amusement, we now transpose the above paragraph

in the Scots Times as follows:-

"The trade in contraband medicine, conducted by unprincipled Quacks, has increased enormously in Glasgow within the last few months. It is computed, that at the present moment, not less than 20,000 packages are sold weekly; nor is this at all surprising, since, emboldened by impunity, the dealers find themselves at liberty to blazon their contraband commodity in the newspapers, and openly set public decency at defiance. What, it will be asked, are the Editors and anthorities about? It may be well asked; but who shall give a satisfactory reply. In this district, we have the most extensive and best paid judicial staff in the country; yet not one of them seems to know his duty in the repression of this monstrous abusa."

Take your allowance out of that, Mr. Editor of the Scate Times; and next time you meddle with the unstamped Press, see that your

own hands are clean.

## AN M.P. HYPOCRITE; OR, CANT EXEMPLIFIED.

THE provincial newspapers informed the public the other day, that Mr. Colquboun of Killermont, M.P. for Dumbartonshire, President of Bible Societies and Temperance Societies, &c. &c. had sailed from Newhaven, on Saturday evening, on board one of the Edinburgh Steamers, for London; and the very pious Editor of the Scottish Guardian, in particular, called upon all his brother saints to put up their prayers for this Honourable Gentleman, who, it seems, is going to spend the winter in Italy, for the benefit of his "delicate constitution."

Now, they ought to have added, but we supply the omission, that no one was so great an advocate of Sir Andrew Agnew's godly bill, y'clept the Sabbath Bill, as this same Colquhoun of Killermont, M.P. for Dumbartonshire. He wanted to prevent every mail-coach and steam-vessel in Great Britain from hurling or sailing on the Sabbathday: he wanted to inflict large penalties on every person that went by the one mode of conveyance or the other on that "holy day:" he would listen to no excuse, because, he said, it was a sin against Heaven; yet now we find the hypocrite stepping into the steam-boat, at Newhaven, on Saturday evening, well knowing that it would go as rapidly as steam could make it, on the Sabbath-day: and we have no doubt that he dined on board, and drank his brandy and water, and paid for it that day as well as any other passenger. This, therefore, leads us to say, that if the Honourable Gentleman comes to spout his cant in favour of Sir Andrew's Bill next Session of Parliament, he ought to be reminded of his own conduct on this occasion; and if the Editor of the Scottish Guardian be an honest man, he will rebuke the President of the Bible Society and Temperance Society for this glaring violation of the Sabbath in his own person. But the godly have always a convenient patch for their own sins; yes, and very little charity for those of the "lower orders."

#### A CLEAN SWEEP OUT IN GORBALS.

Nor one of the self-elected Magistrates now remain in Office in Gorbals! The whole of them, from Bailie Paul downwards, weterswept out, stump and rump, in the most nest and decisive manuer pensibles on Tuesday, the 21st ult. This is sooner than we had anticipated in our last, but the sooner these things are settled in this way the better. We were always confident that the free expression of public opinion had only to be brought into fair operation against the self-elected in these parts, and down they must go. And down they have gone at a swift and famous rate in Gorbals. For when the votes, even of the Parliamentary Constituency, who ruled the matter, were counted at the Poll, it was found that the liberal party had beaten the others in a few hours by a majority of at least two to one. Well done, Gorbales nians! Most heartily do we congratulate the Reformers of that populates and flourishing place on their decisive and splendid victory. We have long and anxiously struggled for it on their account. Where now is Bailie Paul, and all his promises about the Burgh Commission? They have fled, as we predicted, and-

> "Like the baseless fabric of a vision, Left not a wreck behind."

In Mr. George Ord, who is now elected Chief Magistrate, and to this honourable station he was well entitled for his meritorious exertions on behalf of the Gorbalonians in the Town Council of Glasgow; and in his colleagues, the resident Magistrates now elected, viz. Mesers. James Coats, Robert Malcolm, Alexander Hedderwick, and James Craig, we need scarcely say, that we repose the most unlimited confidence. But if they, or any one of them, shall falter or flinch from their public duties, we beg distinctly to add, that we shall be as esger to hold them up to public reproof as any of their predecessors. They will, we hope, ransack every nook and crevice in the old rotten establishment, with the view of purifying it effectually; and if these be one lurking *Tory* in it, they should, acting on their own principles, dismiss him, sans ceremonic. Political trimmers will not do now-a-days.

It was the custom of the old stagers to give an annual dinner, at the public expense, to their own particular or select friends. We should like to see a public dinner now got up in the Gorbals, on a large yet economical scale, to celebrate this, the first triumph of independence in that quarter. At half-a-crown a-piece, and it need not be more, the Radical Reformers of Gorbals might make a display in the Baronial Hall, which, while it would eclipse the narrow and contracted policy of the Tories, would add materially to the strength and unanimity of the Reform party,—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

RICHMOND THE SPY, &c.

Our readers are aware, that this notorious rip, Alexander Richmond the Sny, who now calls himself a Parliamentary Agent in London, raised an action of damages against the Agents in London of Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, in consequence of the review of the History of the Spy System written by us. Mr. Tait's defence, we believe, simply consisted of an offer to prove that the whole of the material statements against Richmond were founded in perfect truth. To save the expense of taking a number of witnesses to London, Mr. Tait, we understand, applied for a Commission to examine them in Glasgow; and, accordingly, the 6th of Oct. ult. was fixed for proceeding with the examinations here. Richmond himself came to Glasgow to attend the examination; but the newspapers were very quiet on the subject: they did not inform that the arch-Spy had come back to the scene of his former infernal deeds, nor did they point out the place of his residence.-This was probably right, for the indignation of the citizens might have been kindled against the villain, and there is no saying what might have been the consequences. He was allowed, therefore, to come into the city is secrecy, and we know that the Police received private orders to protect him. We were examined at very great length under this Commission. On the first day, we stood at least an examination of upwards of ten hours, and on the second upwards of seven; and still our examination is not yet exhausted, for it broke off on a legal point to be submitted to the Lord Chief Baron at London, from whom no decision has yet been received about it; but we think it more than probable, that, after all, we shall be obliged to go to London, and be examined there in presence of the Jury, and this undoubtedly we regard as by far the best mode of trial, in a case of this importance, where the whole evidence ought to be taken, not privately, and with closed doors, but in the most open, undisguised, and public many ner. Of course, it does not become us to speak just now of the particular evidence delivered by us. This much, however, we may say, that it was delivered firmly, and distinctly, and accurately. But the public will have it all before them by and bye.

Mr. James Ayton, advocate, the Radical candidate for the city of Edinburgh, and Mr. John Kerr, writer, Glasgow, attended the examination on behalf of Mr. Tait. Mr. Wm. Brown, of Brown & Reid, and Mr. Edward Railton, agent, who, by the bye, was apprehended, and incarcerated the other day in the Jail of Glasgow, on a warrant by the Sheriff, with concurrence of the Public Prosecutor, on a charge of fraud, and falsehood, and wilful imposition,—acted as agents of Mr. Richmond!—And Mr. Railton, we understand, has been dining his worthy client, and introducing him into the select circles of his honourable friends,—speaking of him too in the highest style!—As Nedulated the select circles of the desperately fond of actions of damages, (he has several of them, we understand, on hand at present,) he will probably tip us one for the handsome notice we have just taken of him. But we thought it a great pity to allow these few striking facts altogether to escape the notice of the citizens of Glasgow.

## QUACK AUDACITY-MOORES, BROTHERS, & CO.

THESE rogues have actually raised and served us with an Action of Damages, before the Court of Session, for One Thousand Rounds of Damages, because we preclaimed the truth respecting them to the Public, and warned the Public not to be misled by their about able Quack advertisements, or by their fabricated and grossly fraudulent certificates!!!

And not only have they raised an Action of Damages against us, but they have raised and served a similar one against the poor man, Peter Devine, Gorbals, whose name they had actually employed, or fubricated, to one of their fraudulent and published certificates of curse; and they also conclude, separately, against him for One Thousand Pounds of Damages, because he had, like an honest man, publicly denounced to the Public, through the Gazette, the unprincipled, audacious, and most unwarranted liberties, which these reptiles had taken with his name!!

After this, we should not be surprised to see some common thief on the streets of Glasgow, raising an Action of Damages against the

person he had pilfered!

We do not care a straw about the Action against ourselves, because we are confident we shall be able to prove before any Jury in the kingdom, every syllable of our accusation against these audacious; unprincipled, and infernal Quacks, who have too long been permitted to insult and diagrace our city. They will find, to use a common Scotch proverb, that they have taken the wrong sow by the lug, in raising this, their precious "Action of Damages," against us. We shall never succumb or give way to them.—Give way to them! did we say?—No, we shall rather sell the shirt off our backs, and sacrifice every stiver we have in the world, before we yield one single iota to such vagabonds.

We feel for Peter Devine. It is no light matter for any poor man in this country, to be dragged into an expensive, and it may be, a ruinous litigation in the Court of Session, at the instance of any unstrincipled party, even though the case of that party may be of the most barefaced and iniquitous description. But in defending ourselves, we

shall endeavour, at the same time, to protect Peter Devine, to the utmost extent of our means and ability. This is all we need say about these Actions of Damages at present. The public will see how we

are entangled for exposing rogues.

But these rogues may rest assured, that they shall not be able to seal our lips by any device or measure to which they may resort. Let them bring as many Actions of Damages against us as they please. We vow we shall never rest till we drive them from the city. They have, as we predicted, left their haunt in George's-square, and taken up their abode in Wilson-street. It is the duty of every good citizen to warn his neighbour against them. We again warn, as energetically as it is possible for us to do, the whole public to beware of them, and to shun them as they would some plague, or pestilence, or den ef robbers or murderers.

It is a disgrace to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, that they have permitted these illiterate and unprincipled Quack rascals to prey on the credulous public so long. It is a much deeper disgrace to the conductors of the newspaper Press, that they have accepted bribes from them to puff them into repute. We shall single out one or two of these newspaper conductors, by name, for special castigation next meath, if they allow their mercenary feelings from this date, to act, in any one instance, as they have, to their shame be it spoken, hitherto done.

We entertain a strong presentiment that we shall have the satisfaction of seeing some of these Quacks arraigned at the Bar of the High Court of Justiciary, in the course of a few weeks at farthest. And if they are sent to the Hulks, or to Botany Bay, so much the better. The only doubt we have, is, that either of these places is too good for

such characters.

## THE ROGUES' QUARREL.

We nick them at last. Quack Greer has quarrelled with Quack Moat. They are now placarding, and we may add blackguarding, each other at a pretty rate, about their Hygean Pill system. This, indeed, is what we long ago suspected would sooner or later occur, because, when rogues conspire to cheat the public, it generally happens that they ultimately quarrel about the division of the spoil, &c.

It is, we confess, very amusing to us to notice this odd quarrel. We incurred an expense of £40 or £50 a few months ago, in warning the public against these Hygean rogues. In what a strain of virtueus indignation they seemed, at that time, to write against us! Quack Moat talked about his "honour." Quack Greer talked about his "mirtue," and his "morality." The one rogue played into the hands of the other, at that period, with cool effrontery. But we spared them not, because we had a thorough knowledge of their unprincipled ways. And now, it is gratifying to us to be enabled to condemn the vagabonds out of their own mouths.

Greer, it neems, was engaged by Moat about two years ago, "as his Hygean Agent and Professor in Glasgow." Moat, of course, was to

furnish Greer with abundance of the Hygean Pills, manufactured at the great Quack depot in London, ycleped "the British College of Health." Most now blabs out the secret, for he has published a namphlet on this subject, now lying before us, in which he says, that Opeer was "to receive a profit of 30 per cent. upon his own sales, and 5 per cent. off the sales of the other Agents in Glasgow, whose patients he was to visit when required." And over and besides, Moat "furnished a house handsomely" for Greer, at a cost of £250; and allowed him one hundred guiness per annum, for writing in the Hygean Journal, "which was commenced, with Dr. Greer as Editor, in Nov. 1832."

The concern must have flourished to a great extent in Glasgow, ere Moat could have made such liberal terms to Greer, or any other person, because when Moat himself came to Glasgow the year before,

viz. May, 1831, he had scarcely one shilling to rub on another.

. We have again and again stated, that the "Hygean Journal" was started by a set of impostors, to enable them to fleece the public by the sale of their infamous Pills, at enormous profits. We have again and again stated, that false and forged or fabricated certificates were published in that Journal, to deceive, or mislead the public. we hesitate to charge both Moat and Greer, in direct terms, as being

the guilty parties thereto.

Our exposures of them have, we are happy to say, been attended with some of the consequences we earnestly desired. For Moat now admits in one part of his pamphlet, "that the confidence of the public seemed, from the paucity of his (Greer's) sales, to be gone," and again, "the six Agents from whose business, he (Greer) was to receive a profit, he had so much injured, that his per centage became trifling in amount; and the cures he effected, were so few in number as to outin **hi**m little credit, and, of course, as little sale.

We rub our hands at these admissions, just because they enable us , to cut up the Quacks from head to foot. They eternally puffed themselves and assured the public, with a degree of impudence, absolutely nauseating, that "the Hygean Pills were the never failing cure for all diseases incident to the human frame." And yet we have it now published under the hand of the chief Quack himself, that the cures his co-adjutor Greer effected, were "few in number;" that they gained him "little credit;" but, what was worse for the Quack himself, "as little sale."

This is not all. It is marrow to our bones to hear Greer, now that the rupture has taken place between them, turning round, and calling Moat, and the whole of Moat's Hygean Agents in Glasgow, "a set of rogues and murderers." These are his very words, Moat meets them by saying, that "to treat with a roque (like Greer) would be an absurdity." Excellent! most excellent! Go it again, ye cripples. And so Moat winds up "the thing" by saying, that his "very dear friend," as he was wont to address Quack Greer, has all along been guilty of "the grossest prevarications and perversions of truth.

Not a doubt of it, say we! Nay, we say that both of them "have been guilty of the grossest prevarication and perversions of truth"--and when they now call themselves "a set of rogues and murderers," we think it is high time for us to take leave of them. They are as black as black can make them!

The public never can repay us for rooting out these "rogues and murderers" from society. They were going on in their "glorious career," unchecked by any one, till we smote them in the right place. And having done so, we now simply enjoy the reward of a good conscience, which is all, indeed, we care for.

We may as well state, that we think Quack Greer has the best of the quarrel; and we now advise him to act the part of the penitent sinner, by laying before the public, a full, true, and particular account of all the murders and frauds committed by the great Quack in the British College of Health, which should now be rased from the very foundation.

[What follows is rather a singular "Memorial" to be addressed to us. We publish it to show how easy we are under the "loyal" appellation applied to us. But the exquisite irony in the Memorial will, we doubt not, be relished by many of our Readers.—Ev.]

## MEMORIAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

LOYAL PETER;-It is not with very friendly feelings that we assume the liberty of . Your palpable attacks and bitter invective against addressing you on this occasion. the Glasgow Quacks, and such as you have imprudently termed impostors, are quite ridiculous, and altogether at variance with the good old maxim, "Live, and let live." You are certainly not entitled to the appellation of a neighbourly person; but, on the contrary, you have proved yourself a pragmatic, meddling fellow, never at rest unless you are up to the elbows in every body's business, especially that of " Honourable Men," prominent individuals, public functionaries, and all those whose conduct the usages of the good old times had taught us to respect and admire. You could not rest in your reckless course until you had run down Justice Mills, as if you were a Judge of Justice. You have carried your denunciations against the Holy Fathers of our Church, and promulgators of our faith; and even that useful class of men who profess to eradicate the most inveterate maladies of our frame, by means of a near cut. to health, with which the most ignorant can never go wrong, have no rest at your hands, night nor day, from the malevolent scorehings of your vituperation. Why, as Purity John would say, do you not accomplish the thing scientifically? Why do you not labour to convince the obtuse, thick-headed folks of Glasgow, that two and three make five? That the subversion of two or three hundred different effects may not be accomplished by one single accession of cause : that there is such a thing as improper treatment in disease, as there may be wrong management in every other transaction : that trusting to the accomplishment of different ends by one and the same means under every possible variation of circumstance, is wrong management or improper treatment: that Morison's pills are a common combination of aloes and gamboge, that have been kept in the shops from time immemorial, and have been prescribed by physicians since the days of Diascorides, in cases where such drastics were required: that pills consecrated by a Quack's advertisements, are of no more value than those similarly comminuted, and uncetentationaly sold by a respectable apothecary : that in this commercial country, in the nineteenth century, no one of the products of nature can be monopolized, for a pill-making purpose, by any junto of individuals: that in one-half of the diseases to which our frame is incident, purgatives are decidedly injurious, and in some cases must prove fatal: that all nervous diseases, generally speaking, are benefited by a contrary mode of treatment: that if any man is on the brink of a fever, and would rush into its vortex, he may take Morison's pills, i. e. aloes and gamboge; that if any woman, who is threatened with an abortion, would murder herself and infant, she will take aloes and gamboge: that the purchasing of these pills, to be used

in families in a blind and indiscriminate manner, is like putting up parcels of garden seeds to be used by a sailor, whose pursuits have uniformly been upon the ocean; he sows them in improper seasons, and his tillage is imperfect; he has been at the expense of sead, labour; and ground, but he less all, because he does not possess aingle reason for any one thing that he does or, it is like a crew of gardeners on beard of a ship; give them by all means a chart, compass, quadrant, and log-line, which we shall suppose bear the same relation to the constitution of a ship, in guiding her through difficulties, as medicines do to the constitution of a man;—what then?—oh, the sails are filled; she staggers under the breeze; the men amuse themselves with the playthings as a mosakey does with a rasor, until it cuts its own throat; the ship drives on; she gaes somewhere; yes, to the bottom!

New, sir, these propositions are so many removes from what is plain and self-evident, that it is absolutely necessary, for the edification of Purity John, and the satisfaction of the public of Glasgow, that you don the Galenical wig, assume the gold-headed cane, and the other imignia doctoris; and that you cite your autherities, realize your testimony, and address evidence, not only to prove the above, but that those more despicable imprints of vain, fragile mankind, termed impostors, must not even pretend to burst the laws of nature, and produce miracle, nor violate the laws of justice by corruption, else these very laws will revert, with tenfeld violence, upon their own heads, and involve them in everlasting shame and diagrace: that they will be held up as a mark for the finger of soorn to point at through life, and their names be especially attended to, and fitted with accommodations in the Reformers' Gazette,—a place of entertalnment kept by a host yelept Loyal Peter, one of the most quiet, inoffensive, and good-natured souls in all the world.

Quack Moat may then desist from being a shark, and Purity John his pilot-fish; modesty will revert to the one, conscience and common sense to the other: Justice Mills will reform his plan, and die a decent old gentleman: and what will be the greatest wonder of all, the Holy Fathers may be induced to reneunce the consideration of all temporalities, especially pound-notes, and devote themselves entirely to the glory of Gosl, and the good of their fellow-men.

And as for you, Loyal Peter,—you canning rogue,—you will be the author of allthis good, and have the same balanced against your name at the last muster and general review, where good deeds will tell for something, and not be so much below par
as they are at present. By the powers, you are working quietly against wind, and
tide, and are getting a-head of us entirely! But stop a bit until you set your Radical
newspaper a-going, when you must forage for guiness as well as garnishing; and when
Purity John and his tail are close caterwauling at your heels, it is to be hoped that
you will then commit some inadvertency, or do some deed of indiscretion, as will
reduce you to the level of other people.

MELAMPUS.

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

#### THE SYNOD-CRAIG'S CASE, &c.

Ms. Enros,—I do not know how it is, but now and then I take a peculiar pleasure in showing up the Black Coats. They are fairly roused now. The other night I stepped into the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which met here last week, and was much amused at their terror of the Voluntaries, their narrowness of spirit, their duplicity, and jesultical conduct. They seemed to feel that the foot of public opinion was set upon them, and that it would soon crush eut all that was bad in them and theirs; or give their Kirk to the winds. They were on the case of a Mr. Jamieson, the presentee to the parish of Dreghorn. It would appear that the vast majority of the people were against him; and the dispute was, whether, in these circumstances, he should be intruded upon the people. To this, I, for my part; would say decidedly not. But what tickled my fancy, Dr. Patrick Macfarlane of Greenock was of the same opinion, and lustily advocated that the presentee should be sent overboard, which was accordingly done. Now, the fun of the thing is, that it is not more than six



mouths ago since the same Rev. Gentleman intruded his nephew upon the people of Muiravenside. He boasted at the time, that, by the power of his ewn arm, he had done this by a direct application to Government. Witness the vanity of the man in this case, and listen to his inconsistency in the case of Jamieson. Every unprejudiced mind in court felt disgusted with his conduct; -not an heritor of the parish signed his nephew's call; and Mr. M'Kenzie of Bo'ness, late of Glasgow, who ordained him, declares, that, whilst preaching, he was afraid every moment the people would rise up en masse, and turn him out of the pul-Was not this intrusion?—The Rev. Gentleman himself was present, and onw it, and felt it.-Let us turn our attention to another case which came before the Synod ;—the case of Mr. Craig, the Voluntary Elder, as he is called, of Kilmarnock. It was most laughable; -the Synod seemed to look upon this gentleman as a monster unfit to live; they seemed even afraid to talk of him; and all expressed their anxiety to shoulder him out of Court and the Church, without saying a word. I must confess, that this appeared to me, who am a staunch churchman, both unchristian and irrational. The gentleman, so far as I can understand, is willing to sign every page of the Confession of Faith, without reservation; is a staunch supporter of the doctrine, discipline, and werehip of the Church; but happens merely to differ in opinion on the mode in which the minister should be paid. He says the people of the congregation alone should Now, this is merely a matter of opinion; pay him, and not the Government. it involves no bad doctrine; it implies no immorality; it is a mere matter of political expediency; and so far as Christianity is concerned, is of no moment For my part, I say, that both ways of paying the minister are best; but it is not enough, because Mr. Craig or Mr. Ayton happen to differ with me on this merely secular point, that I should hold no more Christian communion with them. Is it Christian, therefore, is it rational, is it wise in the Synod, or the Church of Scotland, to depose Mr. Craig from the office of the eldership, and to turn him out of the Church, merely because he holds, that it is not. Government, but the congregation, that should pay the minister his stipend?—For my part, I think that the people of every parish in Scotland, who value their Christian character, and the character of their Church, should rise; and protest against the conduct of the Church courts in this matter; and tell them that they will not allow any of their number, who approve of the doctrine, discipline, and werehip of the Church of Scotland, and who is willing to sign the Confession of Faith, but who merely differs in opinion about the way in which the minister should be paid, either to be degraded or turned out of the Church. I am actonished that the liberal party in Kilmarnock, members of the Established Church, do not come forward, and support their townsman. Many of them must have eagailty enough to see, that it is not for his Christian, but a political principle that he is suffering the present persecution. The Synod say, that the principle is anti-scriptural; but I say to them, if endowments be necessary to a scriptural Church, why then do you not pull down all your Chapels of Ease throughout the country?—All these must be anti-scriptural, or contrary to the word of God; pull them down, therefore, instanter, if endowments be necessary to constitute a Christian Church, for they have no endowments. But the thing is abourd. The truth is, the Synod, if we judge from their conduct, believe, like me, that both ways of paying the minister are best; but why than turn out poor Craig as a detestable monster, because he only believes that one way is the best and most Christian, namely, by voluntary contribution. staggered some of the Members of Synod, in private, with these views,—for I had the honour to sup with some of them afterwards,—and it really appeared to me, that these Rev. Gentlemen think, that, by crushing Craig and Ayton at once, without a word spoken, foolishly think, that they check entirely the rise of Voluntary principles in the Church; but I doubt they are mistaken. Mankind now generally think for themselves, and will not any longer submit to be priest-ridden. The Clergy, in short, must now become the servants of the people; and the seener they get round into this position it will be the better for

Their present violence and bigotry will only hasten their rain. Do they really think that degrading and turning out of the Church will put a stop to Voluntaryism? If they do, they are miserably mistaken. - Before I have done, I must advert also to the conduct of the Church party in another quarter; namely, the late Meeting in Mr. Gunn's chapel. This Meeting was a miserable get-up of the Editor of the Guardian, to make his paper sell better, and to afford an opportunity to Mr. Colquhoun, M.P. of showing off a little before leaving the country for the Continent. Mr. George went about asking this, and the other one, that he and a few others about him thought favourable to their views, to become committeemen. George drew up the petition, and presented it to said committee, preparatory to the Public Meeting; but it so happened, that he had asked some of the chaps connected with the Mechanics' Institution to join him. These he found, after it was too late, Tartars in the committee. They obliged him to expunge his sectarian expressions from the Petition, which he did; but to their astonishment, they were all replaced in it when presented to the Public Meeting. Was this honest, or Christian, in the Editor of the Guardian? . Will the cause of the Church be promoted by such dishonest conduct? But this is not what I was going to remark upon particularly. The Meeting was for the Extension of the Parochial System of Education-to this I have no objection whatever. But under the superintendency of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, I do most decidedly object to it. have all along, till of late, done every thing in their power to crush the Teachers of Scotland. If we are to have a National System of Education, let its management be put into the hands of the ten pounders, or householders, in each parish; and let the teachers be elected, not for life, but for five years only, and I'll be bound we shall have an efficient system.—I am, &c.

A QUEER CHAP.

This last is a capital suggestion. The other parts of the letter show the lade up pretty well.—ED.]

## A QUESTION TO THE GAS MONOPOLIZERS.

WILL these gentlemen have the goodness to inform us, lst, whether it be true that they have been carrying on, for the last two or three years, a law process against Mr. William Kerr, calenderer in Glasgow, and his cautioner, Mr. William Snell, in which some strange reports and disclosures were made about Gas meters? 2d, Whether they (the Gas monopolizers) lost the law-plea in the Court of Session a few months ago, with expenses to the amount of about £400? And 3d, Whether they (the Gas monopolizers) intend to saddle the public with these expenses at the next survey?

We wish to have these questions answered in an authoritative shape if possible. But whether they are answered in that form or not, it may be seen, that we have got a cue to the affair, and shall follow it

up, by and bye, without fail.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is utterly false that Mr. Oswald uttered the words imputed to him.

Report of the Committee on Drunkenness will be criticised in sufficient time.

Sir Francis Freeling is still the Secretary of the General Post Office, London.—He can frank

Some evidence must be sent us in confirmation of the statement of L.L.D. Dr. Burns of the Barony continues to draw " she most of the grub" to himself, not less, we be-

lieve, than £500 per annum.

D. L. has permitted himself to be cheated with his eyes open. We have therefore the less sympathy for him. The Duke of Wellington was born at Dangan, county of Meath, Ireland, 1st May, 1789.

It is out of our power to comply with the request of a constant render at Kilpfide this leason.

The King's printers have the exclusive right to print the Bible. The case was decided by the House of Lords a few years ago in their favour.

what in the name of goodness tempted A. L. jun. to put his name to the original document, a copy of which he has sent us?—He is completely done for.

We shall be very happy to have a personal interview with "a young Student."

Due allowance will be made for the awkward blunder of R. S.

Date allowance will be made for the arkward blunder of R. S.
Bishop Scott, we are sure, heartly district the success of the Cathelic Schools in this city; and
we beg to decline the affinance from 5 t. Simeon."
Mr. Lawrence-Craigle if now adjusting his accounts.
No influence which A. M.G. could bring into operation, would deter us from respressing our
views and opinion on the subject alluded to by "an onlooker."
Mr. Denninguit generously threw open the path at the High Church, before any law-suit was
threatuned...
The Graffinar School is under the control of the Magistrates and Town Control.
Dr. Patric Macarlane of Greenock wis the Moderator of the last General Assembly.

S. hes sent up a rhadsody of incoherent nonsense: we are sorry we cannot promotine any other
cannot upon it.

inton upon it. A Renfrew Town Comcillor is liable for the tax complained of

A Renfrew Town Councillor is liable for the tax complained of.
Assertion is not prote. We require the latter, not the formet, front, "Rusticas."
No farther meeting has taken place in regard to the Pension to Dr. Cleiand. We suppose he will quietly pocket the money one of these days.

It has been decided over and over again, that a master is liable for the culpable negligence of

is servant.
A tollman is undoubtedly bound to open his gates at all hours of the night.
Air. Lawrence Robertson is cashier of the Branch of the Royal Bank at Glasgow. Mr. John

Mr. Lawrence Robertson is cashier of the Blanch of the Lawrence Robertson is cashier at head quarters in Edinburgh.

Whatever may be the motives that influence F. M., we assure him we are not indifferent to the recommendation in the concluding paragraph of his letter. We shall be glad to hear from him ágain.

An uldsoldier has been sadly misinformed. Mr. Charles Hamilton, surveyor, will give the requisite information to Mrs. M.M. about her

tax paper.

So many coblisadictory letters have reached us about the Dreghorn case, that me paster to want the ienter that the General Assembly, though we must say, we have a strong feeling in savour of the opponents, who appear to have acted with great spirit and properly.

Before we can commit conselves to the serious statement of "Veritan," we require to the fundamental statement of the serious statemen

Before we can commit ourselves to use serious sustement or "vertuas," we require to use terr-nished with his rest innue and address.

There is no use for J. O. to trouble his head in writing to us further.—We are luffertible.

The article so titled "a Soone from the Admiralty;" is kept in retends. We shall probably relatives of some parts of it in our next.

A deposite voter "sched right.

"A Gorbilla voter" acted right.

The Earl of Buchan has not a seat in the House of Lords.

It will be oblighing if C. M. jan, would havour us with the name and address of its information.

It will be oblighing if C. M. jan, would havour us with the name and address of its information.

We cannot be "a constant reader of the Gonzele," otherwise he would have seen the subject he complaints of Blittle in the Peristy was hurled home from Mr. Kirkman, Sinlay's election fees at Research in a goddorbalke — Sitt as Peristy alleged he "scattody" file. Firdsy's champsing or "the safe will "so, he will now possibly say, that he "subtook" the pest chains for a high barrow. We can get no answer, however, about the bank notes!

Notifings we first, can be done for. David Enton.

In the pine of Rebers Boyd, who was executed tast week at Greenack, it is quite knot the pine of Rebers Boyd, who was executed last week at Greenack, it is quite knot the given bryonostion ha had received, but the recommendation had no affect, and this read by possible in the first bryonostion has had received, but the recommendation had no affect, and this read in possible in possible.

Mr. David Chartord to still Friendster of the Town's Hospital.

We know that the Load Advogate has been written to on the subject reference by Mr. Mortron.

The operies sent to us by the inhabitants of Presswick are so impossible, that we must take time to definite upon them; but a writing answer will be sent by post next week.

We say not aware of any rule of law which hinders "a sen, whose mother was inharmed of another woman's bana, too inheriting heritable property.

Stores of letters have reached us, from places far and near, congratuating us on the righbling we have given to the Dandks, and an out trumphant really to Putty. Which only repline one beautral expression of thindis to out Correspondents for their good opinion.

We cannot tell whether we Ballie P. Neitson of Gorbals, is a partner in Fishesis Ristributing metable human or not.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also this subar No. of the Grantles, published this morning.

The 131st and 132d Nos. of the Grantle will be published on Saturday morning; the Satis November.

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Qpposite the Buck's Head).

. FOR THE PROPRIETORS!



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXX.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1884.

PRIOR 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, 1834.

## THE VISIT OF EARL DURHAM.

NUBLY have the citizens of Glasgow, and the Reformers of the West of Scotland, evinced their attachment to the public character and principles of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham. His public entry into Glasgow, on Wednesday last, far exceeded anything we ever expected to He was met,—the bells ringing and banners flying by thousauds and tens of thousands, with "loud acclaim.", The Magistrates first honoured him, as far as it was possible for them to do, by spontaneously conferring the Freedom of the City upon him. In this they honoured themselves and responded to the feeling of the vast community over which they preside; for it may be said with perfect truth, that never was the Freedom of any city so justly and popularly, and let us add, so virtuously conferred on any Nobleman, as on the Earl of Durham. In the Green of Clasgew he stood proudly erect, in the midst of upwards of one hundred thousand himan beings, whose every eye was directed to him, and whose hearts; we doubt not, beat warmly in his behalf. The scene itself—the moble sentiments he there deligered, so worthy of the Patriot, can never be forgotten.

In the Banque (12) coing, he was required by nearly 2000 person; had the persons and of the persons are the true of the persons are the true of the persons and the persons are the persons and the persons are the persons the persons are the persons the persons and the persons the persons are the persons the persons are the persons the persons the persons are the persons the persons the persons are the persons the persons are th

made, because they drew some thirty or forty pounds by the exhibition of their tables, which, by the bye, were lean and barren. But here the Reform, or if you please, the *Radical* party, built a splendid Banquet Hall in 10 days, at a cost of many hundreds of pounds, expressly in honour of Lord Durham; and upwards of £120 were drawn by allowing a mere glimpse of the interior of it to the public, at one shilling a head, in the short space of three hours, last Wednesday! This is evidence of re-action, is it? Aye, it is the evidence of that most wholesome and cheering reaction which will soon extinguish every remnant of Tory misrule and domination in this land.

"Methinks we hear a little bird who sings, The people, by and bye, will be the stronger."

It is impossible that any mortal man on earth could have received such rapturous and enthusiastic applause as was accorded to Earl Durham when his health was first drank; and when after his able and eloquent speech, he gave as a toast, "May the recollection of the glorious struggle for Reform, during the last half century, ever animate Britons in the demand for, and in the maintenance of, their rights." Angels might have looked down to envy his position.

"His speech, his form, his action, full of grace, And all his country beaming in his face."

Yet there were some evil spirits in that Banquet Hall, who never should have been permitted to enter it. The sons of corruption;—the friends of Toyy Government;—the haters of public liberty;—the enemies of social and political happiness, had sent their select understrappers, not merely as eaves-droppers, but to excite malicious mischief if they could. And we are bound to admit, that, at a later part of the evening, they succeeded to a certain extent. But one or two of them received personal chastisement on the spot for their rude and base intrusion, and we are now collecting the names of others of these Tories, with the view of chastising them through the public press, in the way they richly deserve. The Glasgow Courier may raise its savage shout. The Herald may growl. The Guardian may whine; and all the other portions of the Tory Press may carp or nibble; but say what they please, we defy one and all of them to bring forward any of their great Tory leaders, even His Highness of Cumberland, to the test of Public Opinion, like Lord Durham.

There can be no doubt (bating the sneers and spite of the Tories) that this splendid Demonstration in favour of that Noble Lord in Glasgow will advance the great Cause of the People over the whole Empire. It is now rolling rapidly. Our earnest hope is, that Lord Durham will faithfully pursue the glorious course he has already marked out for himself; and if he does so, he will command the heart and affections of the People, for

whom alone should Kings reign and Princes decree justice.

We shall refer more at length in our next to some of the principles, &c. elicited at this great dinner. But we cannot conclude at present without saying, that the excellent and dignified conduct of the Chairman, Mr. James Oswald, ought to make the citizens of Glasgow proud that they have such a representative. Henour to him. Honour to Earl Durham, now the man of the people. Honour, thrice over, to the Glorious Cause.

#### PORTRAIT OF LORD DURHAM.

We hope our readers will be happy to bear, that we are making arrangements for presenting to the graits, splendid Portrait of this Noble Lord, along with the two next Nos. of the Gazette, to be published on

Saturday, the 29th curt. This Portrait will surpass any we have yet offered. We have no doubt there will be a very great demand for it, and therefore request that our readers will favour us with their orders as early in the month as possible. There will be some beautiful proof impressions on India paper.

#### THE EARL OF DURHAM'S WELCOME TO SCOTLAND.

Sung at the Public Dinner to the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, at Glasgow, 29th October, 1834.

#### WRITTEN BY DUGALD MOORE.

Welcome, Durham! to our land!
First of Freedom's secred band!
Round thee, all unfilnching stand
The children of the free!
Hearts as firm as those who freed,
On the morn of Runnymede,
Throne and altar from the weed
Of soulless tyranny!

Welcome, Durham! to the clime
Where the mountain breezes chime,
And, the cataract shouts sublime,
Like the trump of fame!
Where the voice of Wallace breathed;
And the sword of Bruce, unsheathed,
To his bleeding land bequeathed
A high and deathless name!

Welcome to the hardy North— Land of poetry and worth— Fairest portion of the earth— A gem amid the sea! A land which, in this world of woes, Heaven blessed, as from the deep it rose, Breathing across its mountain snows, The glorious sound, Be free!

We're the sons of those who stood Firm in many a field of blood— Douglas, Wallace, unsubdued— And we bid thee hall! When the bitter conflict's done, To thy honours nobly won, Thou hast hid war's blood-red sun With mild freedom's well.

Then welcome to the land which spurss Chains in which the patriot mourns! Welcome to the land of Burns, Now rescued from the storm! Pledge high to Freedom's sacred cause, The King, our altare, and our laws—The Press—our homes—our wooden wa's—Lord Durham—and Reform!

#### TO EARL DURHAM.

#### WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER RODGER.

Ye patriot hearts of Scotland,
Who prize your country's weal,
Whose strenuous efforts still have been
Her woes and wrongs to heal—
The glorious task be yours to-night
To lay corruption low;
And tread
On her head,
While you strike the avenging blow.

That all-devouring monster,
Detested and accursed,
Whose thousand maws on Britain's blood
For ages have been nursed,
Now pale and prostrate writhing, lies,
With many a mortal throe;
Then smart
Through her heart
Let the sword of justice go.

Britannia, smiling, views you,
With mild and placid eyé,
And Freedom looks delighted down
From her abode on high,
Approving of the manly aftain
Which from your lipe do flow;
While your aires'
Spirit fires

Every beast with freedom's glow:
Then hall the Noble Stranger
With gladsome welcome here; 1 11
To Britain and to Liberty
May he be ever dear;
While others shrink, may Durham still
Undaunted forward go,
While the flame
Of his fame.

Of his fame.

Bright and brighter still shall grow;

And ages hence revere the man.

Who was oppression's foe.

# BASE CONDUCT OF THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW\_ A TORY DEACON-CONVENER!

WE confess we had no idea that the Members of the Trades' House of Glasgow would have elected, on the second year after the passing of the Reform Bill, an arch-Tory as their head, or Deacon-Convener; much less did we suppose that they would have elected a violent Tory like Archibald M'Lellan, coachmaker, in Miller-street, who did every thing in his power possible to resist Reform. But the majority of

them have preferred M'Lellan to Graham, the ex-Deacon-Convener, although the latter, in point of public or political principle, is as superior to the former as light is to darkness. There must have been a great deal of guzzling going on, or a great deal of undue influence or corruption practised on this occation, otherwise it is impossible that M'Lellan, who was rejected by the Trades of Glasgow last year, should have been preferred by them in the present. Has he endeared himself to them by the Conservatist doctrines which he spouted at the late Tory feed, whereat the Duke of Gordon presided?—If so, we adduce against the few select Members of the Trades' House of Glasgow, the fact of the glorious demonstration made by thousands and tens of thousands of the Operatives of Glasgow, in favour of Lord Durham, on Wednesday last; and we bid the 33 voters of M'Lellan (for that was their number,) to go and hide their diminished heads, but not till we expose their names as follows; and the public will probably recognise some of them as turncoats or renegadoes, towards whom the fiager of scorn might well be pointed.

FOR M'LELLAN.

Hammermen—Jas. M'Vicar, tinsmith!!! Jas. Govan, mason; Jas. Bowman, smith; George Young, edge-tool maker, &c.; David M'Donald, silversmith!!

Tailors-Daniel Grant, tailor!!

Cordiners—John M'Kay, skoemaker, Deacon; Alex. Murray, do.; Jan. Birrel, do.; George Smith, do.; Daniel Bell; do.

Maltmen-Wm. Stewart, Haghill; Hugh M'Kay, maltman; Robert

Hunter, brewer.

Weavers-John Walker, manufacturer; John Neil, do.!!

Skinners—William Paul; John Tassie.

Coopers—Robert Graham; Jas. Patterson; Jas. M'Intyre; Robert Hood.

Fleshera—Thos. Neilson; John Lockhart.

Masons — Thos. Smith; Thomas Gray; Robert Taylor; William M'Creddie!

Gardeners Duncan Gillies; Andw. Fowles; John Paul.

Bakers—None!—Bravo! the Glasgow Bakers.

Barbers....Thos. Pettigrew.

Dyers-Alex, Reid.

Wrights-None !- Bravo! the Glasgow Wrights.

FOR GRAHAM.

Hammermen-Andrew Crichton, Deacon.

Tailors—George M'Murray, Deacon; Jas. Clark; Robert Granger; Jas. Cairns; Andw. Carse.

Maltmen-J. H. Burns.

Weavers-Thos. Waddle, manufacturer; Wm. Craig, do.; Wm. Patrick, do.

Bakers-John Steel; Robert Paterson; John M'Beth; Jas. Scouller.

Skinners-Robt. Muirhead.

Wrights---Malcom Mulr; Daniel Chisolm; Moses Henser; William M'Isnes.

Richers-John Scoulier, Jas. Scoulier.

Gardeners-John M'Intyre, jun.

Barbers-Peter Rankine; Walter Tennant.

Dyers-Jas. Reid.

On the day after the Election, a motion, we understand, was brought forward by one of the liberal voters in the interest of Mr. Graham. for laying before the public an Annual Statement of the Funds and Expenditure of the Trades' House, which has hitherte been confided to the select few, and by them kept a profound secret from the public at large. The newly-elected Descon-Convener flew, we understand, into a violent rage at the mere announcement of such a motion. He talked mighty big about their glorious rights and glorious constitution, pretty much like the old boroughmongers, among whom he lived, and moved, and had his being. The worthies who supported him in his election, supported him also in voting for the rejection of this highlyproper motion; and it was rejected by the potent few, but only, we hope, to be brought forward, and carried by a triumphant majority. next year; by which time, we hope, every renegado in the Trades' House of Glasgow will be swept out of it as they undeubtedly deserve. We have entered the names of some of them in our memorandum-book, along with the William Dicks, and others of that stamp; and we promise, that the whole of them shall reap the reward they deserve at our hands in due season.

## ANOTHER ATTACK ON US BY PURITY JOHN.

"This wearied arm can scarce the balt sustain,
And unregarded thunder rolls in vain."—POPE.

PRESERVE us!—This honest man, Purity of the Liberautor, is killing us by inches!—He has at last got a "horrible charge" against us. We cannot stand it. Indeed we cannot. Here it is; for we think it better to make a clean breast of it at once.

On the authority of an apparent correspondent, who signs himself, "An Enemy to Imposition," (will be publish, or favour us with his real name?) Purity thus gives currency, in his Liberautor of 18th October, to the following letter:—

"Ma. Epixon,—Is it generally known that Loyal Peter published several letters in his Gazette, about the time he got out of jail, as original communications addressed to himself, which had been published many years before, and which are contained in a small publication called, 'Billy Bluff and the Squire?'

46 Can a man, who would be guilty of such barefaced plagiarism, lay any claim to the character of an honest editor, who has done nothing of which, as a public man, he

mends he sehamed ?" &c.

Now, Purity, will this personal spite of yours towards us never have an end?—Why, man, the letters of Billy Bluff, as you well know, were published in the Gazette upwards of twenty months ago. (See Gazette, No. 91, Soth March, 1893.) And have you nothing new whereon to feed your malice against us, but the going back on these old letters?

Your correspondent, John, lies in his threat when he insinuates, as he does in a subsequent part of his epistle, that we wished the public to believe that we were the "author" of these letters curselves. Turn up the above No. of the Gazette, John, you spiteful devil, and you will see the very reverse stated by us at the time. You will see that we explicitly acknowledged that these letters had been sent to us—

not written by us. And, John, it is none of your business to know how, or when, and where we received them. Would you not turn up your nose, in your own beautiful way, if we inquired at you, how you

came to receive the contributions to the Liberawtor?

Thus, John, we destroy your charge of plagiarism. You know, John—we beg pardon—you know, Mr. Purity, that plagiarism means, the theft of the literary works of an author, or the publishing as one's own production that which really belonged to another. Now, Purity, we shall drub you here. We shall turn the tables upon you and your correspondent most completely; and if he be "an enemy to imposition," as he has subscribed himself, he will turn round, John, and maul you sweetly. For is it not the fact, John, that you, or some of your honourable friends, have been going on extracting, and publishing in the Liberator, week after week, and month after month, whole pages from the Life of Thomas Muir of Huntershill? And dare you deny, John, that the Life of that patriot, from whom those passages and pages were taken, was first written and published by Peter Mackenzie?

Now, Purity, here we have you firm and fast on your own ground. Did you, or your contributor, who we suppose is an honest man like yourself, ever make the least acknowledgment to us, to whom acknowledgment was due, for the extracts in the Liberator from Muir's Life?—No! Mr. Purity; you went on pillaging and pilfering from that work, which you knew was our property. But we despised your despicable meanness,—your shameless efficiency,—to use your own words, your "barefaced plagiarism," in so doing. Nor would we have taken any notice of it, but for the wanton, and groundless, and malicious provocation we have again received at the hands of Purity,

or some one little better than that immaculate worthy.

He will always get his fingers burned when be meddles with us. And since names are so much in yogue now-a-days, we humbly think that Loyal Peter will prove a match for Purity John any day.

## THE GLASGOW COURIER EXPOSED.

"Make room, and let him stand before our face."—Shylook.
We have always said that the Torice, as a party, were a most unprincipled set of creatures. But we never thought their Organ in Glasgow, the Courier, was so low and desperately degraded as we now find it to be.

We have discovered many strange facts in our day; but we never dreamed that it would have been reserved for us to proclaim the striking and extraordinary fact to the public, which we now do, visthat Alexander Richmond, the Spy, has been for some time retained in the employment of the Glasgow Courier; and is the paid Cortespondent of that paper in London!!!

We now publicly challenge John Smith, ygat. ex-Tory Bailie in Glasgow, and principal proprietor of the Glasgow Courier, to deny

the above fact.

... We in like manner challenge the Editor of that paper, alias wee. Mothy, to deny it.

We challenge Richmond himself to do so. And if neither of these worthies shall, or can make the denial, how desperately degraded, we repeat, must the Glasgow Tories not be. Burke and Hare would

have been princes to them!

There can be no doubt of the fact, that the Editor of the Glasgow Courier, and the foresaid Richmond the Spy, have been dining, and drinking, and associating with each other in Glasgow during the last two weeks. They are, indeed, a most worthy couple. Par nobile fratrum, which, being interpreted, means, behold two noble brothers!

What an affront we now put on the whole Tories of Glasgow. Their champion, Mr. Mothy, we suppose, would wax wroth if any one told him be did not associate with "gentlemen." These characters are all excessively tenacious of being called "gentlemen;" and pretty gentlemen, to be sure, some of them are. Of course, we, being on the other side of politics, are "low reptiles," and belong to the "swinish multitude;" or, perhaps, Mothy being such a pure character himself, and associating with such amiable moral agents as his friend, Spy Richmond to wit, may wish to sink us still lower, by calling us "infidels and republicans," &c. &c.

But, good heavens! Is there a man in all Scotland, who has the deep mark of the villain so indelibly fixed upon him, as Richmond the Spy? And yet this, this is the man whom the Glasgow Tories hug in their

arms, and make their "private Correspondent" in London!!

Have the Whig party—or have the Radical party, ever contaminated themselves by such abomination?

And yet Mothy, we dare say, would swear on the Holy Evangelists, that his friends and patrons, the Tories, were, all—all—honoutable men!

In case, however, some of the Glasgow Tories do not know the real character of their "private Correspondent" in London, who, by the bye, now assumes the pompous name of "Alexander Bailey Richmond. Esq. Parliamentary Solicitor," we beg to refer them to the Glasgow Jail Books in the year 1812, where they will first see the beginning of their friend's history. We do not wish them to take our word for it. Let them, we repeat, just go to the Glasgow Jail Books, and they will see that this very personage, who then went under the simple name, "Alexander Richmond, jun." was detained and recorded as a prisoner, in virtue of a sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, finding him guilty, in terms of his own confession, of a crime against the laws of his country. And if they wish to pursue his history a little farther back, or a little farther forward, let them go out to the village of Pollockshaws, near Glasgow; and any weaver in that place will tell them, that "Alexander Bailey Richmond, Esq." this great "Parliamentary Agent," wrought there in the loom shop, i.e. driving his shuttle for many a day as a common weaver, hardly able to make salt to his kail, until he foregathered with Mr. Kirkman Finlay, who ultimately committed to him "an important State Secret," and conferred on him the honourable insignia of Spy to the bloody Government of Sidmouth and Castlereagh!

.This, so far, is a "leetle bit," as Mothy may call it, of Richmond's

history. We shall embrace an early opportunity of laying before the public a full detail of the subsequent part of it, that is, since the arch-vagabond get his reward of £1400 from Finlay and Reddie, and went to London, to become a "Parliamentary Agent." We shall record some of his pranks with the parishioners of St. Lukes, London, for we have received ample information from that quarter to enable us to do so. And, in the meantime, we wish the Glasgow Tories much joy of their honest, honourable, and most accomplished "private Correspondent," Mr. Spy Richmond; alias Sandy Richmond; alias Mr. Alexander Bailey Richmond; alias Richmond the Spy; alias Richmond, the Pollockshaws weaver; now Parliamentary Agent in London; Correspondent to the Glasgow Courier, &c. &c. &c.

## THE SPY VICTIMS.

WITH great pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, which appeared in the London papers the other day:—

"His Majesty has graciously granted a free pardon to all the auriving men, who, together with Jeremiah Brandreth, were condemned at the special assizes held at Derby in 1817. It will be recollected these men were seduced into crime by the infamous Spy, Oliver. It is thought there are ten of these unhappy men still alive. Such an act of grace cannot fail to endear our beloved Sovereign to the heart of every Briton."

Now, if this "act of grace," as it is called, has been extended to the unhappy survivors of the infamous Spy System, in England, may we not ask—Will not some compensation now be made to the victime of the Spy confederacy in Scotland, at the same period? Shall the innocent men who were entrapped by the villain Spies of 1817, and thrown into dungeons, and kept there for months, and treated more like brute beasts than human beings,—shall these men, we ask, against whom no criminal charge of any kind was substantiated, not now have some compensation awarded to them by the country, for their grievously and manifold sufferings—or, shall the deeds of Richmond, the Scotch Spy, and his emissaries of 1817, remain unatoned for?

But what shall we say of the Bonnymuir victims of 1820; the men who were slaughtered; the men who were sent, with chains on their hands, and chains on their feet, into perpetual exile or banishment? Oh God! Shall retributive justice, at last, not overtake the guilty, and save the innocent?

For the honour of our country, we sigh for the one, and pray for the other. The innocent shall yet be avenged. The guilty shall yet be punished. We know, because we have received letters from one of them, viz. John M'Millam; and we have seen letters from another of them, viz. Allan M'Murchy, that there are fourteen of the Bonymuir victims still surviving in New South Wales! The day of their deliverance, we hope, is at hand. The hour of their "free pardon" is drawing nigh. We have already taken it upon us to write to the Lord Advocate of Scotland on the subject, beseeching him to embrace

the opportunity which thus offiers, of recommending the Scotch victims—his own countrymen—to the gracious clemency of the King. And we cannot doubt, that since his Majesty has pardoned the English victims, he will not turn a deaf ear to the equally oppressed Scotch victims; but, on the contrary, will feel a still greater degree of

paternal pleasure in extending to them "a free pardon."

If we do not recive a favourable answer from the Lord Advocate in a day or two, we pledge ourselves to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow on the subject; and we trust, that every town and village in Scotland will follow the example. For it will be an everlasting diagrace to the People of Scotland, and, above all, to the Reformers of this country, if they allow their own countrymen, the innocent victims of the wicked policy of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, to perish in a foreign land, for want of a very little exertion at present. We can only once more pledge ourselves not to lose sight of this subject, happen what will.

## CLIQUE DIALOGUES.

THE Cleckies, on the whole, have behaved so well at this noble display in favour of Earl Durham, that we are induced to forego our usual philippick against them for the present. We shall never write against any man, or set of men, when they behave right—one home publics.

set of men, when they behave right,—pro bono publico.

But we intend to plant our artillery against the Glasgew Tories in a more marked and precise manner than we have yet done; and for Clique Dialogues, we shall substitute Tory Dialogues, No. 1, next month. They

will tell, we doubt not.

## A COMMISSIONER AT FAULT.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle of 20th Oct. 1834.)

"To-day a most extraordinary case came before the Police Court.—One of the most public spirited Commissioners of Police was accused of coming into the Police Office, on Saturday night last, and striking a watchman with a cane or stick, contrary to the Police regulations.—The Commissioner was fined in £2; but he entered a protest and appeal to the ensuing Circuit Court against the sentence."—Chronicle.

Aye, he was a "spirited" Commissioner sure enough, for the fast is, he got tipsey, (no unusual thing, we believe, for him,) and the "spirit moving" him, he went to the Office at a late hour of the night, and behaved in the most rude and disgraceful manner to one of the unoffending watchman. He wished, we suppose, to shew off "his little brief authority."—We heard the evidence, and our decided opinion is, that the Bailie, our friend Justice Mills, ought to have fined him in the full penalty of £5; and if Mr. Commissioner Anderson, for that is his name, of the 21st Ward, had any regard for the dignity of the office, he would have resigned it, for we say, without hesitation, that he has turnished it; but he has braved out this case, as if he was some here!

There is, we are serry to say, a most disgraceful junto at the Police Board: We are now resolved to do every thing we can to root them out. The citizens should know the real character and history

of the men they send to represent them at the Police Board.—The honour of the city must be protected. We therefore intimate, that we shall overhaul the public character of some of these Commissioners at the very first convenient opportunity. Meanwhile we are glad at the decision in this case, because it lays down this wholesome principle, that a Commissioner of Police is not entitled to lift his hand, or to insult the meanest servant in the establishment.

THE RASCALLY QUACKS-MOORES, BROTHERS, & CO. In addition to the Action of Damages which these rascally Quacks, Moores, Brothers, & Co. have served upon us, as noticed in the accompanying No. of the Gazette, we have to state, that they have also raised five or six separate Actions of Damages against the venders of the Gazette, thinking, no doubt, that they would thus terrify them from selling it in future. The rascally Quacks never were more mistaken in all their lives. These venders of the Gazette assure us, that they will continue to sell it with greater pleasure than ever. We shall protect them from the consequences of so doing. The rascally Quacks never will dare to shew their faces in open Court; or if they do, we shall soon make mince-meat of them and their precious Actions of Damages. We shall continue to go on exposing them and blistering them, without the slightest hesitation. We shall continue to warn the public to beware of such arrant, barefaced, and dangerous impostors. And although the vagabonds should bring one Action of Damages against us after another, we shall not be deterred, for one moment, in doing our duty. No; they may bring their dozens of Actions of Damages against us if they please; but we shall laugh them to scorn, knowing that we have truth on our side; and with a firm and honest perseverance, from which we shall never shrink, we are morally certain, that we shall soon be enabled to vanquish them, and to trample them under foot.

The same vagabonds, we understand, have just opened a depôt, for the sale of their Quack medicines, in Nelson-street. They are now shifting their quarters from place to place, like thieves or pick-pockets when pointed out to the Police; but never shall they find a

resting-place in this city, if we can help it.

To give the public one other specimen of the glaring falsehoods to which they resort, and of the unprincipled aid afforded to them by the Newspaper Press, we extract the following passages from one of the notable Quack advertisements in the Glasgow Saturday Evening Post of the 4th ult.:—"Testimonials.—The Drs. Moore.—As the month of March is the worst month in the year for asthmatical and consumptive individuals, and as Drs. Moore are now at 24, Wilson-street, and may be consulted on the above complaints at all hours, our readers will perceive by our advertising columns some wonderful cures recorded and attested, and as scurvy and other eruptive disorders are more prevalent in Scotland than in any other part of Great Britain, we would recommend a trial of their purifying anti-scorbutic drops. They are a powerful medicine for correcting impurities in the vital stream. We

also understand that the encouragement they have received since their arrival amongst us has been commensurate to themselves. We wish

them success, for they merit it.—Liberator."

Now, we beg our readers to observe, that the above paragraph in the Evening Post was therein printed as if taken from the columns of the Liberator; for it will be observed, that the name of the Liberator is distinctly attached to it. In other words, the Quacks got printed, in the Evening Post, a puffing paragraph in their favour, making the public to believe that it had previously emanated from the Liberator,—that champion of the working-classes!—Yet, the fact is, that no such paragraph ever appeared in the Liberator. It was a pure invention of the Quacks themselves, or rather, we should say, it was a downright forgery! And after examining it, as we did at the time, we confess we were curious to see whether the honest and patriotic Editor of the Liberator, as he is sometimes called, would not, in a fit of sober indignation, denounce the paragraph as an atrocious falsehood, or warn the public that the *Liberator* had nothing whatever to do with it. That, we think, was the true and only course which the honest editor of any journal would have taken. But friend Purity winked at the paragraph: he said nothing whatever about it, and thus, with his eyes open, it is clear, he has allowed these mercenary Quack impostors to take the most gross and fraudulent liberties with the newspaper entrusted to his charge. In a word, he has virtually connived with the Quacks in their attempts to mislead the public. What faith, then, can the public now put in Purity John?

This is not all. These rascally Quacks, emboldened by the impunity extended to them by the Newspapers, followed up the above false and fraudulent Quack advertisement by the following paragraph tagged to it:—" Dr. Jardine (it says) can speak boldly on the subject of the above complaints; for he can assert, without exaggeration, that he has cured upwards of 5000 individuals during a practice on the Continent of five years, and 17 in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It is a source of great pleasure to Dr. Jardine to refer to his correspondence with patients who are recovered, and are recovering, from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The average number of personal consultations amount to 50 daily, besides numbers by post."

The lying rascal!—This fellow, who calls himself "Dr. Jardine" one day, and Dr. Moore, of Moore, Brothers, & Co. in the next,—who has, in fact, more aliases to his name than we can well specify at present, but they will all be specified in an indictment against him, by and bye,—this fellow, we say, who calls himself a "Doctor," was, as can be proved, an illiterate baker in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a short time ago; and he knows as much of medical science as any coal-heaver at the Broomielaw. His daring effrontery, and it alone, only enables him to pursue the trade of the Quack; and it signifies nothing to him how many deluded victims he may kill or slay, provided he can squeeze money from them by the sale of his "Jardonian Red Maronic Syrup"—the name he pompously gives to some of his Quack mixtures.

We repeat, without vanity or affectation, that the public are in-

debted to us for exposing these atrocious vagabonds—these blood-hounds—these diabolical scoundrels; and we are not afraid to vindicate our whole conduct in regard to them, before any Judge or Jury in the kingdom.

# THE QUACKS AND THE LIBERAWTOR VEASUS THE GAZETTE.

ARE we at the Quacks and the Liberavtor again? Methinks we hear some of our readers say, as they glance at the above title,—Yes! we are at them again, pell mell, in self-defence. We shall say nothing at present about the foul, and cowardly, and malicious lies, that were originally propagated against us by Mr. John Tait, alias Parity of the Liberavtor, a name that now sticks fast to him. It is enough for us to say, that it has been found he had not the shadow of a shade of evidence to support him in any one of his falsehoods; but from what we have seen of him, we believe he is capable of resorting to every species of spite and malignity against us, and all because he sees we serve the public after our own fashion, in preference to him. We may with great propriety apply to him the well-known couplet,

"Destroy his web of sophistry in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again."

He may make any comments upon our writings he pleases.—He may even attempt to portray our personal appearance, as he, indeed, did the other day when describing the examination in the case with Richmond the Spy, and this leads us to say, en passant, that as to "personal appearance," we might well look with some vanity upon it, as contrasted with that of Purity John's, before any mirror in the kingdom. But if he attempts again to invent or propagate malicious fulsehoods against us, with a design that cannot be mistaken, we shall treat him precisely as he deserves for so doing, and promise, that by the aid of these types, he will get the best drubbing he aver got in all his bora days. We can lay about us with proper metale when provoked to it.

He still clings, we perceive, to his abominable insimuation, (vide Liberator, 4th October,) that we are connected with a certain Quack pill manufacturing establishment in this city. And this he does on the authority of a letter which he has published, signed, A.B. Paisley, as follows: "A gentleman from Glasgow called lately upon a friend of mine in the stationary line here, and requested him to become an Agent for selling Enouy's pills. My friend at first objected, on the ground, that by so doing he would lay himself open to the attacks of Loyal Peter, who might class him among the other Quacks of the day. There is not the least fear of that, replied the gentleman, as I have an interest in the Gazette, and Mr. Mackenzie is only writing to put down the other medicine vendens, that we may be established upon their ruin, for you will observe, Sir, that he has not attacked our establishment as yet, and never will, however bitter he may be against the rest."

Now, we again beg leave, most solemnly and explicitly to deny that

we are connected, directly or indirectly, with any such establishment, or with any pill establishment of any description whatsoever, either in Glasgow, or any where else. We indignantly repel the accusation as plainly as it is possible for us to do.—We dare any human being to prove it.—We repeat that it is a sheer and utter falsehood; and if Purity John persists in it, we can only say, that he must be one of

the greatest liars that ever existed.

Of course, it is impossible for us to answer for what any unprincipled person might have said, or may yet say against us, behind our back. We knew nothing of this letter from Paisley, or of the conversation related in it, till we read the letter itself in the *Liberator*. We know nothing of the "gentleman from Glasgow" referred to. But we hereby invite the Editor of the *Liberator*, and his Correspondent at Paisley, to furnish us with his name, and if they do so, we shall expose and punish him for the false and unprincipled liberties he took with us in the manner alleged.—Can we say more?—Is the vindication we have now offered for ourselves, not perfectly conclusive in favour of our entire innocence? We add, that not one of any of the whole tribe of Quacks shall escape the proper castigation at our hands. Can *Purity* say as much for himself?

Several Correspondents wrote to us in the most positive terms, that Quack Moat had advanced money on certain terms to the Liberautor, to save it from a premature death. We published none of these letters, though eagerly pressed to do so. But as in duty bound, we acknowledged the receipt of them in our ordinary notices to Correspondents, and to show that we had no vindictive feeling to serve, and that we should be sorry even to entertain a wrong suspicion of him, we amnounced at the same time, that we were ready to exhibit these eriginal letters to Purity himself. Could any thing be fairer than that? And when he sent his friend, Mr. Alexander Rodger, a man whom we respect for his talents, we at once, and without the least scruple, showed

him the letters, with, we hope, the utmost civility.

We shall offer no observation on the subsequent correspondence between Quack Moat and Mr. John Tait, except this, that we take the word of the latter, that Quack Moat is not the principal proprietor of the Liberator, although we could have wished that Purity had condescended on the sums received from the Quack in the Liberator Office within the last eighteen months. That sums were received from him is undeniable. We admit that we have no right whatever to know the amount. We admit that we have no right whatever to inquire whether a certain agreement was prepared within the last six months, in a writer's office in Ingram-street, respecting the future management of the Liberawtor. We should be sorry to put Mr. Brookman, the printer of it, to the least trouble, by asking any impertment questions at him on the subject. The word, or explanation, of Purity himself as to these things is guite sufficient. We humbly sek his pardon, if on this rather delicate topic we have offended him. Dees he offer sany arace?

No, faith; he screwe his courage to the sticking place; and dealing in his usual insinuations against us, he breaks off by eaying, that

"the public have a right to know why some of the accounts, to meet which a public subscription was raised to relieve Peter from incarceration, are not yet liquidated?"—Now, John, we were really grateful to you for your kindness to us on that occasion. We beg to assure you, that the whole of the accounts were liquidated, with, we regret, the exception of a very small one to Mr. Henderson; and if you go to Mr. David Clacher, No. 8, East Clyde-street, he will show you the whole accounts and vouchers, and give you the most satisfactory

explanation on the subject of the above.

But Purity deals another left-handed blow to us. He asks,—"What has become of a subscription raised in the Gorbals, and for a statement of which the public have called for more than two years?" Feggs, we cannot tell. But if Purity means to insinuate that we cabbaged, or kept up, to our own private purposes, any public subscription, either in Gorbals or any other place, he must permit us to tell him, without the least ceremony, that he is a downright liar. It is true we collected £2 12s. for a Reform Meeting in Gorbals two years ago; but we have at least expended ten times that amount in Gorbals matters, of which we are at this moment out of pocket, and shall be very glad to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound for all our bona fide outlay in that quarter. We defy the devil himself to say more against us.

### THE BURGH ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday first, the Electors of Glasgow in each of the five respective Wards, will be again called upon to do their duty, by returning the requisite quota of fit and proper men to represent them in the City Council. The Tories are at their old tricks, as usual. They are attempting to undermine the ground in all directions, in the hope that they will be able to throw out the Reform or Radical party. But the independent Electors of Glasgow, we trust, will be upon their guard, and preserve once more their integrity and public spirit. The true way for them to accomplish that, is to remain firm and united together, and not to allow any split or division among themselves. Unless they act on that principle, the Tories, and the Tory schemers, will succeed to a certainty. Shame, then, on the Reformers of Glasgow, if they either neglect or betray their duty on this occasion. We earnestly beseech them to stand firm and faithful to each other, and if they do, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, that the Tories will be again defeated in gallant style.

In the first Ward, Messrs. Robert M'Gavin, and James Turner of Thrushgrove, are quite sure, we hope, of their re-election. More upright men, or henest Reformers, can no where be found. But a third Councillor is also wanted for this Ward, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Graham of Whitehill. Mr. James Moir, Tea Merchant, Gallowgate, has, we understand, entered the field. He is an active and decided Reformer, and therefore we wish him every success. No active opposition seems to be offered by the Tories, in this Ward, knowing, we suppose, that it would be hopeless. Therefore we confidently anticipate that Messrs. M'Gavin, Turner, and Moir, will be returned.

In the second Ward, Mr. John Small, who, on the whole, has voted extremely well since his former election, will be returned we hope with Mr. James Wallace, High-street, than whom a better Reformer does not exist.

Mr. Wallace is to be opposed by Mr. John Neill, a Tory, or mongrel Reformer, for such he must be, since we find he actually voted the other day for Mr. Tory M'Lellan in the Tradea' House; and the man who did so, cannot be trusted by honest Reformers; therefore this Mr. Neill should

be kept out by all means.

In the third Ward, Mr. James Beith, probably one of the best, most active, and intelligent Radicals at the Council Board, will, we trust, be reelected by a decided majority, having as his colleague Mr. William Russel, who, we know, has spent his time, and exerted his talents in the cause of Reform, in a manner which well entitles him to the public support. Strong opposition, however, is dreaded in this Ward in favour of ex-Provost Dalgliesh, and ex-Dean of Guild Hutchison. The ex-Provost has, we understand, retained as one of his agents the intrepid agent of Richmond the Spy!! This simple fact, we hope, will make a proper impression in the minds of the independent electors. Let them despise the influence of wealth and agency: and return genuine and true-hearted Reformers, like Messrs. Beith and Russel; and we will answer for it, that they never will regret their choice of these two last mentioned gentlemen.

In the fourth Ward, the liberal candidates are Messrs. Alexander Denny

and John Hamilton, both of whom will do their duty.

The chief struggle we believe will be in the fifth Ward, where we should like to see Admiral Pattison turned out for his trimming and unaccountable conduct on several questions in the Council that we need not particularise. We must say that he is the only man in the Council, judging from his own previous professions, that has grievously disappointed us. We expected much from him, but he seems latterly to have joined the Tories, and we wish them luck of him. It would be well we think as a warning to others, if Admiral Pattison could be turned out just now. We should like to see Mr. Thomas Muir of Muirpark returned once more; because he is really an able man, and men of ability are much wanted in the Magistracy. We re-commend him, however, to show less finesse, and more vigorous and straightforward conduct in regard to several important public matters which he understands well. If he is made Provost of Glasgow, he will make no sticket speeches at any rate, for he is a pleasant and fluent speaker. to which few of the others have any pretension. There are three vacancies in the Ward, and seven Candidates, viz. Messrs. Thomas Muir, present Bailie, William Robertson, Grocer, James Christie, York-street, David Bell, Exchange, Admiral Pattison, John Leadbetter, Queen-street, and David Stow, Argyll-street. We repeat, that we should like to see Bailie Muir returned for the present, with Mr. Robertson, Mr. Christie, or Mr. Bell, who are Reformers. But Messrs. Pattison, Leadbetter, and Stow, should be bundled together and thrown out. They certainly do not deserve the support of any Reformer.

On the whole, we confidently trust that these Elections on Tuesday will

end in the right way.

#### CITY ACCOUNTS.

WE are pursuing our old vocation as to the City Accounts this year, as usual, and next month shall report progress.

### INTOLERANCE OF THE REV. MR. WILLIS, GLASGOW.

WE have received an extraordinary letter about this Rev. Father. It places his conduct on a recent occasion in a most disgraceful light. Want of room prevents us from publishing it in this No.; but he will catch it sweetly next month.

#### . NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Duncon Voter" is thanked for the communication.

"First Glass" will see his letter printed, with a proper note to it, next month. We entirely coincide with him.

We must see Mr. James Craig, Barrhead, personally, before we can put his matter in train.

Mr. John Maxwell, M.P. is at Police at present. He sayed the Durham Disner I and possibly his constituents will shy him at the next section.

D. committed no crime by disposing of the watch in the way he did; but E. must be a shabby

follow if he does not repay the awares to D.

An opportunity should be afforded to Mr. G. for explanation before he is attacked. Does W. F.

An opportunity amount of amounts of mr. G. for explanation before he is Ansacen. See W. F. suthbories we to communicate with him?

In answer to Joseph Newbigging, Lanark, we do not know of any-like or authority to entitle the Magistrates of any Royal Burgh to interfere with any communical acciety, the proceedings of which are fair and peaceable.

A Constant Reader must be in a mistake about Mr. Laurence Craigie. We do not perceive his name in the Black Book (Pension List), with a pension of £150 a-year for being Master of the

lint in Scotland. We have carefully exemined the papers left with us in regard to the succession to the estate of the late Wn. Martin, surgeon, who died in India, and are ready to advise with his relations whenever they please.

So far from being offended, we have rather to thank Mf. John M'Laren, tallos, Calten, for his

So far from being offended, we have rather to thank Mr. John M'Largo, callen, for his sincere good wishes.

We do not think it decessary to publish Mr. Mason's letter.

If Poliphysecia will put his suggestions for preventing the igundation of the lawer partrof the city by the Citye, into a tangible shaps, we undertake to put it into the hands of one of the City Councillors, who will pay every attention to it.

The request of Mr. Septimands, at Lesmahagow, will be attended to.

Not Empiricus, and the Quack's Papa,—polog, gone!

We shall endeavour to handle the case of Mr. Johnstone, late Deputy Harbour-Master, in our hears.

there we man embedded to manne the case of mr. commonts, me Deputy in resolutionances, in our man, of time prevents us from cutting up the Ottoman Drop Schemets in this No. We being the fitter of Deputy in the Start of For him.

This provides the start of For him.

We shall be happy to have an inferview with Mr. Thomas Drysdale, on Monday morning, if he

Head Geddes should go forward with his complaint, assinst Quadt Back. And if A. C. will his name to that Quadt's history, undoubledly we shall print is without the least reaspe.

This chap humour J. G. in his abourd nostrums, we would pay for his admission take Dr.

Dury's Asylum.

The third miller, messenger, did Rue's business in capital style. The third purloined £1200; bus more miller purloined £1200;

Mr. Smith is sinceredy thanked for the scrape he has sent us from the Weekly Despatch. We shall use them.

and use them.

Valuable information is communicated by W. D.; but the minortune is, he deters us by confli-tions which wholly neptrolless; if fig. passe either trust us out sad out, or to begins will never but us in the same predictment ham.

Win. Silberfie's letter number the Churchyard Baille, will appear next month.

The rangely for Mr. Alken is worse than the disease. We drive him to pay the same actionable as it is, this time; and next year we hope he will be relieved of it almost the in-ched, a disgressible tax.

cheed, a dispresent ax.

If the Correspondent who writes us since Mr. Hele, the young last of estour, will call next week.

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If the Editor hopes he will he able to bring about a reconciliation.

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The writer springs tent to the by Mr. Commissioner Kelly, is accepted as quite satisfactory.

Letting as to Extensible of Ecce for the Grave in bur next.

Article on the Ghaspow Banks, and on Grant senses Coltart, which last has been in types for the last two weeks, must be postponed till the 29th, for want of room. The able letter as to the Clargy spice the Blaves, as, is also in type, and will assuredly appeter.

The Editor of the Reformess Gasette deems it incumbent on him, for various reasons, to inclinate, that he has no connection whatever, directly or indirectly, with any other publication in Glasgow.

Glasgow

We are sorry we are still in arrear with several Correspondents.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, &c. see also the other No. of the Gazette, antiblated this matching.

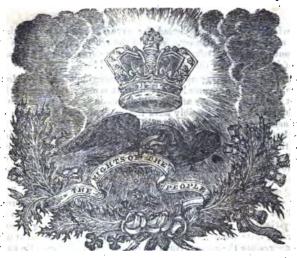
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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

#### GAZETT REFORMERS'

No. CXXXI.] .5-8 ATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1834.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING. Nov. 29, 1891.

#### THE SECOND CRISIS!

And so William the Fourth,—he on whom we used to lavish so many praises,—has at last shewn himself in his true colours !- Alas ! alas ! the infatuation of Kings will soon compel subjects to trust them no longer. At this moment we admit, that the "loyalty" for which we have so long been proverbial, is at a sad discount. A little while longer at this rate; and they will make Republicans of us whether we will or not.

But we must chronicle the recent events which have occurred, though we expect every moment to be sent for by "His Highness," the Military

Dictator, now at head-quarters. We fear him not, and are ready.

On the death of Earl Spencer, his eldest son, Lord Althorp, necessarily ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he held as a Commoner. Lord Althorp is now Earl Spencer, and nothing more need be said about him at present:

It became necessary for Lord Melbourne, as Premier, to look out for a new Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did so. The Members of his Cabinet, we believe, were cordial and unanimous for the appointment of Mr. Littleton, a liberal and most excellent man; and Lord Melbourne ment down to the King at Brighton, expecting that His Majesty would at

once confirm the appointment.

We have no doubt of the fact, though "State Secrets" have never been imparted to us, that Lord Melbourne took the opportunity of telling the King, that his Administration must now give full effect to the Reform Bill, or advance, in the memorable words of Earl Grey, with the spirit of the age. But the reception which Lord Melbourne met with from his Royal Master, was his abrupt and instant dismissal from office!!!

Thus, the King now evidently wishes to put an extinguisher on the Reform

Bill, to which, it will be recollected, he gave his assent, not in the very best, or most gracious manner. And to shew his disposition, he immediately sent for Arthur, Duke of Wellington, the greatest and most avowed enemy of Reform which this country ever saw!!

This truly was following up the recent destruction of the two Houses of Parliament with a vengeance!—And here at once, we do not hesitate to say, that the King has done an act, which, while it has taken the whole Nation by surprise, will possibly have the effect of placing his own Crown in imminent peril.

It is known that we had latterly no great affection for the Whig Administration, because many of its acts greatly disappointed us; but now the light is beginning to dawn; and it will be seen, that the Whigs were trammelled by the high Court Tory party behind the Throne, more potent, we

fear, than the Throne itself.

The Queen, we recollect, during the progress of the Reform Bill, was publicly accused of endeavouring to frustrate that great measure. All her feelings and affections are in favour of the Tories. She has a Tory Attorney-General, and a Tory Solicitor-General; and being brought up in a German state which, by the bye, she lately visited, we doubt whether she can appreciate the purer principles of English freedom. Be that as it may, our belief is, that the Court party allied to the Tories, had formed the plot to destroy the liberal Administration of Lord Melbourne, at the first convenient opportunity, in order that they (the Tories) might be again restored to power. Nor have we any doubt, that this plot, though it came upon the Nation like a thunderbolt, was long previously matured, and well understood by the select leaders of the Tory party. Hence the late Conservatist gatherings.

Now, we have the distinct fact before us, that Arthur, Duke of Wellington, after the abrupt and uncalled for dismissal of Lord Melbourne, was immediately sent for, and closeted with the King. And we find His Highness, the Dictator, as he is now generally called, posting off to London, and taking possession of the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Horse Guards, and the Admiralty, all in a twinkling.

Gracious God!—Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Prime Minister of England—all in all, in his own person!!!—And will he attempt to rule the People of this Country on his avowed and well-known arbitrary principles?—Or, rather, we put the question, Will he DARE to do so?

Now, then, Reformers of Glasgow!—once more into the breach. You have already made some glorious Demonstrations against the Common Enemy?—Will you not do so again and again, if necessary?

Aye, that you will.—But there are, we grieve to say, some few renegadoes among you.—We beseech you to mark them well. As for ourselves, take the solemn declaration which we hereby tender to you, that the same spirit which animated us on former occasions, will guide us to the end.—We repeat that we are not afraid of the Duke of Wellington, though others may now crouch and fawn to him.—No! let us rather perish on the field, or on the scaffold, than desert the principles we have all along maintained. The period for trying men's souls is at hand. We doubt not, that a dreadful experiment is about to be made on the feelings of the People of these kingdoms.—Mischief is swift. Already the Despots on the Continent of Europe—the members of the "Holy Alliance," elated with the intelligence of Wellington's Restoration, are in motion. And His Highness, the Dictator, at home, is already pointing to a DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. He has snatched the helm of Power at a time when he knows the Omnipotent veice of Parliament cannot be

raised to hurl him from it. But he cannot Prorogue Parliament for ever; and being afraid to meet it, he will issue the Sign Manual to Dissolve it.

Then comes the battle. Liberty or Despotism will be the issue of it. The Duke, with his Tory agents and satellites, will probably attempt at first, like wolves in sheep's clothing, to deinde the Electors, by fair and liberal promises, in order that afterwards he may have them the more effectually in his grasp. And when he once has them in his grasp, he will do what every military despot has done in all nations, viz. hew them down to his own standard, without reluctance, and without mercy.

We conjure—we implore the Electors of Glasgew, and, in short, every, true-hearted Reformer in the kingdom, whether he be an Electer or not, to UNITE heart and hand now, and without one moment's delay, against the common enemy. His scouts and emissaries, we know, are already in the field. Let us beat them back with a firm, calm, and most

determined front.

Brother Reformers!—We warn you that attempts have been made, and are still insidiously making, to threw dissensions and divisions among us. The Treasury is now in the hands of our enemies. Britery and Corruption will be again resorted to by them for betraying the Electors in all quarters. Unfortunately there have of late been too many petty jealousies and blekerings among ourselves. Let them now vanish. Yes, let all ensities, or differences, among Reformers, be written in sand; but may their rights be written on steel!—For our parts, from this date henceforward, we declare, that we are most sincerely anxious to act on these sentiments.

Come, then, Fellow Reformers, do not alumber, or sleep, or betray your duty, in this great emergency. The heavenly cherab Liberty is in danger of being destroyed by a military despotism, and by a torreat of influence and corruption unexampled in the annals of England. It is time, therefore, for all sincere lovers of their country to exert every effort to preserve that inestimable blessing, without which, life and property, by being rendered uncertain and precarious, become but secondary considerations. In this most patriotic of all pursuits,—that of protecting the public weal against its arbitrary and avowed enemies,—is becomes the peculiar duty of every genuine Reformer, in this the land of Brice and Wallace, to contribute all in his power to prevent his fellow-labourers, in the glorious vineyard of Reform, from treachery, or from contention, or even from lagging behind in so momentous a wark. Let us remember that our brave and hardy ancestors often fought and bled at every vein to defend themselves against the worst of all curses, that of a Military Desposism.

Let us also remember, that there is not, in the whole mage of human nature, so degraded and despicable a sight, as that of a Nation,—a People who once were free.—degenerately studing into a Nation of Slaves.

Is it, we sak, possible, for one moment, to think that now the People of Britain will bend their necks to his Highness, the Diotator? or that they will crouch to their relentiess enemies, composed of an unprincipled Gligarshy? No, Never. Then let us pray that the King will once more retrate his steps, and dismiss Wellington, and call to his councils men of spright, liberal, and patrictic principles, in whom alone the People can repose confidence. But if His Majesty should fail so to do, our ardent hope, our most confident belief is, that the new House of Commons will seen drive Wellington from his position, however formidable it may be. And if the People be true to themselves, and resist temptation in the evil hour, they may be encouraged with this glorious maxim, which has ever held good in the history of the world,—namely, that "For a Nation to be Free, it as supprecient that we will it."

#### RICHMOND THE SPY.

This scoundrel, within the last few days, has taken his departure from Glasgow for London, rejoicing that Wellington is in power. It is undeniable that, while here, he was the boon companion of the Editor of the Glasgow Courier, and others of that kidney. It is equally undeniable, as we before stated, that Richmond, the notorious Richmond, is retained as the "Private Correspondent" of the Glasgow Courier in London. What a vile set these Tories must be, to connect or associate themselves with such a fiend! We should not be surprised if the scoundrel now attempts to worm himself into the good graces of the Duke. He was serviceable to Sidmouth and Castlereagh. May he not be so to Wellington?

We point attention to the following history we have received of some of his doings in London. The Tories of Glasgow should plaster it up in their dining-rooms, to show their love for their dear

friend, Richmond the scoundrel Spy.

## To the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

Sm,—Your able and fearless exposure of the conduct of the patriotic Alexander Richmond has already been of great service in removing the film from the eyes of many who were duped by his plausibility. Let nothing deter you from following up the blow, till at least the secret service money he has received be disgorged.

The patriot in question had actually the effrontery, in his letter to Mr. Tair, to talk of the wonderful estimation in which he is held by the parishioners of St. Luke's. The following details will enable you and your readers to form a conclusion more just than flattering to Richmond upon

the subject.

. When Richmond made his appearance in the parish of St. Luke it had been just discovered that a clerk of the Vestry Clerk had embezzled the parish funds to an enormous extent; Richmond seized the favourable opportunity; he was an enemy to every species of corruption, ready to quell every description of abuse, to expose fraud and wrong in all their stages; while, in himself, he was the very model of parity and public spirit. Now, had it happened that the worthy parishioners had known his previous oc-bupations all his eloquence would have been wasted; but there is perhaps no concealment so effectual for past misdeeds as to mix among the million and a half of human beings which inhabit London. The arrival of a stranger excites no attention, his previous life receives no investigation; thus it was with Richmond. The persons with whom he mixed had no suspicion that he had fled from home to escape the execuations of his countrymen-no idea that he was one of the persons for whom they were called to furnish " secret service money." He therefore gained rapidly upon their good opinion, was entrusted with different little offices, until having, as he supposed, firmly established himself, he began to look around him for what he had all the while been in search—gain—profit—money a respectable permanent situation, &c. &c. It is not necessary to particularise all his efforts in this line, but a few of the most prominent will give an insight into the man's character, at once useful and amusing.

The parish of St. Luke was at that time supplied with gas by what is called the Chartered Company. To this Company Richmond wrote, tendering his valuable services for an adequate recompence, and stating that the had opportunities of rendering them very essential services; but the Directors, not having any business on hand which required a gentleman

of Mr. Richmond's peculiar talents, unwisely declined the offer. Richmond' immediately brought another Company into the field, and ousted the Chartered from the parish, receiving, no doubt, a quid pro quo for so doing.

Next we behold Mr. Richmond appearing before the Police Committees of the House of Commons, recommending the establishment of that unconstitutional armed force, the New Police, vouching for the sentiments of the parishioners of St. Luke, and declaring their approval without consulting them at all upon the subject. What was his object here? As soon as the Police Act was passed he applied for the situation of Superintendent, which had attached to it a salary of £200 a-year; but the Commissioners, perhaps knowing more of him than the people of St. Luke, ordered him to the right about without much ceremony; when, lo! his principles and opicinions were suddenly changed, and, from a friend of the system, he became its enemy, organised meetings to petition for its destruction; and called a general assembly from all the parishes of the metropolis, to form plans for an effective resistance, but having suffered his name to appear

in the matter, only fifteen persons attended.

All this time Mr. Richmond is to be found haunting the purlieus of the House of Commons, acquiring a knowledge of parliamentary duties, no doubt intending, at some future time, to become a candidate for the re-presentation of Glasgow or Paisley. His next adventure was when the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads introduced a Bill to compel the parishes to maintain certain roads, which had hitherto been supported by tolls. The parishes conceived themselves aggricved by this measure, and determined to oppose it. To the parish of St. Luke Mr. Richmond volunteered his aid; as he was always to be found about the "Hoose," of course he could advocate the cause of his fellow-parishioners with less less: of time than those who would have to attend for the express parpose; has therefore exerted his eloquence, but exerted it in vain, for the Bill was passed notwithstanding; when, behold, he delivered in a bill, amounting to One Hundred and Thirty-five pounds of lawful British money for his services in the matter. The Vestry, however, instead of paying this very moderate demand, expressed their surprise that Mr. Richmond should make any demand whatever, as they considered him as having no better claim to be paid than any other parishioner, and that, if they had deemed it necessary to have professional assistance, they could have procured it at a much less sum than Seven Guineas and a Half per day, which Mr. Richmond, the patriot, expected to receive; they therefore voted him, not One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds, no, nor One Hundred and Thirtyfive Farthings, but just nothing at all.

This was dreadful. Poor Richmond, disappointed in all his attempts to insert his hand into some warm, comfortable, cosy pocket or other, was driven almost to desperation, when his very "particular friends" stepped forth, convened a meeting at a public house, talked a great deal of his abilities, his labours, his poverty, but not a word about his important public services in suppressing the Radical Conspiracy of 1817—not a word about his being the weaver, soldier, patriot of Glasgow—and then proceeded to say how extremely acceptable a purse of sovereigns would be; and, partly by cajolery, partly by representations of the state of his wife and family, succeeded in procuring him a few pounds, the greater part from men who, if they had known to whom they were giving the money, would much rather bestowed it upon the poor weavers who suffered im-

prisonment at Glasgow.

Well, the parish of St. Luke next deemed it necessary to apply to ParRichmond was asked by this Committee, What was his occupation? When
he replied, that he was engaged upon the Periodical Press.

liament for an Act to regulate the maintaining of the roads which had been committed to its care, despite the exertions of Mr. A. B. Richmond: and here was another opportunity for the exercise of his enormous talents. He directly neked to be appointed "Solicitor" for the Bill, observing that it was not necessary for a man to be an attorney or solicitor of any of the Courts of Law or Equity, to act as a solicitor before Parliament: but, alas! the fate of genius; the parish authorities thought, that, if they had to pay a solicitor, they might just as well have the assistance of a competent experienced professional man, and they therefore rejected Mr. Richmond's kind offer, although be informed them that such was his experience and skill in parliamentary matters, that, if he were employed, he would procure the passing of their Bill without the assistance of any parliamentary agent whatever. Mr. Richmond, however, was determined to be concerned in the matter in some way or other, and he therefore appeared before the Committee upon the Bill, and suggested the introduction of a clause lowering the qualification for vestrymen and office-bearers under the Act. This was not very strengly resisted, and was introduced The Act passes, and almost at the first meeting of the new into the Bill. vestrymen, they have to take into their consideration the immense services rendered to them by Mr. Alexander Bailey Richmond, and the immense appetite he had for the contents of their pockets in return; but the new vestrymen proved like the old; they could not see the purity and public spirit of Mr. Richmond half so clearly as he did hirand; and, with respect to his services, they determined to vote him an interpretation, -that is, nothing-instead of the Fifty or Hundred Sovereigns for which his mouth watered; they had the ingratitude and the impudence to bebeve that he was rather looking to his own benefit than theirs in all he had done to reform and improve the parish.

(For the conclusion of this article, see No. 132.)

## GRANT PERSUS COLTART, OR, THE BLACK COAT AT FINTRY.

Thus case, though it extends over a pamphlet of upwards of 100 pages, recently published, may be stated in a few words. Mr. Speirs of Culcreuch is proprietor of extensive cotton-works in the village of Fintry, county of Stirling. He employed, about two years age, Mr. Ludovick Grant, a young gentleman from Glasgow, as manager of these works, having the highest opinion of his ability and moral cha-Mr. Speirs himself, as is well known, is a pretty decided Reformer, and Mr. Grant also held political sentiments, we believe, of the same tenor. On the other hand, the minister of the parish, viz. the Rev. Mr. Coltart, clung, like the most of his clerical brethren in Scotland, to the Tory side of politics, which was naturally to be expected, considering that the Duke of Montrose was his patron, without whom it is more than probable the Rev. Gentleman, who is a bit of a drone, never would have succeeded "in the Kirk." Rev. Father was pleased to chide Mr. Speirs for attending a certain political meeting in the parish of Fintry. This, Mr. Speirs resented, by telling him, in answer, that he "would never submit to the slightest interference with his actions so long as lawful, and that he (Mr. Speirs) had resson to be thankful that his principles were those of the great body of the people, -not of a small anti-national faction." On this, the Rev. Father thought he could attack Mr. Speirs' manager,

viz. Mr. Grant, with better success; and, accordingly, he dispatched from the manse a long letter to Mr. Speirs, who was then one of his elders, complaining that " the heads of your mill (meaning Mr. Grant) outrage all deceacy among the well-disposed, and disgrace themselves by openly bathing in the riven on the forences of the Lord's day, running races, singing songs, drinking, rioting, and fighting."-This, it is plain, was a very serious charge made by the clergyman of the parish to Mr. Speirs; and the latter, in a day or two afterwards, wrote to him as follows:-- "I considered myself bound to afford Mr. Grant an opportunity of replying to the accusation affecting him. It gives me much pleasure to have ascertained, that there is no truth in the story you wrote me."-Mr. Grant himself also wrote immediately to the minister, requiring him to give up the name of his backbiting informer, within twenty-four hours, or to make a satisfactory apology. The minister, however, refused to do either the one or the other. He persisted in his charge; and, in a few days afterwards, Mr. Speirs again wrote to the Rev. Gentleman as fellows:- "As regards Mr. Grant, I cannot, in justice to one who is most responsibly placed as regards my interests, who came to me, not only with a high professional, but moral character, pass over the attack that has been covertly made upon him. Mr. Grant denies the foul accusations made against him, and is ready, openly and boldly, to defend himself. He asks, and only wishes justice; and permit me to say, that I think he has a good right to do so. That he should be saxious to unmask a detractor, and be on his guard against future attacks, is perfectly natural. You may have good reasons for concealing the informer's name, and satisfy yourself that it is proper, In the life I have led, and in the circle I at present move, it is considered, as a matter of course, that whoever refuses to give up his authority, becomes himself accountable for what he says," &c.

This, we think, was a highly proper letter of Mr. Speirs. It placed the matter on a clear footing. But the Rev. Father would not give up his informant (if he had any), nor would he make any applogy to Mr. Grant for the serious charge he had made against him, behind his back, to his employer, Mr. Speirs; and therefore Mr. Grant brought an Action of Defamation and Damages against the Rev. Mr.

Coltart before the Court of Session.

The case was set down for trial before a Jury at Edinburgh, ou the 22d April last. The Lord Justice-Clerk presided. His Lordship has no great affection for actions of damages of this sort. He thinks, we dare say, that "ministers" are a privileged class, even though (as Robert Burns said)—

"They ha'e been kenn'd, in holy rapture, A thumping whud at times to vend, And nail't wi' scripture."

At all events, the feeling of the Court, we understand, was pretty plainly indicated against Mr. Grant; and as the case was approaching its last stage, the counsel on both sides embraced an opportunity of consulting together, which ended in an agreement "to withdraw a juror," as it is called in technical language, but which, in plain

English, means a drawn battle, neither party gaining any advantage over the other.

Thus the matter might have ended for aught we knew or cared about it. But these ministers are spiteful, and sometimes very revengeful characters. The Presbytery of Dumbarton, with which Coltart is connected, soon afterwards passed resolutions in his favour, giving him the victory over Grant. The Scottish Guardian, that holy defender of mother church, praised Coltart, to the evident disparagement of Grant. This naturally irritated the latter, who truly was the injured party; and, in his own vindication, he has now published a full and authentic Report of the proceedings at the trial, a copy of which has been sent to us, and which we have carefully perused, for the purpose of discovering which of the parties had the best side of the cause, or on what side the truth and justice of it really lay.

We have arrived at the conclusion, so well and properly pointed out by Mr. Speirs in one of his letters already quoted, namely, that the Reverend Father made a most cowardly and covert attack on Mr. Grant, without foundation; and we only regret that he has not been sweetly punished for so doing, by the unanimous verdict of a Jury. The Scottish Guardian, and the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and the Rev. Defendant himself, may take their change out of this whenever they please. We guess they will not lead us into any farther controversy about it. Silence is the best policy for them. But we are ready.

## LIST OF PLACEMEN, PENSIONERS, SINECURISTS, &c.

(Continued from No. 124, page 63.)

£400

1

Tierney, Mrs. pension on civil list, 1830 Widow of the late M.P. for Knaresborough, and who, if in need of assistance, ought to have obtained it from the wealthy banker, her relative; or, if not from him, from the Duke of Devonshire and other party connexions of her husband. But Aristocracy is the grave of virtue. rich lords, like the rich clergy, immersed in luxury and dissipation, are strangers to sympathy with indigence and misfortune. They do not even provide for the destitute of their "order," and seldom come forward to support any work of utility or benevolence. There are exceptions among the nobility, but this is the general character of the corporation; all use-·ful, meritorious, and charitable undertakings are planned, supported, and executed by the middling and industrious classes. It is the same in Ire-: land, as we learn from the Parliamentory Report of the Session of 1880; there all institutions for the education of the people, and for their relief in sickness and old age, have been established, and are supported, not by absentee landlords, bishops, and pluralists, but by the farmer, the poor tenantry, and the tradesmen. But can there need further proof of the vicious nature of aristocracy in church and state, than the deplorably ignorant and destitute state of our agricultural population? Of the one hundred and thirty-eight miserable creatures on the late Berkshire calender, only twenty-five could write, and only thirty-seven could read; yet, in face of this evidence of the neglect of the people by their "natural protectors," Justices Park, Vaughan, and others of the special commissioners, would insinuate the clergy and lords of the soil had done their duty, and that the risings of the peasantry did not proceed from want of food or want of education, but from the wicked machinations of seditions writers, itinerant lecturers, and foreign incendiaries. ;

## Tindal, Sir N. C. chief justice of common pleas,

. £8000

This judge, we believe, is better known for prerogative leanings and supple politics, than as a high judicial authority. His copious charge to the Bristol grand jury, (Jan. 2, 1882,) was singularly deficient in precision, and has formed a proper subject of animalversion. The two chief legal dicts of Sir Nicholas are, that private persons may arm themselves for the suppression of riots; and, secondly, that the duties imposed on the citizen, are equally obligatory on the soldier. Both these positions are of dangerous application, and ought to have been laid down within stricter limits than they were by chief justice Tindal.

A private person, we conceive, has no general right to interfere in the execution of the laws. A constable, for the maintenance of the pace, may call in the aid of a bystander, and the bystander is bound to assist him; but no private person has authority to arrest an offender, without the warrant of a magistrate, for any offence less than felony. All riots are not felonious. Unless twice persons or more are unlawfully assembled, and continue together one hour after being commanded by a magistrate to disperse, they are not guilty of a capital offence. Should any private person interfere, without lawful authority, to suppress a riotous assemblage of a less aggravated description than this, we apprehend he would himself become a transgressor of the law; and if he armed himself with any dangerous weapon, as a gun, and thereby occasioned the death of an individual, he would be guilty of manslaughter at the least, and perhaps murder.

Similar obligations and restraints are imposed on the military. A soldier is invested with all the rights of other citizens, and is bound to all the duties of other citizens, Burdett v. Abbot: granted; but nothing beyond this. He has no general right to interfere for the preservation of the peace, either as citizen or soldier; unless called upon so to do by lawful authority; and if he employ fire-arms to suppress a riot of a less dangerous character, and under other circumstances than those described in the statue 1 Geo. I. c. 5, and thereby occasion death, he would be guilty of the highest offence known to the law.

Until recently, game-keepers thought they had a right to carry fire-arms, for the capture of poachers. This error was distinctly refuted by Mr. Justice Bayley, (Lancaster Assizes, March 23d, 1827), who expressly stated, that no game-keeper had a right to carry fire-arms for any such purpose, nor to fire at any poacher whatever. No proprietor of game had any earthly power to give such authority to his keeper, who might certainly take into custody any poacher, but it was at his peril to use fire-arms.

The legal authority of Chief Justice Holt is so high, and the anecdote related of him so apposite to our subject, that we cannot forbear incorporating it, though well known, and has appeared in *The Plain Dealer*, and other vehicles of intelligence.

"There happened," says the narrator, "in the time of this chief justice, a riot in Holborn, occasioned by an abominable practice then prevailing, of decoying young persons, of both sexes, to the plantations. The persons so decoyed they kept prisoners in a house in Holborn, till they could find an opportunity of shipping them off; which being discovered, the enraged populace were going to pull down the house. Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they first sent an officer to the chief justice, to acquaint him with the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his message, Holt said to him, 'Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?' Sir,' answered the officer, 'we have orders to fire upon them.' 'Have you,

Sir?' replied Holt, 'then take notice of what I say; if there be one mankilled, and you are tried before me, I shall take core that you, and every soldier of your party, shall be hanged.' 'Sir,' added he, 'go hack to those who sent you, and acquaint them, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know, at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them.' Upon this, the chief justice, ordering his tipstaves, with a few constables, to attend him, went himself in person to the place where the tumult was; expostulated with the mob; assured them that justice should be done upon the persons who were the objects of their indignation: and thus they all dispersed quietly."

(To be continued.)

GLASGOW BIGOTS VERSUS CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.

None pretend to have the education of the lower classes so much at heart as the Clergy of our Established Church. This, in fact, was the chief theme of their discourse the other day in the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The pious Editor of the Scottish Guardian constantly prates about it. He wishes the public to believe, that the education of "all classes" of the community is the object of his peculiar care. Now, just let us see how the actions of these worthies square with

their professions.

It is well known that there are about 40,000 Catholics in Glasgow. They belong, unfortunately for themselves, to the poorer classes of the community: they are therefore the less able to provide for the education of their children. Some years ago, a few bumane and liberal minded individuals in Glasgow, not belonging to the Catholic religion at all, generously put their hands in their pockets, and erected Sunday schools in the city and suburbs, wherein the children of poor Catholics might gratuitously receive the common rudiments of educa-This generous proceeding met with the grateful thanks of the Catholic body; and there can be no doubt, that these schools have been attended by hundreds and thousands of children with incalculable benefit. It, however, could hardly be expected, that the few humane individuals who had started the schools, were to continue to sustain the whole expense attending them, out of their own pockets. had run in arrear to the extent of about £200, and the other day they wisely resolved to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, under the auspices of the Chief Magistrate, for the purpose of submitting the claims of these schools to their consideration and support.

Not one of the Established Clergy of the city attended that meeting. They purposely remained away from it! The pious Editor of the Guardian,—he that constantly mouths the word education,—also wilfully absented himself from it. And thus, we repeat, the public will judge how far the actions of these worthies tally with their professions.

On the other hand, we have much pleasure in stating, that Mr. Gilmour, the acting Chief Magistrate, acquitted himself with great propriety, as well as liberality, at this Meeting. So did Mr. Oswald, the honoured representative of the city. He moved the first Resolution in favour of these schools. And Dr. Kidstone, one of our most

respected Dissenting Clergymen, seconded Mr. Oswald, in a short speech redolent of good feeling and true liberality. Justice to a political fee makes us add, that Mr. Kirkman Finlay also spoke in fa-

your of these schools with singular propriety.

But we cannot too strongly reprobate the conduct of the Established Clergy on this occasion. You will hear them talking, when it is to serve some particular purpose, of their ardent desire "to convert the heathen in distant lands;" and another favourite expression of theirs is, that "the light of Gospel light and liberty might be brought home to every child of Adam." Here, then, a noble opportunity presented itself to them of "doing good" at their own doors. But we see how they met it.

The truth of the matter is, that the Established Clergy of this city are a parcel of canting bigots. Where is the liberal action that they have performed, or the generous sacrifice that they have made in behalf of their fellow-creatures? We should like to see an instance of the one or the other pointed out to us. Talk of their Christianity, forsooth! Can we forget that they endeavoured, two years ago, with all their might and main, to prevail upon the Parliament to strangle the system of National Education in Ireland; and that they carried their intolerant feelings so far, as actually to pray Parliament to destroy the only Catholic College in Ireland, viz. Maynooth, by withholding from it the necessary funds for its support. But, indeed, such is the bigotry of these Rev. Fathers of the Establishment, that we believe some of them, Muir of St. James's in particular, would set " fire and faggot" to every Catholic in the land, if he could. Talk, foreouth, of their liberality! Aye, to be sure, they put their hands into their pockets and subscribed £5 a-piece for a Pension to Dr. Cleland; yet they will not come forward and subscribe five shillings, no nor five farthings, to support these Catholic schools.

This is their Christianity, is it? But we ask, how can Christianity flourish, or how can the relations between man and man be perfected without education? We need scarcely add, that our warmest wishes attend the success of these Catholic schools; and in spite of the Clergy, and in spite of all the confederated powers of darkness, we fervently wish, that the blessings of education will be extended to all classes of men on earth, whether they be Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Presbyterian.

#### A TURN-COAT EXPOSED.

At the Durham dinner, Mr. David Kelly, Commissioner of Police for the 11th Ward, conducted himself with great impropriety, so much so, that we felt it necessary to resent it on the spot. On the following day, he saw proper to deliver to us personally a written apology, acknowledging that his conduct "was most ungentlemanty and unhandsome," and be begged pardon for it in the humblest terms. Of course we became satisfied; for when a man humbly acknowledges his fault, and expresses contrition for it, nothing more could be asked or expected from him. Thus the matter between ourselves and Mr. Kelly would have rested without another word being said about it by us, if he had not within a day or two afterwards committed one of the most flagrant acts of political tergiversation we ever knew. It is worse than any thing that William Dick ever did.

It out Herods William by far. - The facts are simply as follows. A keen contest, as is known to our Glasgow readers, had occurred for the election of Councillors in the Third Ward. Messrs. Dalglish and Hutcheson were brought forward in the Tory interest—at least, the Tories, to a man, supported these gentlemen; whereas, Messrs. Beith and Russell came forward, relying on the strength of the liberal or Reform interest. Thus, these two parties were pitted against each other.—Mr. Commissioner Kelly resides in the Third Ward, and from the nature of his situation at the Police Board, it may be supposed that he has some little influence among the constituency.—Well, what does he do? On the pretence that he is a decided Reformer, and anxious to keep out the Tories, he joins the Committee of Messrs. Russell and Beith, some days before the Election. He ascertains the whole of their movements, and takes an active part in some of their deliberations.—Nay, to such an extent did he carry his apparent zeal and enthusiasm, that he declared, (and we give his very words from those who heard them,) that he would go through fire and water for the Reform Candidates—Russell and Beith, and in proof of his sincerity, he further declared, that he was ready to subscribe £20 or £30 to defray their election expenses, if necessary. All this, we should say, was very excellent, on the part of Mr. Commissioner Kelly, and it plainly had the effect of creating no earthly suspicion whatsoever as to his honesty, or intentions.—But what does he next do?—Why, within 48 hours afterwards, he deliberately walks up to the polling booths, and votes, not for Russell and Beith, to whom he was pledged, but for Hutcheson and Dalglish, to whom he was first opposed!!!.

Was there ever such an instance of political dishonesty in this city?

—We say no!—It is most disgraceful: and because it is disgraceful in every sense of the word, we think it our duty to expose it in this plain

and prompt manner.

But we are not yet done with Mr. Commissioner Kelly, who has now the distinct mark of the Turncoat upon him. We wish to give the public some idea of the con-si-der-a-tion that induced him to belie his own professions, and to act in this most base and treacherous manner. Be it known, then, that he keeps an Eating House in the Bridgegate. The Tories, on the eve of the Election, opened shop in his house, and gave him a carte blanche to treat their voters. And thus it may be said, that like the Traitor of old, he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage!

If there be any sense of shame yet left about him, we shall extract it out of him,—for it is impossible for any honourable man to defend such conduct, and it is equally impossible for us to overlook it. Indeed, we rather think the honest, liberal, and independent Electors of Glasgow will be inclined to thank us for marking out this traitor from among them: for what, we ask, is the use of the public press, if it does not resolutely discharge its duty in such cases? Ought a renegade like this to escape with impunity? If so, what security have we for the purity of Election; and how shall the fraud or the knavery of Electors be made manifest, but by the press? We are punishing this fellow, if we may so speak, not so much on his own account, but rather because we desire it may be held out as a warning and instruction to others. It is clear, that the prospect of rewards and punishments keep men, generally speaking, to their duty,—and the press; probably, is the most powerful instrument on earth for bestowing the one, and inflicting the other.

We have only to add, that the essential part of the charge here made against Mr. Commissioner Kelly can be proved by the most distinct and conclusive evidence. It is in vain for him to attempt to duny it; but in case he should, we at once refer, in support of our statement, to two most

respectable gentlemen, viz. Mr. Archibald Kerr, 18, Glassford-street, and

Bailie Mitchell, Clyde-street.

And now we have only to leave Mr. Commissioner Kelly in the hands of the public, with this single observation to his Constituents of the 11th Police Ward, that unless they approve of gross political treachery, they will not suffer him to act as their "representative" at the Police Board much longer;—let them strip him of that office as soon as they possibly oan; and thus, they will have the merit of holding out a most useful warning to all turncoats in other places.

#### CITY ACCOUNTS.

The first thing that staggers us about the City Accounts this year is the fact, that the whole rents of the Established Churches in the city only amount to £4930:15s. as will be seen from the particular statement subjoined; whereas the ministers' stipends, and other expenditure connected with them, amounts to £5960:12:8. Thus the citizens of Glasgow are saddled with a dead loss of upwards of One Thousand Pounds to support the Establishment for the last year, independent altogether of the large sum of interest on the original cost of erecting these churches, not one penny of which has ever been drawn by the City Chamberlain. We wonder what the great sticklers for Church Establishments will say to this. They have been exerting all their energies during the last year in Glasgow. The Dissenters have only to point to this plain state of the matter, which is worth ten thousand arguments in favour of Voluntary principles, for "facts are chiels that winns ding."

Rent of Church Seats in the Established Churches of the City of Glasgow, for Year till 30th September, 1834.

	<b>.</b>		-			•				
	Blackfriars, Dr. Lockhart and	Mr.	Gibson,				£40	8	0	
•	St. Andrew's, Mr. Paterson,		•				370	9	8	•
	St. George's, Dr. Smyth,					٠.	777	18	2	
	Tron, Mr. Buchanan, .			٠.	٠,٠,٠	•	630	18	9	
•	St. Enoch's, Mr. Henderson,				٠.		989	0	9	
	St. David's, Mr. Lorimer,					٠.	467	19	6	
	St. John's, Dr. Brown, .		•		٠.,		704	3	6	
	St. James's, Dr. Muir, .	•			٠.	٠.	565	6	6	
	Outer, Mr. Forbes, .				·		<b>32</b> 9	17	5	
	Inner, Principal M'Farlane,	٠.		•	٠٠.	. •	95	3	3	
	Barony, Dr. Burns,				٠;	•		9	6	
				٠,	: .			<u> </u>		

£4930:15 0 ·

It is pitiful to look at the above statement, and see that the church in which the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the great advocate of Establishments, and who we believe is one of the editors of the Church of Scotland Magazine, only draws the miserable sum of £40:8s. This is enough to put an extiliguisher on his doctrines, because it demonstrates that he has a palpable interest in preaching up the "Establishment," inasmuch as without a compulsory assessment on the public, his income, to which all the clergy take care to look with a longing eye, would be "poor indeed!" It is also worthy of remark that there is a falling off in the rents of St. George's, St. David's, St. John's, St. James's (what a unity of Saints!) and also in the Outer and Inner High Churches, as compared with the statement which we published in the Gazette, No. 38, 21st January, 1832. And yet they cry for more churches in the city, in the face of the fact that the one

half of them is not filled! So much then for the." Retablishment." We now come to the

Town CLERKS' ACCOUNTS. and certes they are pretty ones. In addition to the enormous fees which they draw, and put into their own peckets, for infeftments, charters, and judicial procedure, and which we think are amply sufficient to indemnify them for all their extra trouble, we find that they have in this, the first year of the Reformed Town Council, actually charged the public with a sum of £459:17:4 for writing letters, copying minutes, and transacting other pieces of official business! In scrutinizing some of their accounts, we find that they have had the meanness to charge pretty frequently two shillings and half-a-crown for making "memorandums" of the business to come before the Council. Now, we always understood that the Town Clerks were bound to perform the whole business of the Council without making any extra charge whatever. In other words, we believed that the enormous fees which they draw on the other pieces of business before referred to, compensated them for any services they performed to the city. But lawyers always wish to make the most of a good thing, and sometimes they manage matters pretty dexterously for themselves. Here, the Town Clerks, to gull the Town Council, got their accounts taxed by Mr. Andrew M'George, who is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in Glasgow, (he was then a member of the Town Council himself,) and Mr. M'George reported that the whole charges were "extremely moderate and reasonable," without considering the principle, how far the Town Clerks were entitled to make the charges at all. It is obvious that the first thing to be considered was, have the Town Clerks a right to swell their coffers by making extra charges for business transacted in the Town Council, and which they, as Town Clerks, were bound to dis-We protest against the assumption of that right on the part of these gentlemen, so long as they draw the other fees of office, which, we repeat, afford ample remuneration to them for all the trouble they per-And therefore we expect, that some independent member of the Town Council will not allow this matter to slip over. Care, at all events, should be taken to look sharply after such accounts in future. And, by the bye, we think some member might with great propriety move for an annual return of the fees and emoluments of the Town Clerks.

Having, as our readers know, frequently written against the enormous sums expended by the late Tory self-elected Corporation for dinners or guzzles to themselves, it now affords us much pleasure to state that the present Magistrates and Council have been extremely moderate on that score since they came into office. The whole expense of their "Entertainments," including meetings of Committees on public business, only amounts to £9:5s.

The revenue of the city last year amounted to £15,707 2 1 16,569 5 3

Thus there is an apparent deficiency of . £862 3 2 But there would have been no deficiency whatever, but rather a surplus revenue of upwards of £1000, if the old rotten burgh stagers last year had brought into account a sum of £1104 expended by them in repairing St. Andrew's Church, as also some other obligations which they had contracted, but the payment of which they cunningly left on the shoulders of the Reformed Council.

On the whole, with the exceptions already stated, we have no fault to find with the Burgh Accounts for the present year. We wish, however, we could get a peep at the River Accounts, and in a day or two shall try

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

# THE BLACK COATS PERSON THE VOLUNTARIES AND THE SLAVES.

Sia,—Your very particular friends, the "Black Coats," have just finished the business of what they call the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, or, as it is sometimes designated, "The Clerical Trades' Union." This precious band of Tories are generally understood to be regular readers of your Gazette, and have thus learned that you sometimes take a peep at their reverend gambols. Hence the comparative moderation of their late Meeting; for they seldom assemble together without shewing their hostility to every thing partaking of the nature of civil and religious liberty. I may mention here, that the Minister of the Tron Church appears to have been bitten by the rabid Mr. Begg of Paisley, as all at once, from being rather a quiet, inoffensive sort of person, he has become "mad as a March hare" against the Dissenters, and, in a word, exhibits very decided symptoms of Kirkophobia.

But what I wish to notice chiefly, is the impudent attempt made to shew that the State Clergy were friendly to the measure of slave emancipation. Yes, Sir, a Mr. Something M'Naughton of Paisley actually has the hardihood to declare, that the Established Ministers were, and always had been favourable to this object. Is not this exquisite? After standing aloof during the struggle, nay, preaching in support of slavery, as some of them did, not an hundred miles out of Glasgow, and after cautiously waiting to learn from the colonies that all was right, to come forward, and say, in the face of the country, that they were always opposed to slavery, and always friendly to emancipation, is really one of the most barefaced attempts to guilt the public ever tried even by an ecclesiastical body, and that is saying a great deal. Not a doubt of it, had the accounts from the West Indies been unfavourable, this genius would have taken credit to his "order" for their superior sagacity in discouraging the toleration of the slaves.

The whole country knows, that the State Priesthood of England and Scatland, (with a few honourable exceptions,) not only gave no encouragement to the measure, but actually threw cold water on it; whilst the Dissenting Clergy, aided by the great body of the people, of every denomination, nobly sustained

the struggle, and finally gained the victory.

This specimen of cierical impudence reminds one of the behaviour of some Belgian regiments at the battle of Waterloo, who, at the first onset of the French, fied at the utmost speed, leaving their places to be supplied by the British, who, as all the world knows, gained a decisive victory; but no sooner were the French driven from the field, than those cowardly scoundrels rushed forward, and shewed their valour by outting and stabbing their wounded and helpless enemies: yet these poltroons boasted loudly of the part they had taken in gaining the victory, with just as much truth as our clerical Belgians speak of their efforts for negro emancipation.

Let the Clergy beware;—there is a spirit of inquiry abroad. Neither red coats nor black coats, fed and clothed by the country as both are, should make themselves obnoxious to their masters, the Public, lest the said Public should, some fine morning, take into their heads to button up their pockets, and allow the same including the "Black Watch" to dishand themselves.

the army, including the "Black Watch," to disband themselves.

Very truly yours, SENEX.

Glasgow, 20 ctober, 1834.

[With the exception of that able and excellent man, the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson of Edinburgh, we do not know a single Clergyman of the "Established" Church, in this quarter, who ever preached or published a word in favour of Negro Emancipation. Most certainly not one of the whole group in Glasgow ever attended any one of the public meetings on that subject in this place. It was the Dissenting Clergy, and they alone, aided, of course, by the vast body of the peeple, who achieved the glorious triamph,—the freedom of

nearly one million of their fellow-creatures. And it is now the height of impudence on the part of M'Naughton of Paisley, or any one of the Established Fathere, to take credit to themselves for that to which they have no honest claim whatsoever. We know the most of them read the Gazette pretty regularly. They have even noticed it in the Synod; and it adds to the respect we entertain for them to say, that we cordially concur in every syllable advanced by our excellent Correspondent in the above letter. - Ep. ]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Princess Victoira, heiress apparent to the Throne, is now in the sisteenth year of her age, being born 14th May, 1819.
We believe it is perfectly true that the Duke of Hamilton dined with Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, at Garcube, on Monday last.

The present Dean of Guild Martin is the same man who, when Chief Magistrate of Gorbals, refused to convene a Reform Meeting in that quarter, three years ago.

We greatly regret that the pressure of public business this month has prevented us from answering the queries formerly sent from the inhabitants of Prestwick. They will receive our written

answer on Monday first.

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10

If A. P. was circumvented, or imposed upon by Mr. C. in the way he states, when he signed the agreement, he cannot be compelled to perform it; for a fraudulent agreement in law is never We shall pay every attention to the letter from the widow of Major Russel.

In the present state of matters, Joseph M'Callum need never expect to obtain justice. We cannot answer the letter of "A Brigadier," about Mr. George Foster. The bell in the Royal Exchange does not ring on the arrival of the Mail at Nelson-street, but

only when the papers actually reach the Exchange.

only when the papers actually reach the Exchange.
Cordiality, most cordially, do we concur with our correspondent at Barrhead, in the hope that
Mr. Bontine of Ardoch will again contest the county of Renfrew, and be successful.
There is no doubt of the fact, that Mr. Robert Lamond, Writer, was one of the most active of
the Parliamentary agents of Mr. James Ewing.
Richmond the Spy dined not only once, but frequently, as we are assured, in the house of Mr.
Edward Railton, and along with him in other places. People are sometimes known by the com-

Bdward Railton, and along with him in other places. A copie and considerable pany they keep.

We wish M., who has written us about Quack Beck, would send us his name and address; and every other correspondent who writes to us about such characters should do so also, for we are anxious to obtain a strong body of evidence against them for the Public Prosecutor.

Fair Play is informed, that the only true and legal course for the heir at law to pursue is, to raise an action of count and reckoning against the Trustee for his intromissions, and to call upon him to denude himself of the property, in favour of, the heir.

Lord Hill is still the Commander-in-Chief. Wetlington knows him too well to part with him.

We are utterly unable to comprehend the meaning of the letter of Cerebus. Does it relate to

any plot?

Angus M'Phail must bide his time; but we have spoken a good word for him.

The landlord, and not the tenant, is bound to replace a window broken by a person or persons

unknown. Colonel Fleming is at the head of the military staff at present in Glasgow.

Mr. Gillon, M.P. is quite secure in the Burghs he has so well represented, against any opponent.

Mr. James Orr should summon the Steward of the Steam Boat before the River Baille, for res-

titution of the sum illegally exacted from him.

If the ingenious Weaver who sent us the beautiful emblem of Reform in 1832, will now call

or the ingenious weaver who sent us the Dealuttul emolem or Reform in 1832, will now an upon us, we shall have great pleasure in putting into his hands a small reward.

Mr. Smith is thanked for the excerpts he has made. They will be all used by and bye.

On farther consideration, we think that "Flint Glass" should let the Schoolmaster opposite

St. Janes's Church alone for the present. The snuff-box can do him no harm.

The lines of W. B. are written with commendable spirit, but are too rough for publication.

Mrs. Orace Waddle should call at the Gorbais Police Office on Wednesday morning. We shall

see the Captain by that time.

It was a gross and scandalous piece of imposition for Lawrence Craigie, Collector of Cess, or his officers, to exact double payment of taxes from Mr. Stewart in the face of the previous receipt. But we shall bring Mr. Craigie to his marrowbones for this, and "no mistake." See next 

There is no intention, we believe, to bring back Mr. Crawfurd as a candidate for the represontation of Glasgow.

Conundrum.—Why is the Editor of the Glasgow Courier apt to catch cold?—Because he is al-

ways lieing in damp sheets.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, published this morning.

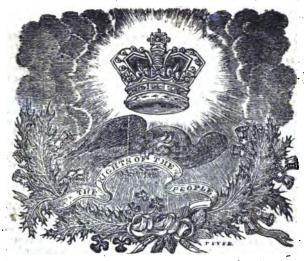
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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXXII.7

SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1834.

[PRIOR 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 29, 1834,

#### EARL DURHAM.

" The time will come."

Accept from us, brother Reformers of Glasgow, a copy of the Portrait which we this day present to you, of that distinguished and patriotic Nobleman, on whom our hearts and souls are now fixed. He stands in a glorious attitude,—net only at the head of the People in our own dear native land, but also at the head of the people of England and of Ireland. He is their Champion. He will soon be their Deliverer. For, with the choice spirits in the House of Commons, he will beat back the Spoiler, the common enemy, with that overwhelming moral influence, before which tyrants have always quaiked, and Kings trembled.

Reformers!—In the present momentous crisis, we think we cannot do better than record, for your solemn consideration, some portions of the eloquent and noble speech recently delivered by Lord Durham to the

Reformers of Newcastle.

"Gentlemen, if I were person such as I am described by those hired libellers who assail me, and traduce you, would you have rallied around me as you have done this day?—(cries of "No," and long-continued cheering.) I cannot describe to you the scene at Glasgow, and the impression it made on me. To see at least 150,000 men congented together with such order and regularity, was truly astonishing; yet from this multitude of men, who felt, aye, deeply felt, the accumulated political wrongs which have been heaped upon them, not one word was uttered to create distrust in the nicest ear of the most timid alarmist—(great cheering.) It was, indeed, a sight to make me proud of my countrymen; and I came back from Sootland deeply impressed with the power and the sterling worth of men who had given such a display of their feelings—and expressed their opinions in a way equal to the bast educated—

YOL, Y.

(cheers.) On that occasion I had presented to me an address from the working classes. in which were embodied those claims to political rights which they deemed themselves entitled to. I felt it my duty to give them my opinion on those great principles, and I took every opportunity of showing that I concurred in the justice and propriety of those claims-(great cheering.) If I allude to those principles now, it is for the purpose of avowing my opinions upon them with more explicitness than it was possible for me then to do. I said then, that it was not necessary—and I say so now—for me to say that on the two first points, household suffrage and triennial parliaments, I entirely agreed, because, my approval of them is upon record, in the speech which I delivered, and the Bill which I brought into the House of Commons, and may be censulted by any one who will refer to them - (great cheering.) But, Gentlemen -If on the occasion of my visit to Glasgow, I thought it necessary to recommend union amongst the Reformers-how much more is it necessary now !- (great cheering.) We have a tremendous struggle coming on - (repeated cheers.) - We have an enemy to meet—and that we may meet him effectually, let us cast aside all merely speculative opinions, and let us see how we can make our forces most effectual against him-(renewed cheering.) Your Chairman has alluded to the Court intrigue which has at last exploded; but though I cannot describe to you the dismay with which I received the astounding intelligence, I have too long been watching the working of events in that quarter not to know that the faction but waited the opportunity to explode the mine-(great cheering.) And I am not sorry for it !- (renewed cheers.) We now know our enemies-(repeated cheering.) Let us, as they say elsewhere, have a fair stand up fight—a clear stage and no favour—(immense cheering.) If the people of England are real Tories, the sooner we know it the better-(renewed cheers.) And who are the men who have been called to fill the places of those who have been so contumaciously dismissed from office? They are the same Tories who for the last four years have opposed all reform—the same men who have denied all the rights of the people—(cheers.) These are the men who are to be met by you—(cheering and waving of handkerchiefs) -and it remains to be proved whether they have the confidence of the country as well as of the King-(renewed cheering.) They have two rallying cries with which they expect to frighten us—the one is, the "Church is in danger."-(Loud and long continued cheering.) Neither the Church nor the Monarchy is in danger. But I will tell you what is in danger. The Oligarchy is in danger !-- (immense cheering.) For a long time, during the reigns of George the third and George the fourth, the government of the country was in the hands of a faction-the monarchs were mere puppets in the hands of that faction, to whom every thing was yielded up, for their benefit and emolument—(cheers.) When the Reform Bill was passed, they saw there was an end of their power; and therefore it is that they are now making a last desperate struggle to regain it-(cheers.) But great as is the military genius of their commander-and I admit it to be great-he will find that it was an easier task to storm Badajos and to take Cuidad Rodrigo, than to storm and take the liberties of Englishmen-(Loud and long continued cheering.) I say that success in the present undertaking of the Tories is impossible—(great cheering.) I say it is impossible for that great military Chief who has now been called to the head of affairs to carry his point (long continued cheering). The Chieftain may appear to us as a pretended Reformer. We have seen such things before; but I must say that I cannot conceive any thing more disgusting, any thing more disgraceful, than would be an abandonment of all pretensions to political honesty (great cheering). Nothing could to me appear more disgusting, than to find him whom I heard declare in the House of Lords, that if he had a Constitution to frame, he could not possibly contrive one more perfect than the old Tory system of government-nothing, I say, could to me be more disgusting than his now turning round and sering to do that which he so lately declared to be unnecessary and uncalled for. appear to us as wolves in sheep's clothing; they may propose those reforms which we seek; but if they were to grant us all we ask, it can only be by that loss of character, that abandonment of principles which is more degrading to public men than any other sacrifice that I know of (long continued cheering.) Having alluded to the rallying cries of the Tories, let us now come to what ought to be our rallying cry. Let our's

" be Reform, Liberty, and the Constitution (cheers.) Let us throw to the winds all Let us form Associations in every town and in every dissensions among ourselves. village throughout the kingdom (great cheering.) It is by Union that our enemies have succeeded in regaining power: let us then show them what we can do by Union and Resolution (long continued cheering.) The Tories will, in all probability, dissolve the Farliament; for the last card which is in their hands will most assuredly be played by them (cheers). They know that by the admission of the fifty-pound tenant-at-will clause in the Reform Bill, and by the openings which were left for the introduction of corruption into the small boroughs, by retaining the franchise to the old freemen, some power has been given to them, and they hope to profit by it, and obtain a majority of the House of Commons. I grant them all this, I admit the advantages they possess in this way, and still I say they cannot obtain a majority.-(Cheers.) If by their money, by the exercise of their influence in the counties, by the corruptions of the small boroughs, they obtain all that may be calculated upon, still I feel assured we shall find the large towns coming "to the rescue," and speedily put down their cry of re-action-(cheers.) But let us not disguise from ourselves that we have a severe struggle coming. We have arrayed against us the Court and the Peers; but we have for us the Commons and the People—(cheers;) and it requires very little foresight at this day, to say how the struggle will end—(loud cheering.) I am desirous of calling upon my fellow-countrymen—and I do now call upon them-upon all over whom my opinions can have any influence-I call upon them to arm themselves for a most deadly struggle, I call on them to come forward from one end of the kingdom to the other, to show that they never will be satisfied till all they have a right to demand has been accomplished—till they have shown their determination to make the Reform Bill what it was meant to be-a means to an end-(tremendous cheering.) I call upon them to show to the King, that if he be disposed to place confidence in a particular class, they, on the contrary, are determined not to give their confidence and support to them-(great cheering.) For myself, I can only say in conclusion, that my humble services may be commanded by you and by my Fellowcountrymen at all times and on all occasions. I am ready to sink all petty differences, and to struggle with you in the ranks, or in any other position in which I can be most serviceable to you—(enthusiastic cheering.) Let there be no difference of parties amongst us; but with one head and heart let us stand forward to assert your just rights-(repeated cheers.) Gentlemen, the last words I uttered will prepare you for the toast which I am about to give, and I wish you to give it the same enthusiastic reception which you gave to the health of that hope of our country, the Princess Victoria. I give you, "The Union of all Reformers."-The Noble Lord then sat down, amidst the most deafening shouts of applause, which continued for several seconds.

Reformers!-Act, then, on the noble advice given to you by Earl

Durham.—Let your rallying words be Union and Reform.

We can hardly think it possible that his Majesty the King, so lately called by the popular name of William the Reformer, will cling to the Councils of His Highness the Military Dictator. For at home, according to his principles, and under his supremacy, Retrenchment will stop,—Reform will be crushed under foot,—and liberal principles of trade will be abandoned. Abroad, the system of the Holy Alliance will be resuscitated and maintained; and a million of armed men will be collected to crush the freedom of France, Belgium, Poland, Spain, and Portugal. All Europe will be again deluged with blood. We do not know whether His Grace properties of the had the cool effrontery to call the Three Days of Paris "a bad example!"

Will he, then, in order to maintain his principles, direct the Army against the People of England?—Will he dare to coerce a whole Nation of gallant men?—If so, his utter discomfiture will be the final result of so frightful a crash. He will then in vain look for aid human or Divine.

He will in vain, as at Waterloo, pray to God, " that night or Blucher

would come."

Reformers! We again entreat you to pender over the noble advice of Earl Durham. And we trust that you have hearts resolved, and hands prepared, TO DO YOUR DUTY.

#### (Reprinted from Pope's Homer.)

Cursed be the Minister, and void of right, Unworthy property, unworthy light, Unfit for public rule, or private care, That wretch, that monster, who delights in war. Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy To conquer Freemen, and their rights destroy.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS PERSUS TORY GROWL — AND TORY FALSEHOOD AND TORY FRAUD.

In all the three kingdoms, there have been glorious Meetings of the friends of freedom against the Iron Duke, and his dark principles. The universal cry is,—Down with Wellington—No Tory Administration. In proof of this, we need only refer to the Meetings in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow,—in short, the whole empire is in motion.

Of course, the vile, bloodthasty Tories are gnashing their teeth at these Demonstrations of the People; and conscious that they, the Tories, have not the courage to shew face in the open air as the Reformers do, they resort to their holes and corners, as usual, from whence they vomit their

spleen.

At the Meeting in the Green of Glasgow, last Saturday, at which the Lord Provost, to his great honour, presided, there were, at least, 40,000 Reformers, unanimous against Wellington; and they were only called tegether on the notice of a few hours. We can vouch that there was not one single placard put up, announcing the Meeting, till late on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning; whereas, had the public generally been warned of it a day or two before, we have no manner of doubt, that

the numbers attending it would have been at least trebled.

Of course, we can find no fault with the Tories getting up, evention their holes and corners, as many "Constitutional Addresses" as they please;—the more the merrier will the game be. But we say it is an utter disgrace to the Tories,—and it shows the desperate nature of their condition,-when they resort to falsehood, and fraud, and forgery, as we can now prove they have done in reference to their precious "Constitutional," after Wellington Address, &c. about which the Moth and the Herald have vaunted so much this week. (Query, Did Richmond the Spy revise it in the Courier Office, which we know he visited a few days ago?) They say that their Constitutional Address was signed by 3000 of the most respectable citizens of Glasgow. Granted for a mo-But are they the majority, or any thing like the majority of the citizens?—No.—But we shall tell how that address was signed. It was signed by all the boys and clerks connected with the begar Lords and Cotton Lords. By every one of them, we say, that could be dragged forward to sign it, for we saw plenty of the dragging system with our own eyes. But herein lies the falsehood and the fraud of these Tories. Their scouts went to the streets, and brought in honest people, genuine Reformers, to sign their Constitutional Address, on the false

and fraudulent representation, that it was against Wellington, and emanated from the Public Meeting in the Green on Saturday!!—Thus, Mv. Jenkins, bookseller, Mr. John Gowans, St. Rollox, and several other individuals, authorise us most positively to state, that such was the fact. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Gowans, in particular, signed the address on a false and fraudulent representation made to them, that it was against the Duke of Wellington; and when they went back, to get their names indignantly scratched out of it, they were coolly told by the Tory managers (jugglers?) that it was sent off to the King!

When, therefore, the Tories of Glasgow resorted to such base and fraudulent practices to get signatures, our only wonder is, that instead of 3000, they did not get 30,000 signatures, out of a population of 200,000 inhabitants. But this, we repeat, is only another of the many proofs of the desperate condition of the Tories. We defy them by fair means to get the one-twentieth part of the people to go along with them in any of their proceedings.

#### GLASGOW POLITICAL UNION.

It is only necessary for us to refer to the following energetic proceedings of the Glasgow Political Union, and we glory in going along with them.

" Glasgow, 20th November, 1834.

At a very numerous Meeting of the Union, held in the Lyceum Rooms this evening, to consider the Present Alarming Crisis of Public Affairs,

Bailie James Turner, V. P. in absence of the President, in the Chair;

It was moved by Mr. Peter Mackenzie, seconded by Dr. David Walker, and Resolved unanimously, that the Union adopt the following

#### DECLARATION:--

The Members of the Glasgow Political Union again think it necessary in this important crisis of their country's fate, to make known to their fellow-countrymen the regret and alarm with which they are impressed by the sudden and unexpected announcement that the Duke of Wellington has been again placed at the head of his Majesty's Councils. They entertain this regret and alarm on the following grounds:—

ist, The Duke of Wellington's well-known and general avowal of ar-

bitrary principles.

2d, His speech against all Reform, made only within the last four years 3d, His Protest against the Reform Bill, as entered on the Journa; s of the House of Lords, 17th April 1832.

4th, His repeated expressions in Parliament in favour of the accursed system of Tithes, and the cruel policy pursued towards the Irish Nation.

5th, His being the friend and Pensioner of Foreign Despots, and, as such, exposed to their influence, and unfit to govern a Free People.

6th, His conduct to Marshal Ney, who was murdered by the Bourbon Government in violation of the Convention of Paris, notwithstanding his appealed the Duke of Wellington, who had signed that Convention.

7th, Historical Research of Arbitrary power on the Continent of Europe.

7th, Hereive support of arbitrary power on the Continent of Europe, and the certainty that his policy, if he be true to his principles, will necessarily involve the nation in unjust and ruinous Wars against the whole Liberties of Europe.

8th, His utter incompetency, if he act on his avowed arbitrary principles, to govern England by any other means than by the Sword, which has never yet been, and never will be submitted to by the British people.

For these and various other reasons, the Members of the Glasgow Political Union hereby solemnly agree to sink all Political differences among themselves, and to unite heart and hand against the common enemy; with which view they hereby declare their fixed determination to use all the means which the Law and the Constitution have placed at their disposal to induce his Majesty to reject from his Councils that party, at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington. And they, at the same time, declare their firm conviction that the peace and prosperity of the country can never be attained until his Majesty call to his Councils honest, tiberal, and straight-forward Statesmen, who will advance with the spirit of the age, and in whom alone the vast majority of the people can repose confidence.

That we are not afraid to declare these our fixed and unalterable sentiments in the face even of the Duke of Wellington; and we now cordially and solemnly resolve to unite with all classes of true Reformers in support of the liberty and the happiness of our country.

It was moved by Mr. James Moir, seconded by Mr. Thomas Dobbie, That the Council be instructed to give the Declaration the necessary publicity.

It was moved by Mr. J. Birkmyre, seconded by Mr. W. Gardner, jun.

That the Council be instructed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for raising, by subscription, and otherwise, necessary funds to defray the expenses of meetings, and of the publication of the proceedings, &c.; and that the Treasurer and Secretary be instructed to issue Tickets of membership, as usual, for sixpence each; it being understood that all the meetings of the Union are open to the public.

It was moved by Mr. B. Gray, seconded by Mr. Alex. Kellar,

That in the present alarming crisis, when it is desirable that the friends of liberty should be found constantly at their posts, the meetings of the Glasgow Political Union be declared permanent, and continued daily at Eight o'Clock, P. M.

It was moved by Mr. Andrew Carss, seconded by Mr. James Hood,
That the Members and Councillors of the Union ought to keep themselves in constant communication with other public-spirited friends of
liberty.

On the motion of Mr. Peter Smith, the thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to the Chairman.

James Turner, V. P.

To his Grace Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Glasgow, November 21, 1834.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to enclose to your Grace a copy of the Declaration of the Glasgow Political Union: and I beg to assure your Grace that it was unanimously adopted in one of the most crowded Meetings ever held in the Lyceum Rooms, Glasgow.—I have the honour to be,

P. MACKENEUE,

Secy. Glasgow Pour I Union.

Persons wishing to enrol themselves Members of the Union, should come forward immediately. Tickets will be had from Mr. the Treasurer, 57, Nelson-street, and from the Secretary. The ablic Meeting will be held in the Lyceum, on Friday event, at eight:

#### A WARNING VOICE TO THE ELECTORS.

"The time is now come when your professions will be put to the test.—You will have to prove by your actions, whether Liberty and Reform, or Slavery and Toryism, are to be triumphant. The greatest exertions will be required from you, individually and collectively. Be firm, uncompromising, and, above all, united. A Dissolution of Parliament must soon occur.—REMEMBER THAT THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IS A SACRED TRUST, AND THAT ON THE DUE AND PATRIOTIC EXERCISE OF IT DEPEND THE LIBERTIES AND THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY!"—Lord Durham's Speech to the Reformers of Newcastle.

#### GLASGOW ELECTION.

HAPPEN when it may, James Oswald is sure. He has nobly done his duty: and will be rewarded accordingly.—But will James Ewing be able to swamp the Electors this time by undue influence, or paid Agency?— Has he ever shewn his face, or countenanced the *Reformers* of Glasgow, at any of their movements? The plain truth of the matter is, that he leans for his support on the Tories. He cannot extricate himself from them. Nor can he move one step without them. He is therefore not the man to be trusted in this emergency by the Reformers of Glasgow. He may refer to some of his votes in Parliament, but we have others of them to refer to, which ought to sink him. - We shall bring out a catalogue of the whole by and bye. Meanwhile, let the Reformers of Glasgow not commit themselves to any of Mr. Ewing's agents. They are already pretty busy, we understand. But we trust they will find that there is a fixed unity of purpose among the Reformers of Glasgow, which cannot possibly be defeated this time by tricks or stratagem in any quarter. Some able and independent man-of high character and unquestionable integrity, in whom the Reformers of Glasgow can at all times, and especially in the hour of peril, repose the most implicit confidence, will, we trust, be brought forward along with Mr. Oswald. Who he may be we cannot, at this moment, tell. But the chief and essential thing we shall look to is, that he must be steel to the breast against Wellington.

The Tories and the trimmers, we know, will put forth all their energies. But the Reformers of Glasgow united, will beat them now, by a

glorious majority.

#### TO OUR READERS.

Many of them ask, What are we now doing about our projected Radical Newspaper?—We answer plainly, that we require more assistance than we have yet received. But we own, at the same time, with great pleasure, that such is the encouragement we have received, that already we have been looking after some of the necessary preliminary arrangements. We have been at the Stamp Office, and find we require to lodge bonds for £500 before we can print a single copy.—But that we could easily manage. It is to subscribers, and to them alone, that we have to look. Now, if only the ne-fifth part of the readers of the Gazette would come forward and pledge themselves to support us, say on trial, for the first quarter, we should start the Radical immediately. And this is the very time for it. We are, we confess, most anxious to plant our Artillery, day after day, and week after week, against His Highness the Dictator. Our fingers are itching to be at him in more ways than one. We have a capital fellow in view, who would come down from London on six days'

warning, and write the leaders for us. And prime and brilliant ones, we are confident they would be. Our own station, we think, would be best occupied in the rear-rank, dealing out the blows to all and sundry the petty tyrants and enemies of Reform, in the city or in the provinces, many of whom we know well by head-mark. We have only to assure our fault, that we are in more "active service" at present: yet it does not become us to say more on the subject except this, that in case there be a Dissolution of Parliament before our arrangements for the newspaper could possibly be completed, (assuming that we are to receive all the requisite support,) we shall endeavour to fall upon some mode of addressing the public, but without any disguise, our unconquerable desire being to expose renegadoes and traitors whenever and wherescover they present themselves; and it shall be our greatest possible reward, if we can keep any man from ewerving out of the right path in this juncture.

#### GORBALS DINNER.

WE are happy to state, that a Public Dinner takes place, in the Baronial Hall, next Thursday, Dec. 4, "to celebrate the downfal of the self-elective system, and the first triumph of liberal and Reform principles in that important district."—Mr Ord, the Chief Magistrate, in the chair. We believe that our excellent representative, Mr. Oswald, is to attend it, as also the Lord Provost, Mr. Gillon, Mr. Maxwell, &c. The only thing we have to regret about it is, that the price of the tickets has unavoidably exceeded the sum originally contemplated by the Committee, which may possibly give offence to some of our Gorbals friends; but still we know, that the Baronial Hall will not contain the one-half of the individuals anxious to attend it. All the tickets (200) are already disposed of; and we have not a doubt, that this dinner will, of a verity, be "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

#### THE WINDING UP OF THE BURGH ELECTIONS.

Some serious mistakes have occurred at the late Burgh Elections in this city, which we wish to point out more specifically than has yet been done by any of "our esteemed contemporaries" of the newspaper press. Our reason for doing so is that these mistakes may be avoided in future, while, in the meantime, they may be regarded as an instructive lesson to certain parties connected with them. We bave nothing to say in this article against the conduct of the electors of the first ward in returning Mr. J. B. Gray, except this, that we think they might have secured an equally good representative in their own district (Mr. James Moir, for instance), without going out of it, and bringing a lawyer among them, as Mr. Gray is, from another ward. We have certainly no great partiality for lawyers of any description, and think the fewer of them that get into the Town Council of Glasgow the better will it be for the constituence large. There is little chance, we suspect, of Mr. Gray opposing the legal views or opinions of his friend Mr. John Douglas on any question; not that this implies any charge against the one or the other of these rentlemen, for they may be both right; but we see enough of men d parties in Glasgow to make us know how they are governed in eir actions. We give Mr. Gray credit for being a sincere and ardent reformer—we take him, indeed, from his previous professions, to be a thorough-going Radical, on which ground we are bound to respect him; and therefore hope he will take the above hint in good part, for we mean it well. The re-election of Messrs. M'Gavin and Turner by large majorities proves that the Reform party still main-

tain the complete ascendancy in this ward, at any rate.

In the second ward, Mr. Small, since chosen Bailie, was re-elected, having as his colleague Mr. James Wallace, who will not trouble the Council with long-winded speeches, but, what is much better, will always give his vote at once, in favour of reform, economy, and retrenchment. We have great reliance on him as a genuine Rad to the back-bone. It is very pleasant to us to notice that the old stager, John Neil, who recently voted for Convener M'Lellan, and who was brought forward on the Tory side to oppose Mr. Wallace, was beat hollow. Mr. Neil must do penance for that vote to M'Lellan, before he can assume the name and character of a reformer. The se-

cond ward did its duty.

Not so the third. Here the Tories carried their men by influence. stratagem, and paid agency. They had at least a dozen of lawyers employed to work for them, including the respectable agent of Richmond the Spy, who, like his client, will do nothing without money, and money often times will make lawyers do any thing. Some of them would out-trick their master, the devil himself, for a fee of six shillings and eight-pence. But there has been, we are sorry to say, a great deal of trick or finesse, in other quarters in this ward, where we least expected it, and we must now proceed to denounce it in very plain terms, disagreeable as the task may be to us. A preliminary public meeting of the electors of the ward was held in the Justiciary Court Hall, on the evening of the 28th ult. for the purpose of considering who were fit and proper persons to be returned as Councillors by the electors. Mr. John Douglas presided at this meeting. Mr. James Beith, who was Councillor last year, and of whom, up to this date, we had entertained and expressed, as our readers are aware, a very high opinion, was again recommended, and almost unanimously, to the suffrages of the electors. This we thought at the time exceedingly creditable, both to them and to him, and we entertained no doubt whatever of the re-election of Mr. Beith by a great majority. But knavery, or double-dealing, is always sure, sooner or later, to expose and defeat itself, and of this a notable instance is before us. Mr. James Hutcheson, ex-Dean of Guild, was also proposed at this meeting as the fit coadjutor of Mr. Beith. This was done by one of the paid canvassers or agents of Mr. James Ewing at his election a circumstance which we thought rather ominous at the moment, but we were mod deal astonished to see Mr. Douglas step out of the strict line of his duty as Chairman, and put in a sort of special pleading in favour of Mr. Hutchison, while he did not say one word in favour of any other candidate; but the reasons for this afterwards developed themselves, and we shall not fail to take more special notice of them in another chapter. Beith and Hutcheson were the men who appeared to have the greatest number of votes at this meeting.

never was a pair so strangely yoked together, or differing so widely from each other, in civil as well as ecclesiastical policy, because Mr. Beith professed, and we sincerely believed him, to be a downright radical and keen advocate of voluntary church principles, whereas Mr. Hutcheson belonged to the Conservative ranks, or, if we wrong him on that point, there can be no doubt that he is at least a high church party man, in which respect his principles and those of Mr. Beith were as wide as the poles asunder. This palpable difference of public principles between Messrs. Beith and Hutcheson was ably and strikingly pointed out by Mr. Russell. How, said he, can you, calling yourselves the liberal and independent electors of this ward, unite on Beith and Hutcheson, and declare both of them at the same time worthy of your suffrages, when one of them holds sentiments diametrically opposed to the other? You might as soon vote for a Whig and a Tory, or declare that black and white are the same co-But Mr. John Douglas, as chairman, did not endeavour to keep the electors right on this important subject. He allowed them rather to stultify themselves, by making, as we have said, a special pleading in favour of his "excellent and liberal friend, Mr. James Hutcheson," (these were his words,) and we saw at once, and subsequent events have conclusively proved, that Mr. Douglas was extremely anxious to get Mr. Hutcheson returned to the Council by hook or by crook.

This delighted the Tories. It was the very game they wanted to And so, having got Mr. Hutcheson recommended to the electors under the auspices of this public meeting, they immediately set up their other favourite candidate, ex-Provost Dalglish, to make him run against Beith. In other words, the Tories, with singular tact, and as the result showed, with good fortune, united on Hutcheson and Dalglish; and there being only two vacancies in this ward, some of the straightforward and liberal-minded electors, to preserve their own consistency, urged Mr. Russell to come forward, and to stand with Mr. Beith, it being thought that their principles were more decidedly in unison with each other. We can speak of Mr. Russell with great safety. The only objectionable part about him is that he is a lawyer, and what we have said as applicable to Mr. Gray on the score of his profession is equally applicable to Mr. Russell; but we are confident that, all other matters considered, Mr. Russell would have given a sound and honest vote at the Council table, on the liberal side, without estentation; and it is but an act of justice to him to say, that he came forward as a candidate on this occasion with great reluctance, and only after many other gentlemen, perhaps of greater standing in the ward, had been applied to, but in vain. In fact, we know that Mr. Russell generously allowed him to be sacrificed, rather than see the Tories-walking the course without opposition. Under these circumstances, the Tories, we are sorry to say, became successful. Beith was beat by them, and so was Russell. it this is nothing compared to the melancholy exhibition of facts

tching the election which has since been made. We have said that Mr. John Douglas was evidently anxious for the return of Mr. James Hutcheson. But it turns out that Mr. Councillor Beith, whose politics we have already defined, was anxious for his return also! It is proved by the best of all evidence, namely, by the subsequent admission of Mr. Beith himself, that he was accessory, art and part, to the concoction and publication of a special paragraph in the Glasgow Chronicle, which appeared prior to the election, in favour of the foresaid Mr. Hutcheson. This is quite sufficient to damn Beith; and now that the above extraordinary fact has transpired, we are not sorry that he has lost his election, because when a man attempts to coquette with his political opponent, and to go hand in glove with him, that man, we say, is not to be trusted to the door and back again. We are grieved to write in this strain against Mr. James Beith, for till now we had the highest opinion of him; but the stern path of duty is before us, and we have no alternative. we ask, would be thought of Mr. Hume, for instance, if, on the eve of a contested election for Middlesex, he had written an insidious paragraph in the newspapers, puffing his political opponent, Sir Charles Wetherall, and beseeching the electors to return them together? Without a doubt, Mr. Hume, high as his character is, would sink for ever by such a piece of base intrigue and political dishonesty, and the electors of Middlesex, if true to themselves, never would permit him to enjoy their confidence again. And that being our opinion, we leave Mr. John Douglas and Mr. James Beith to con over these matters at their leisure, warning all and sundry, that, in politics as in every thing else, honesty is by far the better policy.

In the fourth ward, Mr. David Hope is too much of a Conservatist for us; therefore we wish that Mr. John Hamilton had beat him. But Mr. Alexander Denny, returned with Mr. Hope, is a great acquisition to the liberal party, and this consoles us for the defeat of

Mr. Hamilton.

Nothing could be so fatal as the stupid, blind, and bigotted proceedings of the majority of electors in the fifth ward. John Leadbetter, an old rotten burgh councillor, at the head of the poll!! Admiral Pattison, second! Wm. Robertson, third! Thomas Muir, a reformer, and the ablest of our late City Bailies, turned out!!! Shame, shame, on the electors of this ward. They have disgraced themselves, and all, we believe, from sheer ignorance and stapidity. The Tories hated Muir. He was one of their most formidable opponents in the Council. No man fought the battle of the citizens so ably and courageously on the question of the Water Companies Monopoly as Thos. Mair. Hence the nabells and aristocrats of Glasgow connected with these Companies conspired to run him down, and they called to their aid the "holy men of war," alias the canting Glasgow bigots, who set up a canagainst Mr. Muir about his religion, though, as a man and a Christian, we will be bound to say that Mr. Muir excels any of them, from Lewis of the Guardian down to any of their Phillpots. But it was for these very reasons that the Reformers in this ward ought to have rallied round Muir to a man. There was an utterrivent of management in his Committee. But the great misforwith it that the Reformers were distracted and divided by too many candidates. Mr. David Bell, who confidently predicted that his election was secured, ought to have retired at ten o'clock in the morning, when it became apparent he had no earthly chance. So should Mr. James Christie, for, in standing out to the last, they only sustained an inglorious defeat, and strengthened the enemy. The votes given to both of these gentlemen were literally thrown away. We admonish them to be more careful in future. But, what is of greater consequence, we advise the electors in all the wards of the city, to take care to purge the roll of candidates at least two or three days before the election.

We are sorry to notice that Mr. William Robertson, from whom different things were expected, has already given one or two crooked votes in the Council. If he goes over to the Conservatists, let the Reform colours which he hoisted be torn from him. It is our confident hope that a re-action will take place in favour of Mr. Thomas Muir, and that he will be returned next year by a triumphant majority. We advise him not to be so gentle and accommodating to certain remnants of the Tory faction as he has hitherto been, but to put on a more vigorous and determined front, which his station and abilities entitle him to do.

We regret that a printed list of the names of the renegades, in this ward especially, has not been printed. We cannot do every thing in that way ourselves. And now it only remains for us, earnestly and respectfully, to advise the really efficient and liberal portion of the electors in all the wards of the city forthwith to assemble, and to form themselves into election committees; and it would be a good thing if the electors generally were to meet once in the three months, and review the votes and proceedings of their representatives at the Council Board. This would have a most salutary effect in more ways than one. But what is every body's business is nobody's. Up, then, a few "active spirits" and be doing. Let your motto be—" Out with the Tories—Glasgow, and Reform."

#### THE PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

This has been a strange Election, the strangest perhaps that has ever taken place in the city. It has puzzled us a good deal, but we shall endeavour to scan the merits of the respective competitors for the office, viz. Messra. Hutcheson and Mills, as candidly as it is possible for us to do.—Our readers, we suppose, saw sufficient evidence some months ago to satisfy them, that we could entertain no great partiality for Mr. Justice Mills. We attacked him pretty strongly for his glaring and iniquitous conduct in the case of the poor innocent mechanic: and we believe the punishment we then inflicted on him, through the press, was the most severe he ever experienced in the course of his life. We suspect he feels it to this day; and we hope he will continue to feel it till he makes reparation to the innocent lad who suffered through his judgment. But having said this, we should despise ourselves, and our readers would put little faith in our judgment, if we allowed any personal feeling to control us in the discharge of our public duty, particularly in regard to momentous questions like that which now presents itself. Acting, therefore, as we have always endeavoured to do, on that principle, we now say, without the

alightest hesitation, that we greatly prefer Mr. Milla to Mr. Hutchison, as Lord Provost of Glasgow. And we shall proceed to give the reasons for that opinion, confident that it will be considered as most impartial and satisfactory by the great majority of our readers. In the first place, we find that Mr. Mills avowed himself to be a Reformer upwards of twenty years ago, when it was somewhat dangerous to say any thing on the subject. The proof of this consists in the fact, that he regularly attended the meetings of the Fox Club; whereas, we do not find that Mr. James Hutcheson did so.-We rather find that he attended some of the meetings of the *Pitt* Club, and identified himself at that early period with the Tories. Then, to come closer down, we find that Mr. Mills fought the battle of Reform in the county of Lanark, side by side with the late lamented Lord Archibald Hamilton, whereas, we can find no trace of Mr. James Hutcheson in that quarter. Again, we find that Mr. Mills, on the introduction of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, subscribed the very first Requisition for a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow, to petition in its favour; whereas, we look in vain for the name of Mr. James Hutchison to that document. Then, on the dissolution of Parliament, we find Mr. Mills at his post at Lanark, voting for the Reform Candidate, and thereby sacrificing his own patrimonial interest to the extent, at least, of £1000, the value of a freehold qualification at that period; whereas, it cannot be pretended that Mr. Hutcheson ever made any such sacrifice in In short, we find that Mr. Mills came forward and attended the whole of the Reform meetings of the inhabitants that have been held in Glasgow during the last three or four years; whereas, we never saw, or recognised Mr. James Hutcheson at any one of them. (an we therefore hesitate for a moment in giving the preference to Mr. Mills?—Could we with the least decency sink his claims, merely because he erred in the Bridewell case?

It is easy for any man, now-a-days, to say that he is a liberal, and a Reformer. But we always like to test a man by his actions; and although we admit, with the greatest pleasure, that Mr. James Hutcheson, within the last twenty-four months, has shown a much more liberal disposition in the Merchants' House of Glasgow than any of his predecessors, still we again declare, that his pretensions to the character of a Reformer are not to be compared for one instant with those of Mr. Mills. The very circumstance that the Tories of Glasgow, one and all of them, united on Mr. Hutcheson, satisfies us, were there nothing else in the case, that they knew he had at least some of the old Tory leaven in him, and therefore, in the elevation of Mr. Mills. by a majority, to the high station of Lord Provost of Glasgow, we are enabled to rejoice in the defeat of the Tories.

It is incredible to us how Mr. John Douglas, "an old consistent Reformer," with Mr. Robert M'Gavin, should have headed the Tories on this occasion; and there are one or two other votes on the same side which fairly puzzle us. On the other hand, we are pleased to see that the strength of the Reform party entirely lay on the side of Mr. Mills, and the respect which we entertain for the dignity of his office, demands that we should henceforward evince that respect, in the way we hope we are

capable of doing.

In the present posture of public affairs, the citizens of Glasgow have very great reason to congratulate themselves that Mr. Hutcheson is not their Lord Provost. For we greatly fear the Tories would have claimed him as their own, and by this time, he would have sent in his adhesion to the government of the Duke of Wellington. But if the present Lord Provost of Glasgow remains true to his political principles, he will march at the head of the citizens, even to battle, against the enemies of our sommon country.

#### THE QUACKS' FLIGHT.

WE said we should never rest till we drove these infernal quack scoundrels, Moores, Brothers, and Co. from Glasgow. And we have done it! For they decamped two weeks ago, with their bag and baggage, and they will never more return here so long as this Gazette stands up against them. We have seen one of their livery servants, who assures us that they acknowledged to him, on the eve of their departure, that we had cut them up so completely, that it was impossible for them to live any longer in Glasgow. The vagabonds brought their action of damages against us in the Court of Session, thinking that they would be able to frighten us into silence about them. when they saw that we had formed the determination to meet it manfully, and to listen to no terms of compromise whatever from them, they did not venture to follow it up; and we do not know, and as little do we care, whether they may still do so or not. They have, however, put us to some expense, by employing counsel and agents to defend us against their audacious action in Edinburgh; but we shall easily get out of it, though this is not the first time we have made sacrifices to serve the public.

We shall endeavour to take the remaining Quacks in Glasgow, viz. Moat, Beck alias Henry, and Enouy, by the horns, next month.

They must be hooted off likewise.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### REV. MR. WILLIS' INTOLERANCE.

Mr. Editor, -A few of the Church party here are becoming so bigoted and intolerant in their advocacy of the principle of Establishments, that if they carry on as they have been doing for some time past, they will completely ruin the Church in the estimation of all sensible men. Their violent and reckless conduct, however, cannot be blamed upon the Church as a body, by no means, but only upon the few who have assumed to themselves, the management of & controversy with the Voluntaries. There are, for example, the twa lads of Paisley, the Rev. Messrs. Begg and M'Naughton, and the three "young men" of Glasgew, the Rev. Messra. Lewis, Gibson, and Willis, with a few others equally silly, who, by their bigotry and intolerance, are doing more to destroy the Church, than all the Voluntaries put together. But to come to particulars. On Thursday last, the fast day, the latter named gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Willis, after stating to his congregation, the usual terms of communion in his Chapel, prohibited all from joining with them in the ensuing ordinance of the Supper, who did not hold the principle of Establishments. Here is intolerance with a vengeance. Nor would be allow, he said, those who might be Voluntaries amongst them, to escape this exclusion by their silence, but he would hold silence on the part of any one to be a complete approval of the principle in question. Of course, the Voluntaries were ordered to depart his Church. But this was not all,-listen still farther to his abominable insulting language. Nor would he, he said, tolerate in his Church, those half-and-half gentry who continually went about sneaking and playing into the hands of the Voluntaries; (these are his very words,) in every quarter where an opportunity occurred.

Now, Mr. Editor, laying aside the principle contended for altogether, this was most offensive lauguage to use to a congregation,—I wender that his hearers put up with it. I understand that it staggered even several of his managers. On a former communion occasion, too, he was guilty of similar conduct, and many of his most respectable hearers, who were undecided, and did not wish to be troubled with the question, became decided, left him, and nailed their colours to the mast of the Voluntaries at once. This was serving him right, but is

just seems so be what he wants, as one of his flock told me. If I, however, were the members and managers of his Church, I would teach him another lesson, that the Church was not his, but mine, or demand back my subscription money. But the secret is, he is surrounded with Tories who wish the house to themselves, which may perhaps explain his conduct in this respect. In these circumstances, if I were the congregation, I would oblige him to give over his insulting language, and his making the principle of an Establishment a term of communion, or pack him off, as the Stirling people did his Father before him, for similar conduct. A gentleman told me that one of his managers called upon him last Saturday, and stated the difficulty he had in communicating, in consequence of the probibition. It would appear the manager was undecided in his views, but was more inclined to the Kirk than to Voluntaryism, and did not know what to do. My friend told him never to mind his Minister, for that he appeared to be mad; to go forward; that if he held the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church, the best way of paying the Minister, was merely a secular point and of little moment, so far as Christianity was concerned, and that he might therefore communicate, in the meantime, with a safe conscience, even in the face of the prohibition, but that afterwards, he should bring the violent intolerance of his Clergyman before his betters, and by no means to leave the Church, but to stick firm up to him, and he had no doubt whatever, but that he would bring him to his senses, namely, that if he would not give up the principle of an Establishment, he should at least make it a matter of furbeurance in the terms of his communion .- I am, &c. A CHURCHMAN.

(This, to say the least of it, was most scandalous and highly unbecoming conduct on the part of the Rev. Mr. Willis. He is, without exception, one of the most bigoted Tories in the city. We all know how he voted at the last Elec-But if he goes on at this rate much longer, we hope his congregation, if

they have the spirit of men, will know how to treat him. - Ep.)

#### THE DUKE AT THE MINT.

Sra,-I send you a halfpenny with a head of the Duke. As it seems to be recently coined, I suppose he is calculating on being made Emperor of Britain and Ireland, and is getting on at the Mint making the necessary alterations on the different coins. Yours, A CONSTANT READER.

26th November, 1834. If there be virtue or patriotism in the people, his career will be stopped - sooner than he seems to imagine. - En.]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Being sincerely desirous that all animosities between Reformers abould be forgotten at present, we refrain from saying any thing about the late meditated Ducl. Possibly, for that reason, we should have softened down some of our local articles, but they were written and set up before the intelligence came upon us that the Enemy had made his appearance at head-quarters.

Our old friend, G. D. is thanked for his communication. The excellent fines he has enclosed will appear next month; and we are willing to meet him, and shake hands, whenever he likes.

Mr. Henry Houldsworth, high as he thinks himself to be, will not be permitted to insult the Reformers and Operatives of Glasgow with impunity. We shall attend the Court next Thursday, and see whether he dares to talk of Bridewell to any of his apprentices, for acting in the proper and spirited manner they have done. Does he think they are already slaves to His Highness?

Most cordially shall we act with our friends in Hamilton.

An Elector at Kirkintilloch is right. Nothing like preparation.

An Elector at Kirkintilloch is right. Nothing like preparation.

Though we should hire a post chaise and four horses, we shall be with Mr. C, at the period he

We entirely coincide with J. P. Paisley.

We entirely coincide with J. F. Falaiey.

The Feurs at Killearn will err very much if they allow themselves to be entangled by any Agent of Mr. Forbes.

Mr. S. Southrenden only does us justice, when he applauds the advice we have thought it our duty to tender to the Political Union in this crisis.—God forbid that we should allow any petty differences to mar our zeal in the glorious cause of Freedom. We war now with no Reformer; and whatever provocation we may have received from some of them, it is already to the winds on and whatever provocation we may have received from some of them, it is already to the winds on our part. Nay, we are ready to grasp every Reformer by the hand, as friends and brothers, and "The foe is on before us,"
we should call to mind the following lines of Scotia's immortal Bard:—
"Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Forward! let us do, or die!"

If possible, we shall attend any meeting that may be called at Strathaven next week, keeping of Thursday or Friday.

We are not to be humbugged with the letter of W. The information respecting certain Confmissioners of Police will be applied by us in a proper way.

Do nothing, we say, to L. D. in the meantime, but wait till the other party fairly commits
himself, as he is fact doing.

It is impossible for us to believe the borrid statement of D. E.

Air. John Endle, at Alloa, will receive a special answer from us to his interesting communica-

We always knew that Geo. Buchanan & Sous, Candleriggs, were Torics. But if their Foreman, Robert M'Kinlay, has ratted, why, then, he may creep into his hole, without putting a handkerchief over his eyes, as it is said he did at the Durham Demonstration.

Mr. John M'Laren, Calton-mouth, is sincerely thanked. We shall probably require his aid,

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TORY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Glasyow Herald.

Monday morning, Nov. 24, 1834.

Sin, - The letter published in my name in the Glasgow Herald, this day, is a

I am taking prompt steps to get the author of it dragged before the public, and in the meantime I wish the Glasgow Tories much luck of him; for in one sense it is very gratifying to me to find that they are bolstering their cause by falsehood and forgery ..... I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. MACKENETE.

The following is the letter above alluded to:-

"We (Herald) have received the following letter, but as it is not in Mr. Mackenzie's hand-writing, we do not vouch for its authenticity :-

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"'Lauricaton, Nov. 22, 1834'"

[ Now, we beg to inform the writer of the above forged letter in the Herald, that we are already tramping on his heels. We find from repeated specimens of his handwriting now in our possession, that he has been carrying on, for some months past, a regular or systematic course of forgery, or deception, with several of the newspaper Editors of Glasgow. We find (from his hand-writing) that he is the very individual who has of late been extremely anxious to create bad blood between us and the Libera-But we shall now bring his evil practices to a termination. For we warn him, that if he does not immediately come forward, and go on his naked knees and make the apology which we shall require from him, we shall have him placarded up and down the whole city, in a way he never expected: and over and besides, we shall hand him over on a distinct charge of (repeated) Forgery, to the Public Prosecutor. - En.]

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Nos. 133 and 134 will be published on Saturday morning, the 27th December.

Printed and Published by

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



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No CXXXIII. | Saturday, Dec. 27, 1834. Price 28.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 27; 1881.

LETTER-The Editor of the Reformers Gazette in London, to his Friends and Readers in Glasgow.

ai Lorno que od en tel un a London, Tuesday Afterneona Dec. 28, 1834 ... 🕝 🛴 Apologiala Lang Villado (Landarzo))

BROTHER REFORMERS.

You are mrobably aware that: I was called to London ten days ago, Ion very short notice, in consequence of the proceedings in the case of Rich-

That atrocious scoundrel; whose deeds in Glasgow I had laid bain to the public in all their deformity, brought; as you know, an action of damages against Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall, booksellers in London, the ageing there he Mr. Tait's Ediffourth Magazine, simply for selling out of the Nos. of that Magazine, containing an able review of the History of the Systems. Improclaimed to the wide world, the charges which I had acev yand systematically made against him.

Mr. Sp. Richmond imagined, that under the strict libel law of England, he could extract a few hundreds of pounds from the pookets of the London booksellers, or rather, ultimately from Mr. Tait of Edinburgh.—And chuckling, as I have no doubt he did, at the late change in the Govern-

VOL. V. ..

ment, which new consists of the cronies of his old friends Sidmouth and Castlereagh, he forced on his precious action of damages for trial before the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and a Special Jury, at Guildhall, London, on Saturday the 20th curt.

We hurried hither with a chosen band of witnesses, ready and willing to confront the villain, and to drive him, by the force of sterling Truth, out of an English Court of Justice, even with all its disadvantages.

And, thank God, we have succeeded.—For, after a long and anxious trial, which lasted from Saturday morning till Monday evening, the villain Spy has at last been overwhelmed, and literally hooted out of Court, with his audacious and wicked action.

He quailed at the appearance and evidence of the witnesses like a coward; and his doom, I think, is now sealed finally and for ever. The People of London, who had no conception of his true character, will soon make any corner of this yast city too hot to contain him.

Excited, as I own I am, at this moment, by this victory over one of the most infernal imps of darkness that ever crawled on the face of the earth (no words in the English language are strong enough for Spy Richmond), I trust the Radical Reformers of Glasgow will not think it too presumptuous in me to express my humble hope that I have acquitted myself to their entire satisfaction; and if any doubts had previously existed in the mind of any one of them regarding the extraordinary statements made by me in the Exposure of the Spy System—(which I originally brought forward in a compact form, with some responsibility, and under considerable disadvantage,)—that these doubts are now completely dispelled, since that Exposure, clenched by living witnesses, has at last overthrown and damned the great villain Spy himself.

I shall lose no time in laying before the public a correct report of the whole trial, with a striking sketch of the blackguard, (one of the witnesses called him a *demon*,) taken by a clever London artist, as he appeared in Court on Saturday and Monday.

: I hope that all the Tories of Glasgow will really oblige me by purchasing this promised sketch, or portrait, of their old favourite. . Nor can I have any objection if every Reformer in Scotland will purchase a copy, and put a) halter, or anything they please, around the neck of it!

The Editor of the Glasgow Courier will surely hang him up in his back parlour, by way of remembering his valued friend and "special reporter" in London! And the Spy's agents in Chaegow should not have him in their dining rooms, by all means!

With this victory over such a villain, I trust the Reformers of the hare kingdoms will soon enjoy another but far different victory, were another set of their enemies—I mean the Tories here, at head-quarters.

By all accounts, a dissolution of Parliament will take place on Friday limit. This seems to be the universal belief in London; and I hope the literorners of Scotland, and of Glasgow in particular, are prepared, like

their brethren here, to liek the Tories to pieces at the poll, sand no mistake."

I remain.

The Public's faithful and devoted Servant,
P. Macistrate.

P.S.—I regret I cannot procure a seat in the mail this evening for Glasgow; and it is doubtful whether I can now reach it before the present No. of the Gazette must make its appearance. I am ignorant of what has been going on in Glasgow for the last few days. But I hope to be home, and look over, and brush up the contents of both Nos. by a Second Edition, which you will please announce for Monday first, and any errors or imperfections which may appear in the present Nos. will, I hope, be excused.

## THE WELLINGTON SQUAD.

"See approach proud Arthur's power!"

THE Peel Cabinet is at length matured, after a month's painful travail. It consists of the last remains of Toryism. The materials are, "Wellington's entire." The Bigots, the Apostates, the Red-Tapists, the Aides-de-camp of the Field Marshal, are mixed up in this truly Lumber troop in equal proportions. A more abortive, ridiculous, or insulting Ministry, naver was presented to a free nation.

We cannot better introduce this motley group to the moties of our readers, then in the language of the "great Globe itself"

"We have," says that journal, "the pleasure of andomaing the ac-

More Reformers!!!

The following valuable public men have given in their addication to the cause of Reform,—(if we may believe the fulsities of the Times!\*) Out readers, we are sure, will be as delighted to see the list, as we are impatient to present it to their notice; and we are happy to be able to put opposite to their names the particular—the convincing argument—by which the mind of each has been brought into this Happy state:—

Converted by office of 11 114 Reformers !!! Sir Robert Peel, · Chancellor of the Enchequer. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellon. President of the Council. Lord Rosslyn, . Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Goulburn, . Home Secretary. Duke of Wellington, . Foreign Secretary. Earl of Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary. Secretary at War. Mr. Herries, First Lord of Admiralty. Davi de Grey, de J President of the Board of Control. ... Bokk Elleriborough, Paymaster of the Forces.
President of the Board of Trade.
Master of Ordnance.
First Commissioner of Woods & Forcets. vin Sir A. Knaschbull, . Mr. Baring, Sir George Murray, Lord Lowther, e Sir Hemy Hardinge, Scoretary for Ireland. " The above form the Cabinet.

n 2

Lord Maryberough, Postmaster General. Lord Jersey, Lord Chamberlain. Earl of Roden, Lord Steward. Vacant, . Master of the Mint. Earl of Haddington, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster. . Lord E. Somerset, Surveyor-General of Ordnance. Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse. . Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole. Mr. Pollok, Attorney General. Mr. Follett, Solicitor General. Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir E. Sugden, Chancellor of Ireland. Sir James Scarlett, Lord Chief Baron. Sir G. Clerk, . Secretaries of the Tressury. Sir T. Freemantle, Lord Mahon, Under Foreign Secretary. Under Sec. for the Home Department. Lord Elliott, Mr. T. P. Courtenay, Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. G. Dawson, Secretary of the Admiralty. . Mr. Stuart Wertley, Under Secretary of the Colonies. Storekeeper of Ordnance. Mr. Bonham, Mr. Praed, Secretary to Board of Control. Lord Ellenborough, Sir Alexander Grant, Commissioners of India Board. " (Colonel Percival, Treasurer of Ordnance. Attorney General for Ireland. Sergeaut Pennefather, ner Mr. D. Jackson, 1991 Solicitor General for Ireland. Sir W. Rae. ... Lord Advocate for Scotland. Sir J. Beckett, Judge Advocate General.

"There they stand, rank and file—as pretty a phalanx of Reformers as ever took the field on a fine morning—one and all of them representing every interest in the country, except the interests of the people of Great Britain and Ireland!"

Patience, gentle reader, till we put the "Wellington squad" through their facings.:—"Men of buckram,—right about face,—Reform!" Thander an' bloody nouns, that is not the Reform monvement! "As you were, ye awkward loons." One more trial;—"Cabinet Blocks,—right about face,—Reform, and be d—d to ye." Pooh, pooh! that will never do. "As you were, ye stupid clodpoles." Finale. "Ye hypocritical sycophants,—right about face,—Double quick march time—to the devil and shake yourselves." Air—"Rogue's March." The distinct of the devil and shake yourselves." Air—"Rogue's March." The distinct of the devil and shake yourselves." Air—"Rogue's March." The distinct of the devil and shake yourselves." Air—"Rogue's March." The distinct of the devil and shake yourselves." Air—"Rogue's March." The distinct of the sure way to flud it!"

#### THE MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.

THAN the Tamworth Address of Sir Robert Peel, a more despicable or contemptible effusion of party-cunning never met the public eye. This election squib is precisely like Joseph Surface Peel. It closely resembles his speeches and "Parliamentary logic." The gesticulation and oratorical deception of his oral mode of imposition, are well instated in the specious and crafty sentences and subject matter of his Election Address. In three words, it is a "Book of Folacies." The

political manifesto bears upon its face the character of political fraud. I is addressed to the Electors of Tamworth, (if they are to be cajoled with it, they are not worth a tam!) it is intended for, and to deceive, the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom.

#### THE METROPOLITAN MEMBERS.

THE following excellent Address, from the majority of the Metropolitan Members to their Constituents, has just been put into circulation;—

"We, the undersigned, your representatives in the first Reformed House of Commons, unable at this season to make our sentiments known in our places in Parliament, feel it our duty to address you on the pre-

sent critical state of public affairs.

"We rejoiced, in common with yourselves, at the passing of the Reform Bill, in the confident hope that it would lead to those extensive practical ameliorations which we conceive the country to require; and that it would insure both redress of national grievances, and continued progression in good government, without the smallest interruption to the

public security and repose.

"It is with deep sorrow that we now find this hope extinguished by the re-appointment of an Anti-Reforming ministry. We can expect no prosecution of the legitimate consequences of the Reform Bill form those who in every stage denounced and opposed it. We can attitudate no correction of social or political abuses from those whose voice has nationally been raised in their defence. From such men Reformers have nothing to hope; and not only nothing to hope, but, in our opinions overly thing to fear. For we cannot conceal our apprehension, that any attempt either to withhold wise and necessary reforms, or to impose upon the people delisive and inefficient measures in place of them, will be attended with serious danger to the peace of the community.

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"We have thus, under an imperative sense of duty, expressed to you, through the only channel at present open to us; our opinions on the recent changes in the government; we believe that those opinions will find accordance among the large majority of our constituents. It is not for us to suggest to you the proper made of giving effect to your convictions on this mementous topic; but we trust that you will concur with us in laying aside all slighter differences of political feeling, for the purpose of preventing the restoration of Tory misgovernment, and the retrograde move-

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SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1834. [PRICE 28]

- ฮายวางกันเล ยาล อาจัก, รายออกรายแล้ว - (ก. ก. ค.ศ.) กา ិត្រស់ស៊ី នៅ នេះ នៃ ១ នៃ នៃសិសិ In stall Propositive States of Saturday Morning, Dec. 27, 1884.

LETTER-The Editor of the Reformers Wazette in London, to his Friends and Readers in Glasgow.

ui I surre que est en itelian a London, Luceday Afternoon, Pac. 28, 1894. The cold flux will mis it as draw)

BROTHER REFORMERS,

VOL. V.

ទីពីទាំពៅនៃ ៩០។ ដែលមេខទ្ធ

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to injure true religion, and destroy peace and good will among men, than

to contribute to 'the support and diffusion of Christianity.'

"With this explanation, I beg that you will communicate to those gentlemen of Whig principles, who have instructed you to write to me, that I respectfully decline joining in the invitation to Lord Stanley, for the following reasons:—

"1st, I cannot agree with them in approving of what they term 'the sound Protestant grounds' on which Lord Stanley separated from his late colleagues in the Administration—those grounds resolving themselves, in my opinion, into a denial of all effectual Reform of the overgrown Irish Church, and the appropriation, in perpetuity, of its present enormous revenues to the maintenance of the Aristocracy, rather than to the diffusion of education, and the endowment of an economical church like our own, adapted to the wants of the Protestant population of the country.

"2d, Much as I admired Lord Stanley's conduct as a reformer, while he acted with Lord Grey, I cannot forget his angry vituperative abuse, the moment he quitted office, of that venerable Father of Parliamentary Reform, and of the other patriotic individuals whom he had till then treated as his friends. I am satisfied, therefore, that the people can no longer trust to his support in the struggle for the practical measures of amelioration, which they are entitled to expect as the fruits of the Reform Acts.

"You have solicited the withdrawal of your first letter to me, containing a suggestion,—' the present is a most fitting opportunity for myself and the political party with which (you are pleased to suppose) I act, removing any imputation, true or false, of unfriendliness to the church, and of leaning to Voluntary and Republican principles.' I could have extertained nothing but feelings of commiseration for the parties who could, for one moment, have believed me capable of being 'unfriendly to the church,' or of leaning to 'Republican principles,' and contempt for those who could have falsely imputed it. I only now notice the matter, because, as you are aware, several persons saw your first letter before you expressed your anxiety to have it withdrawn, and because you have not yet offered any satisfactory explanation of your having written and sent to me a letter containing such extraordinary expressions.

"All that I think necessary to state, in reference to the more modified suggestion, contained in the last paragraph of your second letter, is, that both as a private and a public man, I shall do what I think right in itself, and trust to time for the removal of any false importations that may be thrown upon me. In the meanwhile, looking to the old and consistent Tory principles of a great majority of those respectable gentlemen who have already signed the invitation, I have no fear that I shall, in declining to put my name at the head of that paper, be supposed to have abandoned those constitutional principles which I certainly imbiled in the school of Mr. Fox, and which, somewhat extended in their application by

the spirit of the age, I continue to cherish to the present day.

" My colleagues have authorised me to state, that they also respectfully

decline to concur in the invitation to Lord Stanley.

"That there may be no misunderstanding in regard to the motives which have influenced my conduct in this matter, I request that you will have the goodness to give immediate publicity to this correspondence.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"WILLIAM MILLS, Provost.

- "To Andrew Tennent, Esq. Olasgow."

We repeat, that we cannot sufficiently applaud the excellent sentiments conveyed by Provost Mills in the above letter. It is a masterpolitical manifesto bears upon its face the character of political fraud. I is addressed to the Electors of *Tamworth*, (if they are to be cajoled with it, they are not worth a tam!) it is intended for, and to deceive, the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom.

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"It is not our purpose, in this address, to express any united opinion at to the conduct of the ministry, since the opening of the reformed Parliament. On that point we are not unanimous. Many of us are of opinion, that the ministry have greatly fallen short of the legitimate expectations of the people; and our conduct in Parliament shows how far we have respectively acted on that conviction. Others among us think, that, wonsidering the difficulties with which the government had to contend, no blame is imputable to them for not having effected more extensive reforms. But whatever difference of sentiment there may be as to the measures of the displaced ministry, we are all of one accord in proclaiming, that the recent appointment is a change for the worse—a change fatal to all prospect of efficient and peaceable reforms, and involving the near possibility of perils, such as we shrink from contemplating.

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ment of the cause of Reform.

" A dissolution of Parliament is, in all probability, at hand; and on the

stand a comparison with Mr. Harry Houldsworth, in point of character, any day he liked. With a spirit which did them great credit, and for which we beg to tender them our hest thanks, the apprentices of Mr. Harry Houldsworth resolved not to allow themselves to be browbeat by him in such a way. They knew that, at the very worst, by the terms of their indenture, he could only compel them to work three additional hours, or days, for every hour or day they were absent from his service; and they did not grudge to inflict that penalty on themselves, in order that they might have an opportunity of joining their fellow-countrymen in denouncing this obnoxious Tory Government. They therefore went to the meeting in a body, and returned to their work before four o'clock; but Mr. Houldsworth instantly vented his petty rage upon them, and told them that he would not pay them one farthing of their week's wages, due to them that afternoon. In vain they told him that they were willing to allow him to deduct three hours for the one they had been absent, being the utmost penalty he could exact from them by their indentures. He stormed, and raged, and swore, like a petty tyrant, and because they would not fall down on their knees and worship his Grace of Wellington, he would pay them nothing for their week's hard labour, but rather leave them and their families to starve for aught he cared! In this situation they applied to us, and we at once recommended to them, as may be seen from our Notices to Correspondents last month, to summon Houldsworth before the Sheriff for their whole wages. This was done. The case, we saw, involved a most important public principle to the apprentices of Glasgow, and, we might add, to the whole of the operatives of Scotland. It was neither more nor less than this-Shall a master be able to muzzle his servant or apprentice, and prevent him, by the retention or forfeiture of wages, from exercising his rights as a subject or citizen on any great public emergency? If the law should be declared to be in the affirmative, or in favour of the master, it was plain, we thought, that the operatives of Scotland were literally slaves to the will of their masters, and the result inevitably led to this, that we need never expect to see the operatives showing their brave from by their thousands, and tens of thousands, as they were wont to do. We were prepared to argue the above principle with Mr. Henry Houldsworth, as he well knew; but he did not venture to attend the Court on the day on which be was summoned to it, and the Sheriff, in consequence, gave a decree against him for the full amount of wages climed, with expenses. Still, though he did not venture to appear in Court, knowing probably how he would be met there, he parried off the decree till the latest moment; and it was only after he, a man of reputed wealth, was ripe for being sent to jail, at the instance of one of his own apprentices, for the pattry sum of six shillings, that he paid the money. How mean and degrading must his conduct appear, when contrasted with that of the other more respectable cotton-spinners and engineers in Glasgow, who left it entirely to the good sense and discretion of their men to go to the meeting or not as they pleased. In these later instances we know that the very best feeling was reciprocated between master and man. But Harry Houldsworth's conduct, if imitated, would make men slaves and masters tyrants. We publish this case, in order to show him, that when he gives vent to his Tory spleen and tyranny in this manner, there are parties in Glasgow ready to expose and resent it; and we dare say he is now satisfied that neither he, nor any Tory master in Glasgow, can insult and trample on their servants with impunity.

THE "HYGEIAN" AVACKS' PIRATING.

THE philanthropic Editor of that able and truly-patriotic journal, the London Dispatch, who is ever on the alert to pilot suffering humanity clear of the "universal" breakers, has been fortunate enough, during a late cruise, to capture a pirate under false colours! The "full, true, and particular account" of this deadly rencontre, "are they not given" in the subjoined extract from the log-book of the Dispatch?

"Among the other tricks of those impudent scamps the 'Hygeist' 'Universal! Pill-mongers—the wholesale gamboge and aloes poisoners a correspondent has directed our attention to a new act of literary piracy. It is pretty generally known that the principal Quacks, the self-styled President and Vice-President of the non-existent 'College of Health,' are the proprietors of two or three wretched newspapers, which they circulate for the purpose of puffing their vile 'vegetable' trash. In this department of their machinery of Quackery, the fellows display the same unprincipled conduct which distinguishes their lying advertisements and their forgeries of pretended cures. Their journals are issued under titles which the labours of others have rendered valuable, and the mesuest plagiarism—the most despicable literary theft—is resorted to by the 'Hygeist' gang. For instance, a gentleman lately commenced a medical periodical, which, being, conducted with considerable talent, became highly popular, especially as it declared war against the poisoning Quacks, and showed up their shallow pretensions and the health-and-life-destroying nature of the 'Hygeist' rascality, in an unanswerable manner. The Quacks, unable from sheer ignorance (for they know nothing whatever of medical science), to meet this dangerous opponent by argument, or by fair competition in the literary market, have actually stolen the title of the periodical referred to, and while, with cowardly cunning, they avoid the legal consequences of this fresh act of dishonesty, by attaching the word 'New' to their medical abortion, they have put forth so exact an imitation of the original work, as far as typographical arrangement, paper, size, &c. are concerned, that the subscribers to the original are likely to be cheated into the purchase of the 'New,' and, as far as merit is concerned, the miserable imitation. This is an act of robbery for which, it is to be regretted, the law affords the injured party no redress. It serves, however, to show the real character of the Quacks; they can descend to any act of meanness and dishonesty to keep up their trade of 'universal poisoning.'"

While on this "universal" theme, we may as well present our readers with the ne phis ultra of Quackish gullibility. "At any period, (says a recent gull-the-public advertisement,) when the slightest suspicion may exist, it will be well to have recourse to the Hygeian Pills, for when taken before the disease has made its appearance; they act as a certain preventive, removing the complaint effectually and secretly." The crowning glory of the whole may be sum-

money to spend in a careless manner, I would advise you to caution them from going to such a place; and I think it is your duty to inform the Fiscal, in order that he may carry the sport into effect against the establishment. I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

It is quite proper to expose this affair, It is contra bones mores; and if the Piscal of the city does his duty, he will fastantly look after it. - En.]

#### A TORY TRAP

Among the lying runnous current during the " Crisis," we should mention a most preposterous one; -no, other than that Earl Grey, of all living men, had offered, on certain conditions, (not specified, of course,) to join the Duke! If the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, can be cheated into the belief, that the Pories have become sincere Reformers, (as well might the Tories preach that the devil is a saint! they may bertainly be expected to swallow anything. In order to fifthent the extenof their gullibility, we presume, has this cumour been circulated. The Tories and good at a trick-better at a lie; it does not hurt their " corrupt" donsciences to be found out, or they would never have given currency to a slander of such magnitude.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M. Comments rather incantiously upon the 4 Homographe Board of Commissioners. "V. willingly believe that his averments are true; and from the socrecy which M. M. Observes, would seem that he is fully aware of the fact, that "fruth may be a libel." We have that much experience as will keep us from being caugh in any such tran.

M. sverses are tolerable; and if he would allow us to prime from a fulle, they might yet find.

place.

1) and E spliguite might be easily spitted, is they had taken number significantly the data of their scalars. That the weight of the country is in the hands of the Torics, is the very cluster to start to the removale. Since the sense of the country is in the heads of the Area at Radicals, is the very cause why the Torics have been compelled to rotic step, by step, and an now spanding up in their last stronghold, which is already shaking to its foundations. We difficult set ford Startey set his installation as Lord Rector of the University, but have shadown been seen, than those of the six strangers, pelept "titled men," who were present at that ceremony. The people cannot be too bon powinced of the fact, that vouching nance are too frequently significant of sounding heads.

at that ceremony. Ane scope cannot reconsist of the state of the state of the state of the present system for Justices to "take the liberty" of refusing to sign " pawn tickets." The answer to Mrs. M'Arsh is no uncommon one, though it would nuzzloeven a J. P. to tell how the risk of losing a ticker is to be helped.

If X will look at the Free Press of Sauthting last, he will see the big editor brought to his

hunkers about the Gorbals dinner.

nkers about the Gorbala dinner.
We did not liear of the matter that R.M. hidts about, so far as we can see through the observe of his reparks. We shall be glad to hear from him again; but let him bear in mind, then officially of words is not wisdom. rity of his remarks.

International of the state of t

ansaure. Old Reader proposes a question which involves too many confingent circumstances to admit of a brief reply; as the ments of the case may, in great measure, be depending upon such circumstances, campable neglect or collusion of the executors, for instance, would materially affect

the claims of the heir-at-law.

There is no law against the clerk's entolling electors either for city of county gratuitously; but There is no law against the clerk's entolling electors either for city of county gratuitously; but There is no law against the clerk's entolling electors are the voter, can be proved, it tracknown electrons a sufficient ground of objection.

The franking of letters by Members of Parliament is not confined to Parliamentar hussiness.

eg la eg allera Maren Alexa

The translation of letters by memoers or farinance is not confident or random termination. The O's plan would be of little service. In fact, nothing short of doing away with the privilege can be discussed in preventing encroachment. We cannot well see, however, why a person should be competted to send his letters through the Post-office, if he chooses to encounteraine delay and risk of another conveyance.

For the continuation of Notices to Costespandents, see also the other No. of the Gamelle, pub-

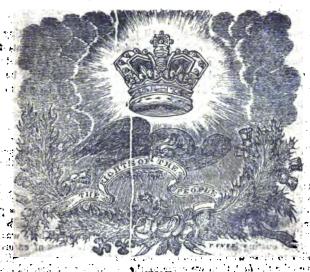
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(Opposite the Buck's Head,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS GAZETTE.

No. CXXXIV.]

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1834.

Price 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, 1831.

THE CRISIS.

" To your tents; O Israel!"

#1 - A. REFORMERS! AWAKE, OR BE FOR DOER FALLEN!

THE last expedient of Tory misrule is about to be exercised :-Parliament it the very eve of being dissolved, because, forsooth, the People are too well represented! Shall Reformers, on such an emergency, act the part of idle spectators?-No, NEVER! Such a supposition would be alike insulting to their principles, their judgment, and their feelings. Yes, we are convinced, that the whole band of Patriot Reformers from the veriest! Whig' to the veriest Radical-will be up and doing in a UNITED PHALANX, now that their Liberties are about to be assailed. "They have fought and conquer'd" before, and they will " fight the good fight" again, rather than that the veriest atom of their dearly achieved Charter—the Reform Bill, should be stript of its fair proportions! Now or never then the enemy is about to be encamped against your Rights as Men, your Freedom as Citizens. Show them that you are prepared against their insidious attacks; buckle on the armour of Resolution; be at your watch-posts, that the foe does not clandestinely steal a march on your Liberties: -above all, be United, in order to be Free!

vol. v.

Glasgow is nobly doing its duty.—All the Wards (the First setting the proud example) are rapidly rising up in judgment against that greatest of all National Insults—the Tory Administration. "Give it no quarter!" ought to be the Electoral Watch-word; let our Representatives be but encased in this armour, and the Tory Government will be put to the route on the very opening of the New Parliament.

#### THE THREE POSSIBILITIES.

The Cabinet to which the King has committed the destinies of the people of England—have but three possible courses to take. They must either—

1. Go beyond Lord Melbourne's views of Reform;

2. Or exactly coincide with them;

3. Or fall short of them.

The whole history of the public lives of the Members of the "Peel Cabinet" negative the first supposition.

If we adopt the second, the question naturally occurs—" Where was the necessity of ousting Lord Melbourne, and confiding the task of enforcing his policy to those who hitherto opposed him?"

If we take the *last*, then we come to the generally apprehended result, that the sun of Reform is to be shorn of its beams!—SHALL WE SUFFER IT TO BE SO?—God forbid!

#### PUBLIC FEELING PERSUS THE DICTATOR.

THE electors of the *Tower* Hamlets—no ways daunted by the "terrors" at the *command* of his "Grace," the Constable of the Tower—lately met with their Representatives, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Clay (both good men and true), to declare their opinions in regard to the all-important "crisis." The result was, the passing of some very strong resolutions, expressive of the most determined resistance to the Wellington expedition against the people, and the establishment of a feeling among the constituency that appears more than likely to render the return of the present Members secure.

The arguments in favour of a "trial" of *Peel* and *Wellington*, a vote of confidence to men whose conduct all through life has disentitled them to confidence, were thus pointedly met by the Hon. and Learned Doctor:

"When I hear people say, 'Oh, for God's sake trust the Duke!—for heaven's sake listen kindly to Sir Robert Peel, who carried Catholic Emancipation!'—I cannot help exclaiming against such folly and absurdity. The man who patiently listens to such stuff is an idiot—the man who avows his belief in them is a traitor—(Cheers.) How do men act in private life? Do you confide in those you know to be convicted swindlers?—(Loud cheers.)—If you seek a woman to be your companion for life, do you take as a wife, or as a mother to your families, a prostitute from the streets?—(Hear, hear.)—If, then, men are governed in private life by such feelings, should they not feel equally jealous of the character of those who govern them?"

The tene and purpose of the following passage ought at once to teach the people the policy of speaking out in like manner, and the absolute necessity of being prompt, vigorous, straight-forward, and,

above all, UNITED, in their exertions to counteract and confound the scheme of domination and despotism which is new concecting:

"You have, in the first place, against you the King-(Loud cheers.) It is utter folly—it is false delicacy—it is altogether abourd to say, that by discussing these matters we are infringing on the prerogatives of the Crown-(Loud cheers.) The People have also their prerogatives; and, be it recollected, that the King was made for the people—(Loud and long-continued cheering.) If he chooses to appoint Ministers whom the People will not trust, the People can make him change them again-(Applause.)—If he pursues such a course as to lead the country into danger, the People must stop him in his career—(Cheers.) What is now the state of our country? For ten years we had a Monarch who was insane; for ten years more we had for his successor a cold-blooded and heartless voluptuary—(Loud cheering)—a change came, and we have now one, who, after exciting the hopes and expectations of the People, is prepared to disappoint them—(Cheers.) But are the hopes of the People to be now blasted?—(No, no!) I would warn the friends of Monarchy, that if such course is to be pursued, Monarchy itself is in danger—(Loud cheers.) There is the King-there is the Church-there is the House of Lords—there are all those who have any hope or expectations for themselves or for their relations, even to their twentieth cousins, now united to the Tories."

There is nothing to fear, however, if the people be true to themselves at the coming election—or if, even in the present House of Commons, the principal body of the Whig and Radical Members be honest and patriotic enough to a with Dr. Lushington, in adopting a constitutional mode of defeating the Duke,—by "stopping the supplies."

That patriotic Member, Mr. Hume, was at his post—as he always

is—on this trying occasion, the report states that—

"The cries for Mr. Hume becoming very general, the Hon. Gentleman came forward, and congratulated the meeting upon its unanimity upon one point, namely, that they would have nothing to do with the Tories—(Chers and laughter.)—Every act of their government had been characterised by extravage to one tion, and misrule; and he agreed with Mr. Clay that they would be a superstate if they now professed thematises Reformers. He mained that if all the Members of all the counties in England, Ireland, and Scotland were favourable to the Tories the next election, there muld still be a tremendous majority against them in the House of Commons. Mr. Hume concluded amid loud cheers."

TIT FOR TAT.—Sergeant Spankie has sent two lawyer's letters to the Electors of Finshing! Let them attend to the writ!

### THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

HAD the Tories, when in power five short years ago, conceded a little, how much had now been spared to them! Then, the granting of the elective franchise to some half dozen towns might have tickled discontent into a placid humour, and in all probability have secured to themselves undistanced power for the fifth of a century to come. But their evil star was in the ascendant, and their dogged obstinacy was the agent by which destiny wrought out a great national blessing. "There is a providence," saith the poet, "which shapes our ways,

rough-hew them how we will;" the very act whereby the perpetration of oppression was attempted, became the means of arresting its career. What since has been the consequence? Thoughts soon grow into words, and words into deeds; the people were first made to murmur; murmuring begat inquiry; and inquiry has ended in fixed opinion. Twenty years ago, the utterance of a tithe of the bold and startling language, which is now heard daily, had stamped a man as a "Jacobin," a "Tom Painite," and all that deserved reproach, opprobrium, and death!—Who can fail to forget the Manchester Masacre?—Who does not shudder at the fate of Hardie and Baird?—How changed are the times and thoughts!—Yes, we may now see every man—if he has the good fortune to possess such—"sitting under his own vine, or his own fig-tree, and none daring to make him afraid," while he joyously gives vent to—

"The woes and pains, the galling chains, Which kept our spirits under, In proud disdain we've broke again, And tore each link asunder!"

# THE "TIMES" S(W)ERVING.

" Measures, not men."

The attempt of the Times to force the old maxim of "Measures, not men," and all that it implies, into the service of the Tories on this occasion, is perhaps the greatest piece the undence that ever was palmed by unscrupulous partisans on a graph of the Limes, the Duke is going to do the with the greatest blic. According to the Times, the Duke is going to do the with the would not allow Lord Melbourne to carry. He says, the ded may be done, but you shall not do it. He cares not for the measures; he did not oppose them because he disapproved of them, but because they were not his. Men, therefore, and not measures, is the Duke's maxim, and should be the motto of his supporter, the Times. And yet, forsooth, the Reformers are called upon to give up all personal predilections or antipathies founded upon the conduct of public men—to abandon the leading therals, and cling to the old Tories! Since the world began, there no as the Duke's; there never was a party whose opposition was so incroughly factious as that of the Duke's has been, if his organ, the Times, new speaks his real intentions.

The old proverb, "Measures, not men," when rightly interpreted, means simply, that we should not suffer personal feelings to interfere with the public good. It does not mean that we are to select our instruments for the carrying of good measures from among the good and bad indifferently, and, least of all, from among those who, till the present moment of selection, have avowed hostility to the measures to be given effect to. What sincere Reformer would entrust Lord Ellenborough with the purging of the Sinecure and Pension List? or the Duke of Wellington with the retrenchment of the Army? or the Beresfords with the reform of the Irish Church? or the Duke of Camberland with the suppression of the unlawful proceedings of the Orangemen?—The idiot who went out to gather figs from thistles, would be a Solomon to him who should expect any substantial reform of abuses from men who are the spawn of political corruption, and who fatten themselves and their kindred on what it has produced.

The Reformers throughout the land will act in this struggle like men of common discretion. In every-day life we refuse the notoriously dishonest. A convicted felon, even though his term of punishment is over, is not pushed into the place of an honest and upright servant. It requires years of unsullied conduct to enable him who has once betrayed his trust, to recover the confidence of his fellow-men. So ought it to be in public affairs. If the Tories are indeed become sincere Reformers,—if they mount the "cuttie-stool," and repent them of their past oppressions and opposition to good government,—let them testify their conversion by their disinterested support of a Reform Cabinet; and, in process of time, their iniquities may be forgiven, though the record thereof is imperishable.

# THE "TIMES" SHOWN UP!

The Times, which has now gone fairly round to the Tories, in what the Standard terms "an admirable article, in which are presented with great force and fidelity the personal characters of the ministers who have already taken office," attempts to explain why the Duke of Wellington remained ignorant of all that a politician ought to know, till his sixty-sixth year, and then suddenly became one of the greatest of statesmen.

On the 15th May, 1832, the Times asked-

"Who is there that would now change places with the Duke of Wellington? With a hardiness of infatuation, of which there is no example, he goes on doggedly in this miserable work of building up a Cabinet, the place of the condition is, that every man who enter it may leave his good name behind him; yes, let it be written over the doorway, 'Principle and reputation are the price of admission here.'"

The Duke and Sir Robert and Co. were in 1832, according to the Times, men without principle and reputation, and no men of principle and reputation could join them. Down to the 23d June, 1834, after his Grace had entered into his 66th year, he was, according to the Times, "honestly and profoundly in the dark as to almost everything that men thought and felt throughout the lapse of educated society," and "celebrated as a minister for his in the lapse of the control of

The Times' estimates the control of the latest, so highly extolled by the Standard, his Grace had seen so much cause in the Peninsula, to regret the experiments which subverted despotism and the Inquisition, that he only recovered from his hatred of innovation on the dismissal of the Mel-

bourne Ministry.

"When the Duke of Wellington (says the Times) made his declarations against reform, he did no more than manifest the repugnance of a statesman who never had been an experimentalist in politics towards any great and vital change in the old tutions of his country. He had seen in other parts of Europe, more of political experiment, or of its consequences, and been compelled to meditate it more closely and anxiously, than perhaps any other man existing. He had witnessed its progress, and its perverse, wayward, and uncertain action in the Peninsula; and in France, the effects of twenty-eight years of incessant change, which had been such that no fixed principles of government were then exited upon, save only those of arbitrary, that is of milinder, if a man long disgusted by the want of statary, power. It would b here, broug a mind impressed above all ble and respected institutul ose must be a mi element in the political system things with the persuasion the of a nation desirous to be happy."

The Times thus admits that the Duke was extached to Holy Alliance principles are the comes the old son was a work of the powers and privi-

leges which it conferred are legalized." The powers and privileges which it conferred have been legalized these two years; and yet, during these two years, the Times has been constantly abusing the Grey and Melbourne Cabinet for not availing itself more boldly of those powers and privileges to obtain for the people the ameliorations for which the Reform Bill was demanded as a means; and abusing the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel still more for their blind opposition to the measures proposed by the Whigs. If the Duke of Wellington, during two years, opposed himself to all measures of reform, notwithstanding they followed necessarily from the Reform Bill, he cannot propose the same measures himself, without confessing either that his ignorance unfits him for conducting government under the Bill, or that he is a man utterly unprincipled, ready to oppose one day what he supports the next, like the Times itself.

# LORD DURHAM AND THE DUKE.

THE following letter of Lord Durham's affords an admirable specimen of the aims of the present Mis-Government towards the friends of the people, and will only the more endear to them the patriotic nobleman whom they have thus grossly insulted:-

Lambton Castle, Dec. 16th, 1834. Sin,-Having at various times, transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Addresses to his piests, from Dunfermline, Bannockbura, Kilmarnock, Ceres, Newport, (Months Ibshire,) Airdrie, Paisley, Galston, St. Ninians and Cork, and not have been monoured by his Grace the Home Secretary, even with a formal acknowledgment of their receipt, I take the liberty of requesting this act of sources from you as Under Secretary, and at the same time, forward you an Address to the King from Irvine, which I beg you to lay before his Grace the Home Secretary, for presentation to his Majesty.

S. M. Phillips, Esq.

# FRUITS TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE ORANGE PEEL"

Your obedient humble Servant,

DURHAM.

Nor " the spirit of the age," but the appearanced spirit of the " Bloody old Times," would have us to believe that Sir Robert Peel's Ministry is to be a "Reform Ministry." It is to be a Ministry for the Commons then, and not for the Lords—for the People, and not for the Court. It is to be marvellously, nay, magnanimously liberal. Nobody knows how patriotic it is to be, and how bent upon the uprooting of corruptions. And at the head of this immaculate Ministry ome "bitter orange," Sir Robert Peel, who, in this very Reformed Parliament, has, among other votes, illustrated his views and principles as a Reformer by the following :-

- 1. Against Mr. Grote's motion on the Ballot.
- 2. Against Mr. Attwood's motion for Inquiry into the general distress. 3. Against the clause relating to Parlig tary appropriation of the
- surplus revenues of the
  4. Against the Irish Common Bill.
  5. Against Jewish Educipation.
- 6. Against Mr. Cuttar Ferguson's motion on behalf of suffering Poland.
  - 7. Against Mr. Harvey's motion for Inquiry into the Pension List.
- 8. Against Mr. Buckingham's motion for pressment.
- 9. Against Mr. Hume's motion for

 Against Colonel Williams' motion on the Admission of Dissenters to Cambridge and Oxford Universities.

 Against Mr. Hume's amendment to the Church Rates' Bill, that the Land-tax be not charged with £250,000 per annum, in lieu of Church Rates.

 Against Mr. Tennyson's motion for shortening the duration of Parliament.

Here is a "round-robin" against Sir Bobby. Need we proceed farther? Need we, after looking at these twelve votes, recorded among the "Noes," glance at the occasions on which he has as readily said "Yes?" It is impossible to adduce stronger facts against the sincerity and trust-worthiness of Sir Robert's present pretensions as a Reformer.

# THE STANLEY ADDRESS.

For the very reason that the whole band of Ultra-Tory backs, from Land's End to John o' Groats, are in extacies of rapture with my Lord Stanley's Address, is the very convincing, and all-sufficient reason, why we should condemn it. But we do so from the merits of the Address itself. Surely, if the father is to be judged by his offspring, then is Lord Stanley a Conservative of the first water, as his Address is. That pink of High Church Tories, The Edinburgh Evening Post, thus hugs this Tory bantling :-- "We may say, with all sincerity, that there is not a sentiment in that Address, in which we do not most cordially concur, and with which every Conservative will fail to sympathise. With regard to the general drift of the oration, which is characterised by the Noble Lord's usual energetic eloquence, we fully join with Lord Stanley in his denunciation of Revolution in the disguise of Reform; and we share his anxiety to correct every abuse in Church and State. (A whale!) Certain we are, that the speech in question cannot fail to excite the keen hatred and opposition of the Whigs and Bedicals, (just so, he himself being an apostate!) whom his Lordship evidently regards with a feeling of stern detestation. (No love lost, any how.) To those who are at all doubtful, that Lord Stanley will give his aid to the moderate government of Sir Robert Peel, we say, - Read his Lordship's sentiments, and then judge for yourselves."

# RIGHTS OF LODGERS TO THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

THE Board of Vestry at Marylebone, have come to the determination of admitting lodgers to be rated as £10 householders. Mr. Hovenden the barrister, Mr. Robinson the solicitor, and several other gentlemen, were of opinion, that they were entitled to exercise the elective franchise under the Reform Bill. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Green opposed the confirmation, but after a long discussion it was carried; and should the revising barristers admit the legality of the claim, which it is said they have done in other parishes, the electors of that borough will be more than doubled.

#### PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Reformers,						443
Tories,						157
Doubtful,			• .	,•		48
Vacancies,	•	• '	•	•		10
						0.0

Halving the Doubtful and Vacancies, gives 186 Tories and 472 Reformers;—no wonder then, that the Wellington equad are determined on Burking the present House of Commons! Will not another House of Commons rise up in judgment against them?

# PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION.

WE present our readers with the following list of places which have already transmitted Addresses to his Majesty; by which it will be seen, that even the most remote parts in Scotland have expressed their regret and indignation at the reinstating into power of Wellington and his Tory confederates:—

Dunfermline Jedburgh Perth Anstruther (E.) Dundee Kilbirnie Paisley Ardrossan Dingwall Kinross (County) Pennycuick Dunbar Peterhead Arbroath Kilmarnock Annan . Denny Kelso Peebles Edinburgh Ayr Kinghorn Renfrew Airdrie Forfar Kincardine Stevenstone Kirkcudbright Fraserburgh Saltcoats Bathgate Stirling Balfron Falkirk Linlithgow Burntisland Forres. St. Andrews Leith Brechin Greenock Lanark Strathmiglo Glasgow Melrose Sanguhar Banff Cupar-Fife Gorbals Methven Selkirk Cumbernauld Galston Montrose Thurso Cumpock Hawick Newburgh Tullyallan Haddington Nairn Wick Dunse Dumfries Hamilton Port-Glasgow Wigton Dalkeith Inverness Portobello

Places that have transmitted Conservative Addresses:—Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Town Council of Hamilton.

# CITY MEMBERS.

Both Mr. Oswald and Mr. Ewing have issued their election addresses, so that both of these gentlemen may now be said to be at the bar of representative judgment,—and by their deeds they shall be tried—let the issue be an honourable acquittal, or an inglorious condemnation. If we are to judge the men by their addresses, then we would say that the former is a manly, decided, and straight-forward production,—in a word, it is the very image of James Oswald, who is therefore most honourably acquitted.

Whilst that of the latter is a sneaking, paltry, shuffling nondescript,—in a word, is not that a striking portraiture of James Ewing, LL.D.?—who is therefore most ingloriously condemned. Do not the acclamations of the Representative Court confirm our just judgment?—(great applause!)

With such a verdict, then, there is not a doubt but Mr. Oswald will be re-elected by a truly triumphant majority; to suppose that Mr. Ewing will again be permitted to style himself "M.P. for Glasgow," is to suppose that the "Queen of the West" has been converted into a Sarum or a Gatton—into a truly rotten burgh. No! Glasgow will never so disgrace herself.

# RICHMOND THE SPY DEFEATED!!!

This precious Spy,—that model of libelled innocence,—has received a most signal defeat; his action against Tait and others has been non-suited. We have no time to enter into the particulars, but have much pleasure in referring to the result, as quoted from the Globe:

"At the conclusion of the evidence for the defenders, Richmond said,

that he was at a loss how to proceed. He was taken by surprise by the evidence which had been brought against him, and he was not then prepared to rebut it. But if he could not rebut it, he never would hold his head up in society.

Mr. Baron Park thought, that as the plaintiff was not prepared now with evidence to rebut the very strong evidence which had been brought against him, there was only this alternative, he must either let the case go

to the jury as it was, or submit to a non-suit.

Richmond having consulted with his attorney, said, that it appeared to

be his wisest course to submit to a non-suit.

The case was non-suited accordingly. The decision occasioned an instantaneous expression of satisfaction in every part of the Court; and the Spy Richmond was hooted on his way out of Court."

# HOLY DOINGS IN THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

(Extracted from the Scottish Guardian, December 6, 1834.)

"The Rev. Mr. Gibson reported the Constitution of a Session for the Great Hamilton-street Chapel, and mentioned that the Session were desirous, with the concurrence of the Presbytery, to give it the name of St. Ann's

"The Rev. Mr. Burns remembered, that when the name of St. David was proposed to be given to the church and parish now so designated, it became a question in the Presbytery whether it was Saint David or King David of Scotland—(laughter.)—On the present occasion he was very much disposed to object to St. Ann—(laughter.)—He confessed he did not like these Popish names; if they would have the names of Saints, let them make choice of those who had really been dignified with that character.

"Rev. Mr. Smith of Cathcart, said they had already St. Enoch's, St. David's, St. George's, and St. John's, and he could not see why they should not have St. Ann's also.

"Rev. Mr. Burns—That is the very reason why we should not.— Here the conversation dropped, and it was understood that the proposed designation was adopted.

" ST. THOMAS CHURCH AND PARISH.

"Mr. Sommerville said it had been suggested that, with the approbation of the Presbytery, his church, St. John's chapel, should now be

called St. Thomas's—(laughter.)

"Dr. Brown (of St. John's)—Moderator, my name is Thomas—(laughter;)—but it has no reference whatever to me—(renewed laughter.)—It is to pay respect to the name of the eminent individual who took such an active part in the formation of that chapel."

This truly was a very edifying and highly interesting discussion in the Very Reverend the Presbytery of Glasgow. How fond they are of making Saints! Yet they cannot do so without laughter! Did "infidels or republicans" ever behave, or show themselves off, in this manner? We never imagined that the heathen mythology was so much in vogue with the Rev. Fathers of the Presbytery of Glasgow as it seems to be. But, on the same principle that they have converted St. John's Chapel into St. Thomas's Church, out of respect to Dr. Thomas Chalmers, a mere man of flesh and blood, we should not at all be surprised to see them convert some other chapel into a Saint Lewis, out of respect to him of the Guardian, who rants and

raves, and sometimes tells bloody lies for them. And, by the bye, they might with equal propriety call one of their chapels Saint Cleland's, "out of respect" for the Learned Doctor of that name, for whom they recently subscribed £5 a-piece of pension. He had, moreover, a great deal to do with chapels and churches in Glasgow, as the city accounts can testify. But we implore the Rev. Fathers not to think of these grave things with "laughter." It looks ugly, we do assure them, to infidels and republicans, as they call us.—But God forgive them!

# RICHMOND THE SPY.

To the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

[Concluded from No. 131, page 166.].

A brave man never despairs; and the conduct of Mr. Alexander Bailey Richmond fully proves the truth of the axiom. Again and again defeated, he returns again and again to the charge—cheered to fresh combats by the hope of at length possessing the object of his fond aspirations—a good round sum of parish money. Many men would have abandoned such ungrateful wretches as those with whom he had to deal in disgust, but not so a patriot like Richmond. The Gas Company will not have him as agent, the Police Commissioners like him not as superintendent, the Parish Officers eschew him as solicitor, one Vestry will not pay him for opposing a clause they disapprove, the other will not pay him for suggesting a clause they do approve. A new system of tactics must be adopted, something must be done, but what? Why Mr. Richmond, being determined to appear as a solicitor before Parliament, gives notice of the intention of himself, and a few "particular friends" of his, to apply to Parliament for an alteration in the Local Poor Act, and thus at length appears the name of A. B. Richmond, solicitor, in the London Gazette. Now all is in a fair way. Visions of fees, large fees, float before his en--raptured eyes: the Bill is drawn out; it consists of but two or three clauses, but one of these provides for the payment of the solicitor out of the Poor Rates. Meanwhile, the parishioners, who hold Richmond in such high estimation, are at work; they hold vestries, and notwithstand-. ing all Mr. Richmond's pathetic appeals, they vote the whole concern a rank job, and direct the Bill to be opposed in every stage. The Bill is carried through a second reading; it arrives at the Committee; it is there shorn of part of its preamble, and of one out of the two enacting clauses it contains; but the clause which is the joy and darling of Mr. Richmond's heart, which provides for the payment of the solicitor out of the Poor Rates, happily escapes, and he writes off a letter of defiance to Tait's Magazine, boasting of the honour and regard he enjoys in the parish of St. Luke, and of his labours in the cause of its inhabitants; but, oh rash and unhappy man! he forgot that by so doing he was establishing, beyond doubt, in the minds of his most simple followers, the identity of A. B. Richmond, Parliamentary solicitor, with A. B. Richmond, the Glasgow Patriot, whom the said Magazine had treated so scurvily; and, besides, he also forgot that the House of Lords did yet possess the power of rejecting a Bill if they chose; and, unfortunately for his reputation as a solicitor, it did happen that they chose, by a majority of about three to one, to send his Bill adrift, pay-clause and all.

Richmond fell, and fell from a great height too, but he came upon his feet, a little confused or so, but still able to look about for the siller. It was quite evident that no money was to be expected from the Poer Act

Vestry; they had declared, about a dozen times over, that the Bill was a job, a rank job, and nothing but a job; they had, therefore, taken the trouble to oppose its progress, and to manifest the high estimation they felt for Mr. Richmond, by depriving him of an opportunity of exercising his talents in a task, for which he knew they were extremely well adapted, that is, the making a Bill of Costs. He looked around him; there was yet a little glimmering of the light of hope in one direction. The parish, with regard to its paving and lighting, is divided into three districts, to one of which Mr. Richmond had rendered the essential service before recorded, of reducing the qualification of vestrymen and office-bearers, and though they were so ungrateful then as not to vote him one penny, yet now they might have more softened hearts; the tree of gratitude might now have shot up, and he might yet gather some of its fruits. It is true that, at first sight, men of less grasp of intellect, less extent of moral vision, than Alexander Richmond, might have felt some qualms of conscience about taking the rates paid to defray the expenses of lighting and paving, to fill the pockets of the solicitor for a rejected Poor Bill, and some silly persons, to whom " the welfare of the people is not as the breath of their nostrils," might be disposed to think that such an act was a plundering of the said people, for which the perpetrators would deserve to visit the inside of Newgate; but these are idle notions, utterly unworthy of a patriot and reformer like Richmond.

Now, by a little artifice and management, it had happened that many of Mr. Richmond's fast friends had been elected trustees of these very rates; and, as they had no appetite for the payment of any bills themselves, they were quite willing to listen to Mr. Richmond's disinterested arguments upon the propriety of applying the trust funda to his use; they found, however, a resolution upon their own books, that such an application of the rates would be " a manifest violation of the law, and a gross breach of trust." This they determined to rescind. So far all was well. The Vestry was next to be cajoled, if possible; but, in the mean time, public attention, always so fatal to Mr. Richmond's schemes and hopes, was excited, and when he appeared before the Vestry with his bill, amounting to more than FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, including charges of £3:3s. and £5:5s. a-day, for his own personal services, they voted that they had no power to misappropriate the lighting and paving rates for Mr. Richmond's benefit; and that, if they had, they would do no such thing; and this resolution was carried by such a tremendous majority, that its opponents absolutely declined to vote, lest they should expose their own insignificance in point of numbers. So much for the "high estimation" in which Mr. Alexander Bailey Richmond is held by the inhabitants of St. Luke's.

What scheme he will next try lies yet hidden in the womb of time. Money he wants, money he will still endeavour to obtain, but at present no source appears open to him. The Vestry have publicly declared that to bestow any thing upon him from the lighting and paving rates, towards which he has lately so fondly looked, would be "a criminal violation of the trust reposed by the parish in the trustees." Perhaps he will next attack the purses of the worthy gentlemen by whose directions he has

lately ostensibly acted.

But quite enough has, I think, been stated to satisfy your readers with respect to the very high degree of estimation in which the parish of St. Luke holds Mr. Alexander Bayley, or Bailly, or Baillie Richmond, whichever it may be; but, if circumstances should appear to require it, farther information, both with regard to his deeds and the parishioners' gratitude, will be forthcoming in time for your next number. At present I will

only add, that as Mr. Richmord is rather in lack of employment at present, that his former friends, the weavers of Glasgow, might do him a service, and afford him full and agreeable occupation, by petitioning Parliament to inquire into the amount of public money he has already received, and the just value of the great services he rendered to the country in 1817, in order that he may be paid such additional sums as he may deserve.—I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A ROPE AND HALTER MAKER.

#### PUBLIC DINNER.

Downfal of the Self-Elective System in Gorbals.

On Thursday, 4th December, upwards of 200 gentlemen, of the first respectability, chiefly inhabitants of Gorbals, sat down to dinner, in the Baronial Hall, for the purpose of celebrating the Downfal of the Self-Elective System in that important Barony. The Chair was occupied by George Ord, Esq. Chief Magistrate, and Bailies

Coats, Malcolm, Hedderwick, and Craig, were croupiers.

On the right of the Chair were seated, the Lord Provost of Glasgow; John Maxwell, Esq. M.P.; Bailie Fleming; W. D. Gillon, Esq. M.P.; Colin Dunlop, Esq.; Professor Mylne; and the Rev. Mr. Johnstone. On the left were placed, James Oswald, Esq. M.P.; Bailie Lumsden; Robert Wallace, Esq. M.P.; R. C. Bontine, Esq. of Ardoch; A. G. Speirs, Esq. of Culcreuch; John Hamilton, Esq.: and Alexander M'Gregor, Esq. younger of Kernock. The croupiers were supported by Bailies William Craig, Small, Mitchell, and Turner; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and Messrs. Bennet and Weir.

Subjoined is a list of the toasts in the order in which they were given; and we are only sorry that want of room precludes us from giving extracts from some of the speeches, which embodied sentiments that went home to the hearts of all true and loyal Reformers. Mr. Ord acquitted himself of the duties of the chair to admiration; and we were not a little amused at the manner in which individuals there received and responded to the toast of the evening,-" The Downfal of the Self-Elective System, and the First Triumph of Liberal and Reform Principles in the Barony of Gorbals." The company were not to a man Reformers. No!-one or two old stagers were there, whose skin was creeping, and whose blood ran cold at the bursts of laughter that ever and anon interrupted the Chairman during his introduction of this toast, and while he ludicrously characterised the old system of election as one "by which the offices of the Barony had been handed down from generation to generation—he had almost said from relation to relation—until they had almost assumed the aspect of being hereditary." We kept our eyes upon them the while; and it did our heart good to see them gulping down as gall to the toast, what every right thinking man rolled as a sweet morsel under his tongue. Yes, we are confident, that the mouthful which moistened that sentiment, smacked sweeter than any other during the whole evening, although, from the list which follows, it will be seen there were many rare occasions for rejoicing.

#### TOASTS.

CHAIRMAN—The King; and may he never forget the principles which seated his family on the throne.—Tune, "King's Anthem."

The Queen. - " I've been roaming."

The Princess Victoria - " My love she's but a lassie yet."

The 'Army; and may the soldier never forget that he is a citizen.—" British Grenadiers."

The Navy; and may service and merit be the only means of promotion.—" Rule Britannia."

The People, the only true source of political power .- " The Triumph."

Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's late Reform Administration; and may their abrupt dismissal from office only induce them to adhere the more firmly to their principles in future.—" My heart is sair for somebody."

The Downfal of the Self-Elective System, and the First Triumph of Liberal and

Reform Principles in the Barony of Gorbals.—"The Downfal of Paris," and, "Come, cheer up, my Lads."

Earl Grey and the Reform Acts .- " Charlie is my darling."

Mr. Dunlor, Clyde Iron Works—The House of Commons, on whose firmness and integrity the People now trust they will find a constitutional barrier against all encroachments on their Rights and Liberties at this momentous crisis.—" Waes my heart that we should sunder."

Captain Speirs, Culcreuch—A speedy Dissolution to the Wellington Administration.—" Turn the rogues out," and, "Go to the devil and shake yourself."

CHAIRMAN—The staunch Friend of the People—Earl Durham.—" Keel row."
Mr. THOMAS MUIR—A cordial Union among all Reformers.—" We'll a' lie
thegither."

CHAIRMAN—The Lord Provost and Magistrates, and prosperity to the City of

Glasgow .- " Caller herring."

LORD PROVOST—The Chairman.—" Geordie sits in Charlie's (Henry's) chair." CHAIRMAN—Mr. Oswald, our faithful and patriotic Representative in Parliament.—" There's nae luck about the House when our gudeman's awa."

Mr. Oswald-The Repeal of the Septennial Act .- " Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Benner-A speedy and thorough Reform to the House of Lords. —" Rogue's March."

CHAIRMAN-Mr. Maxwell, M. P.-" Jock o' Hazledean."

Mr. MAXWELL-The Working Classes.-" Jenny dang the Weaver."

Mr. ABRAM DUNCAN-Free Trade in Corn.-" Corn Riggs are bonnie."

CHAIRMAN-Mr. Wallace of Kelly, and the Reform of the Laws and Administration of Justice in Scotland.—" Scots wha hae."

Mr. WALLACE—The Independent Electors of Gorbals.—" Blue Bonnets over the Border."

Bailie Hedderwick—The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.—" A man's a man for a' that."

CHAIRMAN-Mr. Gillon, M. P.-" Up and waur them a', Willie."

Mr. GILLON—May the recollection of the glorious struggle for Reform during the last half century, ever animate Britons in the maintenance of their Rights.—
"Britons strike home."

Mr. Bonting—Poland—the bravest of the brave; and may she soon break her tyrant chains.

Mr. Weir.—Ireland—may her liberties speedily be restored, and her grievances redressed.—" Erin go bragh."

Rev. Mr. Johnston-Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world.

Mr. JOHN HAMILTON-The Croupiers -" All good fellows."

Bailie COATS—The Benevolent and Educational Institutions of Gorbals.—" Pity kind charity."

Bailie WM. CRAIG-The Liberty of the Press, and the Abolition of all Taxes on Knowledge.

Mr. THOMAS DAVIDSON—The French People;—the extension and consolidation of their liberties, and the increase of their friendly relations with the British nation.— "Marseilles Hymn."

Mr. Alex. M'Gaigos, Jun.—The Abolition of all Sinecures and unmerited Pensions.—" Mucking o' Geordie's Byre."

Bailie TURNER-Mr. Hume and economical Reform.-" Tak your Auld Clurk about ye."

Mr. WALKER-The Memory of the Scotch Reformers of 1793.-" Disge."

Mr. P. MACKENZIE—The cause for which Hampden bled on the field, and Sydney on the scaffold.—" Sae will we yet."

Bailie Malcolm—The progress of liberal principles in the despotic states of

The CHAIRMAN, in conclusion—Brother Reformers, here's "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.—"Good night, and joy be wil us a'."

A few such meetings as this, and a fig for all the Toryiam that would then find a

#### NOTE.

THE Editor regrets that he has been detained in London longer than he expected. He only reached Glasgow yesterday afternoon, and he has thus been absent for four-He has scarcely had a moment to glance at some of the Articles which appear in these Nos., and for which he is indebted to the kind services of some of his valued friends in his absence. It is impossible for him to read, far less to answer the swarm of letters from Corréspondents lying on his table, in time for this publication; but he will pay immediate attention to them; and as a dissolution of Parliament is at hand, a Second Edition of the Gazette, price Twopence, will appear on Monday or Tuesday, bringing up all the latest Electioneering intelligence, &c.

The 1st No. of Richmond's Trial will be published on Monday morning. We invite attention to it, promising that it will be the fullest and most interesting Report that has yet appeared. A Sketch of the Spy himself will accompany it, taken by an eminent London artist, expressly for us, at considerable expense. Reformers of Glasgow should see the physiog of the Villain!

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A wriety of local matters must lie over till a Second Edition. The sill-absorbing "Crists," and the absence of the Idlion must plead our excusse in not overtaking a phelanx of Correspondents. The sill all will receive the Editor's earliest attention on his reculen.

"An Idea of the proper will preceive that we are still haddoning the Quacks, and to some purpose the second of the property alias Beck, (so ashamed are these people of their name that they name the commens on the public,) is about to imitate the fog trot example of Morres Bother as to by taking houself off;—the sooner the better for the public in all contained of the property of the prope

"Them that live in glass houses should not throw stones." Let "Stentor" inwardly ligest

"Then that thee in glass houses should not throw stones." Let "seemor" in magazing ungest this wholesome advice, and we will be bound he may yet be restored to—eguanimital h.".

13 hims Maren' may rest assured, that want of space alone prevents us from giving the College Address. We agree with him, "that the Students have pluck after all." Let them beware of being again caught with any such Conservative chaff as my Lord Stanley.

2 Alacum's is quite right. The drummers and the Police ought to be drummed in to make people understand where the fires are. We hope Captains Watson and Jeffrey will take up the

alarm note.

A Constant Reader" in Rothesay is justly indignant at the brief little authorities of that place. We see no right they have to refuse granting licenses to people of irreproachable character. Such is not the spirit of the Act. We are not aware that the power of any of the authorities in Edinburgh extends to Rothesay.

In days of yore, the authorities in Gorbals "were a law unto themselves;" now, they must dispense "rightcous lidgement."

"One whose heart is in the good cause," will see that his patriotic hint has been acted upon.

His communications are pearls indeed.
We verily beliave that "Censor" has discovered a mare's nest;—however, we will keep our eyes on the quarter he alludes to; and should it turn out as suspected, we will scotch the snake

in good style.

We are sorry—deeply sorry, that want of space prevents us from reporting the proceedings of We are sorry—deeply sorry, that want of space prevents us from reporting the proceedings of the most stirring description.

'We are sorry—deeply sorry, that want or space prevents us from reporting the proceedings of the Political Union, well knowing that they embrace topics of the most stirring description.

In reply to "Questor," we have only to say, that Sir William Rae, the new Lord Advocate, is the same individual who dared to state in Parliament, "that Scotsmen could not meet without committing bloodshed;" (himself being a bloody example, we suppose!)

Mr. Alison (son of Bishon Allison, author of "Taste,") Advocate, Edinburgh, is the individual who has been elected Sheriff, in room of Mr. Rose Robinson. We must confess, we would rather that the proposition of the state of the

that Mr. Reddie had succeeded to that appointment.

"Far Sighted" is correct:—to suppose that men (the present ministers for instance!) who have Reform on their lips, and Corruption in their hearts, can stem the "spirit of the age," is to suppose that the People dare not maintain their Rights!

Caudion to Electors.—It is not generally known that persons betting on or against the return of caudidates, disqualify themselves for voting.—Beware the basis!

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gamette published this morning.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS. .



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE

No. CXXXV.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1835.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, 1835.

The Tories will soon see what they have made by the dissolution of Parliament. The returns are completed from England. They are nearly completed from Ireland; and with one exception (that of Orkney) they are completed from Scotland. And the result of the whole leaves us no reason to doubt that the Tories will be vanquished by a majority of at least 100. They calculated that they would have been able to swamp the House of Commons by men of their own kidney. They strained every nerve, by influence, by bribery, and other foul means, to get the better of the Electors in many places; and we admit that in some quarters they have succeeded, "as usual." But still, with the Treasury in their possession, and the secret service money at their disposal, they will be beat, signally beat, in the first week of the opening of Parliament. We anticipate that by the end of next month we shall be whistling the Rogues', March, on the exit of the Tories from power.

Nothing can so clearly shew the low ebb in which they are placed, as the result of the Elections in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh—the three capitals of the kingdoms. Every one of the Tories that started for these cities with the desire to throw out the Reformers, stood ultimately on the lowest part of the poll. The Reformers were animated to victory by the noblest enthusiasm. Their watchwords were, "No Peel and Wellington Administration." The

reply was, Down with the Tories!

In this struggle, so far as it has yet gone, Scotland—unlike the days of William Pitt—has nobly done her duty. She has, in truth, led the van. For it is admitted in all quarters, that she has sent a greater proportion of Reformers to Parliament, than England or Ireland either.—May she ever do so!

We ask, Does it not speak volumes for the success of the Reform cause in Scotland, that the three most decided Reformers by far in the House of Commons, viz. Wallace, Gillon, and Oswald of Ayrshire, were returned without opposition? The Tories did not dare eventually to oppose any one of them.—And why? Just because they saw it was utterly hopeless on their part to do so. These Radical, or patriotic Members, as we think we may well call them, were enshrined in the hearts of their constituents—thus proving, and it holds out an example, worthy of being attended to by the whole representatives of Scotland, that when a Member acts up to his professions, and fearlessly and honestly performs his duty in his place in Parliament, which his constituents had a right to expect at his hands, he has nothing to fear, but, on the contrary, is likely to secure from them their lasting gratitude and support.

Where, then, is the boasted "re-action" of the Tories in Scotland? If they say it is in Stirlingshire, we bid them go to Perthshire.—(That is a sore place.)—If they say it is in Mid-Lothian, we bid them go to East-Lothian. And, finally, we put the whole Counties and Burghs in Scotland together, and what have the Tories made of them?—Have they gained a single vote more than they formerly had? Not one.—No, nor the vestige of one.

It was most truly, and not more truly than emphatically, stated by the seconder of Mr. Colin Dunlop on the Hustings at Glasgow, that the struggle, likely to arise, was one, between Despotism on the one hand, and Liberty on the other. The Tories, we trust, for their own sakes, will not dare to bring that question to an issue much farther. But if they do, our Countrymen, we trust, will recal to their recollection the last lines of the glorious Address of Bruce at Bannockburn—rendered immortal by their favourite Bard, Robert Burns.

"Lay the proud usurpers low,
Tyrants fall in every foe,
Liberty's in every blow:
Forward! let us do or die!"

# GLASGOW ELECTION—THE TORY SMOTE—THE REFORMERS TRIUMPHANT.

Nobly have the Reformers of Glasgow acquitted themselves at the late Election. They saw at once through the shallow pretensions of Mr. James Ewing. They knew that, on many important divisions in the House of Commons, he voted directly contrary to his colleague, Mr. James Oswald, whose upright and liberal conduct has justly made him the most popular man in Glasgow. He at once

'ared against the anti-national Peel and Wellington administration. But Mr. (refused to do so, and hence he was set down as a black crow. Mr. Colin

Dunlop same to the stratch in fumous style. It was amusing to see how he floundered Mr. Ewing at the Ward Meetings. There was no evasion about Mr. Dunlop any more than about Mr. Oswald. They acted on true and decided Reform principles, whereas Mr. Ewing was evidently on the trimming or Conservatist side. He was anxious, no doubt, in his own very polite way, to please the milk-and-water Reformers; but he was anxious still more to please the Glasgow Tories, with whom he has all along been intimately connected; and hence, like the man on the three-legged stool, he fell down between both parties,—the sure fate of every trimmer. Mighty was the cry, before the Election, which Mr. Ewing's friends made in his behalf. They stirred heaven and earth to get him elected;-the Clergymen of the Established Church, one and all of them, rallied round him; -even the Agent of Richmond the Spy was called to his aid !- This set the barm a-working among the Reformers; and we glory in the fact, that we stirred it about in many quarters, and finally put the bung in Mr. Ewing's mouth at the last Meeting he addressed of the Electors, in Cheapside-street Chapel, Anderston. We dare say, he will not soon forget the appearance of "Loyal Peter," to whom he appealed, at that Meeting.

Plumpers !—Plumpers for Mr. Ewing !—was the earnest and ceaseless request made to the Electors by his Chairman and paid Agents. Godsake! give him Plumpers, said the Tories, otherwise this infernal Radical, Colin Dunlop, will get in!—And to be sure they got Plumpers. Alexander Morrison, the principal agent of Mr. Ewing, absolutely assured his client, a few days prior to the Election, in presence of a Public Meeting in the Black Bull, or Trades' Hall, that 2000 Plumpers, and as many split votes, were already pledged to him, and that he would be at the Lead of the Poll, without a doubt. Great was the cheering that then bellowed from the lungs of the Tories. Sandford (the renegado) got up in the midst of them delirious with joy. But, as the old couplet says,—

"The King of France, with twenty thousand men, Marched up the hill, but he tame down again."

And so, when the day of polling arrived, the great and mighty Plumpers of James Ewing, plumped him down to the very bottom of the Poll.

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen 1—And you, ye vile Glasgow Radicals,—you, ye infidels, republicans, and sinners, as the honest, pure, and immaculate Tories now call ye,—did ye not clap your hands, and help to keep him at the bottom of it firm and fast?

Hurrah, then, for Ewing's Plumpers!—You can't vex a Glasgow Tory more than to say, Hurrah, for Ewing's Plumpers!—Faith, they plumped their own dear little chick into the mire!—Hurrah again for the Plumpers!!

Seriously, this was a glorious election. If Ewing had succeeded, there would have been no stopping the career of the Tories;—their insolence in Glasgow would have become insufferable. But they have been drubbed capitally on their own principles; and they will be drubbed again and again whenever they try it. To show the activity displayed by Mr. Ewing's Agents, we print the following letter which one of them sent to an elector in the country.

<sup>&</sup>quot;DEAR SIR,—I beg, as a particular personal favour, that you will come to town on Wednesday, and give a vote for my client and friend, Mr. Ewing. I shall not longer 46, I do assure you.

gainer than the parties alluded te, for, since he has adhered so nobly to his Reform principles, we hope that every true-hearted Reformer in Gorbals will patronize or encourage him; and at next election we also hope many others will recollect what he did, and follow his example. These things ought to be known. We have great pleasure in picking them out. Who knows but David Todd is now in a fair way of making his fortune? Virtue has always its reward, and we emphatically urge the Reformers of Glasgow to patronize David Todd; and if we cannot make him a cotton lord, or a sugar lord, we at least proclaim him to be an honest man, who sells a good drop of genuine spirits at No. 70, Norfolk-street, Laurieston.

"A report having been put into circulation that Mr. Ewing's Committee had opened Houses for the entertainment of Voters, it is hereby declared that such report is false.

(Signed) "WILLIAM DUNN, Chairman."

# NEW SONG-" GUZZLING GRATIS."

Willie Dunn, Willie Dunn, 'tis as clear as the sun That your statement above is all fudge, As I will now show, by what I do know, And will leave the good public to judge. In the Ship Tavern, then, I once and again On turkies and nice things did feast, With brandy and port, rum toddy, -in short, I've often been drunk as a beast, And not only I, but six folks hard by. Are ready to swear to this statement, Who ate of each dish, and all drank like fish: From this fact they'll make no abatement. From morning to night, let come in who might, Young and Thomson, the liberal Directors, The brandy dealt out, caring little about The fact that we were not Electors. Now all this was done, without joking or fun, At the cost of the great little manniken;

The Bill is now called in, no small one, I wean,

And payed for, says

PATRICE O'FLANNIGAN.

### GOD'S TRUTH

Ma. Ewing, in his farewell address, says—" Whatever ambition I may have previously indulged to become one of your Representatives, I now know enough of the arduous employment, to sigh for a continuance of its labours." Mr. Ewing here, by using the word enough, instead of too much, acknowledges that he sighs for a continuance of his labours.

Electron.

#### SIR D. K. SANDFORD.

Our readers know that we have defended this gentleman on many occasions. We once had the highest opinion of him. We believed that he was an eloquent, sincere, and genuine Reformer. Many of our readers, however, used to shake their heads, and tell us not to think so much of him,—that he was a mere glittering politician, who would jink the cause at the first seasonable opportunity he thought rented itself. We own, with grief, that they have been true pro-Sandford, we say, is no longer to be trusted as a Reformer.

He has gone over to the Tories of Glasgow, as glaringly as any man could do! He joined the standard of James Ewing at the late Election, and did every thing he could to prevent the return of the Reform Candidates, Oswald and Dunlop. Shame upon him for so doing. He has sunk never more to rise; and instead of being the popular man he once was, we believe there are not fifty, no, not ten, Reformers in Glasgow who would now stretch out their little finger for We have already, in more places than one, washed our hands quite clean of him. Renegadoes, high or low, and of whatever stamp. we shall ever reprobate or despise. Let no one mistake us :--let no one taunt us for the way we formerly wrote in favour of Sandford: for herein is the best proof of the independence and straightforward conduct which away us, that whereas we were the first to sound his praises, so now we are the first to denounce him as a renegado to his former professions. It is his fault, not ours, that we treat him in this manner.

#### A SLAP AT BAILIE JOHN MITCHELL.

None pretended to be such a great Reformer as this gentleman, Mr. John Mitchell, Cork-cutter in Clyde-street. Hence he was returned as one of the Reformed Town-Council at the first Election. We admit he voted pretty well in the Council, and thought he would prove "steadfast in the faith." For when the last Election of Provost took place, we saw him occasionally, and he appeared to be in great concern lest Mr. James Hutcheson, described as a Tory, should carry Mr. Mitchell also contributed his mite to effect the return of two Reformers, viz. Messrs. Russel and Beith, for the Second District, in November last; and he assisted in enabling us to expose the gross tergiversation of Mr. Commissioner Kelly on that occasion, and concurred with us in describing Kelly as something worse than a turncoat. (See Gazette, No. 131, p. 171.) He thus induced the belief that he was a bona fide Reformer; and in that character he gained so. much on the confidence of the Town-Council, that they preferred him to the situation of River Bailie, in place of Mr. John Pattison. On the recent change of Ministry, Bailie Mitchell (for such be was, and still is,) appeared to be in a state of patriotic indignation about it. We had the honour of conversing with him very particularly on the subject. This was at the time when the Glasgow Tories got up their hole-and-corner Address to the King in favour of Wellington, to counteract, if possible, the Address agreed to at the Great Public Meeting in the Green. The Bailie, honest man! took us by the arm on that occasion, and walked with us to the printing-office of Muir & Gowans, and employed them to get large placards printed, cautioning the Inhabitants of Glasgow to "Beware of the Tory Address—not to sign it;" and the placerds concluded with these words,—" No Tory Administration:" All this led us also to think, that Bailie John Mitchell was surply a Reformer, if not a bit of a Radical; and in our hearts we benoared him accordingly. But, ah, this treacherous world! Like Sandford, Bailie John Mitchell has deceived us in the hour of need.

Mark him now. Out of compliment to himself he was appointed to an honorary office in the Liberal Association of the Parliamentary Electors of Gorbals, in which district he has his residence,—an office which would have occasioned him little or no trouble. At the first Meeting of that Association, they unanimously resolved, "that James Ewing, Esq. having failed to satisfy the constituency, that he would decidedly oppose the anti-national Tory administration, was not entitled to the confidence, and did not deserve the support, of the Reformers of Glasgow."—No one, we thought, would be more zealous in favour of that Resolution than Bailie John Mitchell. But he walked over to Mr. Ewing's Election Committee; and on the day that he did so, he wrote a letter to the newspapers objecting to the Resolution, and lauding Mr. Ewing as a fit colleague for Mr. Oswald! Pretty Bailie!—Excellent Reformer!!—Noble Tory with the cloven foot!!!

We have already had a paper war with him through the columns of some of the newspapers. We have not scrupled, Bailie though he be, to shake him roughly, as a good mastiff would do with an ugly rat in his mouth; and when the next Election of Town Councillors comes round, we hope the gold chain will be taken from the neck of Bailie John Mitchell, and that he will be left to warble the praises of Mr. James Ewing with the other plumpers of lesser note.

# OPPRESSION AND EXTORTION BY LAURENCE CRAIGIE, TAX COLLECTOR, GLASGOW.

WE intimated formerly, that this old Tory stager, Laurence Craigie, had fallen into arrear with the Government taxes he had collected in Glasgow; or, to speak more plainly, that he had cabbaged, or appropriated to his own use, some thousands of the public money. When this fact transpired, we recommended to the Tories of Glasgow, out of compassion to "the poor old gentleman," and since they had been so very liberal to Dr. Cleland, to start a subscription for Craigie, merely to enable him to square his accounts with the public like an honest man. They never take our advice, however, even though it is occasionally offered for their own sakes and credit. The Reformed Town Council, very properly, dispensed with the services of Mr. Craigie, as Collector of the City Cess. But he has been allowed to go on collecting the other Government taxes from the citizens. Last month he sent his understrappers to poind the house of a respectable citizen, viz. Mr. William Stewart, 422, Gallowgate, for an alleged arrear of taxes. Mr. Stewart was confident that he had already paid these taxes, and did not owe one farthing of them; but the tax-beagles came to his house in his absence, to poind and carry away, and rather than be affronted and injured in that manner, Mrs. Stewart paid the whole amount demanded. Mr. Stewart, on coming home, laid his hands on Craigie's previous stamped receipt for these identical taxes, which clearly proved that the second payment from Mrs. Secwart was illegally extorted; and having been put in possession of cument, we soon brought Craigie to his marrow-bones. He could

not deny his own receipt; and, in order to atone for his conduct, he agreed to refund the second sum, and to pay two guineas of damages, and 10s. 6d. of expenses. Our share of the thing was therefore 10s. 6d., which we immediately handed over to our old friend and landlord, Mr. McColl, the excellent and humane Governor of Glasgow Jail, to be by him applied to the benefit of the poorest prisoners.

This, probably, would not have been mentioned by us, but for a second instance of Craigie's conduct, made known to us by another: Mr. Wm. Gray, 126, Trongste, citizen of Glasgow this very week. paid his taxes, £1: 6s. to Craigie, and got his receipt therefor, on 19th July last. To his surprise, he got a letter from Craigie, on the 3d October following, requesting immediate payment of the very taxes he had already paid. Thinking that this was a mere mistake on the part of the old gentleman, Mr. Gray paid no attention to it, But this week, Craigie's beagle, and two of his concurrents, come to Mr. Gray's house to poind and carry away his effects, precisely as they had attempted to do with Mrs. Stewart. Luckily for Mr. Gray, and still more luckily for Mr. Craigie, the former presented the stamped receipt under Craigie's own hand, and the beagle and concurrents went away expressing unutterable things to themselves. We shall probably make this a more serious affair than the first. For it appears. to us to be something like a systematic course of proceeding on the part of Collector Craigie towards the citizens. The books of a tax. collector ought to be scrupulously exact, so that no man with the eyes in his head could make any mistake about them. In a large city like this, where so many persons are liable to pay taxes, a considerable portion of them may not think it worth their while to preserve the receipts which they obtain on making the payment. And we begin strongly to suspect that Mr. Laurence Craigie knows that quite well, If Mr. Stewart or Mr. Gray had lost their receipts, their word that they had paid the taxes would not be taken. Craigie, in that case, had the advantage of them completely; and we are now so uncharitable as to think that he is sending out his beagles for the purpose of pouncing on those who may have lost or mislaid their receipts. At this rate, he will soon make up his deficiency.

We, therefore, from the knowledge of these facts, now warn the citizens of Glasgow, who have already paid their taxes to Craigie, to look out for their receipts, and to lay them past in a snug corner, so that, if the beagles come in upon them, they may know what reception to give them. But Craigie, we suspect, the moment he sees this, and we shall take care to furnish him with a copy of it, will draw in his horns, and not venture to poind any more of the citizens who have already paid him. This Gazette, after all, is a capital corrector of abuses. May it ever be a thorn in the side of the Tories 1:

# THE TWO GLASGOW TORY CONTEMPTIBLES.

HEY ho!—What a precious couple Deacon-Convener M'Lellan and Dean of Guild Martin must be!—The first sounds the praises of his friends and patrons, the Tories, far more eloquently than the wee Moth in the Courier Office; and the second plays his part in dumb show, with this difference—

that whenever the Deacon moves, the Dean is sure to creep (squeak?) after him. It is difficult to say in which of them the "natural instinct" is strongest. They are both chips of the same block; and really we congratulate the Glasgow Tories in having two such highly eminent, learned, and exalted personages to represent them at the Council table. They have a singular unity of purpose among them which is truly enviable. Thus, they were the only two in all the Council who opposed the presentation of the Freedom of the City to Earl Durham; and, more recently, they were the only two who opposed the Address from the Magistrates. and Council to the King against Duke Wellington or a Tory administration.—Och! the pretty dears!—It would be too much kindness to toes them together in a blanket, like Sancho Panza in days of yore. Neither would it do for us to caricature them just exactly at present. Yet, so help us! we are greatly obliged to the Glasgow Tories for sending such a precious sample of "conservatist" wisdom to represent them in the place where, as in the city besides, they are only laughed at, ridiculed, or despised, for their political vagaries.

# REV. DR. NORMAN M'LEOD OF CAMPSIE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who was present at it, assures us that at the annual dinner of the Ossianic Society, held in Glasgow on the 21st curt. in the Argyll Hotel, Dr. M'Leod of Campsie in the Chair, they kept it up till two o'clock in the morning; and the Rev. Dr. to show his Conservatist feeling, among other toasts, gave, "Mr. Ewing, our late excellent Member,"—while he omitted all notice of the Reform

Members, Messrs. Oswald and Dunlop.

Really we are not surprised that the Rev. Father should show his gratitude to Mr. Ewing in this particular way, because the fact has recently transpired, that at the laying of the foundation stone last summer of the new bridge at Glasgow, the Rev. Father was appointed to officiate by Mr. Ewing, who was then the Grand Master, and for putting up a prayer on the occasion, the Rev. Father pocketed, at the expense of the public, a small fee of Ten Guineas.—So much for prayer and praise! Would it not have been better if he had sent the whole of that fee to the poor of the parish, since he did not lose one day's stipend, by coming to Glasgow?

# EX-PROVOST GRAHAME.

This good old man resigned his situation as Lord Provost of the city in consequence of his advanced age and growing infirmities. He

is new nearly fourscore and ten.

A more liberal and upright man than Robert Grahame of Whitehill never breathed. There is not a particle of pride or ostentation about him, His car was ever inclined to the complaints of the lowly and the oppressed, and well has he obtained that most virtuous of all appellations, "the poor man's friend."

He refused, we understand, to take the £40 which every Provest of Glasgow has a right to, and has been in use to draw per annum, to lefray the incidental expenses of the office. Mr. Grahame generously declared that he would never touch one farthing of the public

money in his own person.

Now, since that was the case—since Mr. Grahame was the first Reform Lord Provost of Glasgow, freely chosen by the suffrages of the citizens under the Burgh Reform Act, we think that the present Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow ought to pay some mark of respect to him; and this we believe they would best do, if they would order his portrait to be taken, and placed in the Town Hall.

The marble statue of William Pitt stands in that hall, being placed there by the old self-elected Magistrates of Glasgow, at an expense of upwards of £1000. The portrait of Robert Grahame, done in the first-rate style, would not cost £100; and we are persuaded that the Reform Electors of Glasgow, instead of being offended at the appropriation of such a small sum for Mr. Grahame's portrait, would rather be much gratified at it. If they value, as we doubt not they do, the Reform Act, nothing surely could display so much good taste as this mark of respect for their venerable and first popular Chief Magistrate. It would show to generations to come how the citizens acted on the first dawn of their political freedom.

Let us hope, then, that some of the present Magistrates or Councillors of Glasgow will immediately intimate the necessary motion to carry into effect the suggestion we have now respectfully made. It only requires a fair beginning from some one; and although there are two er three stubborn Tories or querulous personages in the Tewn Council of Glasgow, we hope there is not one solitary individual to be found there, having the least pretension to liberal and patriotic principles, who will resist such a motion, or even attempt to throw cold water upon it. We only invite them to act upon the maxim—
"Honour be to whom honour is due."

# THE QUACK VAGABOND AGAIN.

THERE is not a doubt that we had the merit of driving out of Glasgow the bloody rascals, Quacks Moores, Brothers, & Co. who murdered the poor man's child, and ruined many others. These rascals thought they would frighten us into silence about them, by raising an Action of Damages against us in the Court of Session. We beat them out of it with expenses;—we affronted them out of their false, and fraudulent, and disgraceful advertisements in the newspapers; and the Crown Lawyers were about to serve them with a criminal indictment, when they took to their heels and decamped from Glasgow. All this, we repeat, without any vanity, was chiefly ewing to the determined resolution we evinced against them.

The other great Quack vagabond in Glasgow, viz. W. C. Moat, y'cleped of the British College of Health, drew in his horns, and was glad to be silent, while we were dealing out our blows to Moores, Brothers, & Co. But as we have said nothing about them for the last two months, he seems to have acquired a little courage, and so he has now put out a bill, addressed "to the sensible and independent minded inhabitants of Glasgow," in praise, as usual, of his Hygeian Leils. He quarreled with his old agent, Dr. James Greer; and in the course of the quarrel, they called each other, "impostars" "swindlers," "murderers," and so forth; nay, they placarded each other in these terms through the city. Therefore we have not used stronger words in describing their characters than they have done themselves. But Quack Moat having lost the services of Quack Greer, must needs have another agent to puff him; and so he employs a fellow of the name of George Bairnefather, who has taken up his ahode at 230, Argyll-street, Glasgow, and who has just issued a plentiful supply of his Quack Bills, under

the above audacious title, "to the sensible and independent-minded inhabitants of Glasgow." We, therefore, again beg to put the truly "sensible and independent-minded inhabitants of Glasgow" on their guard against such vagabonds. But we cannot do so without referring to the following precious morceau which the Quacks have inserted about us. Their wish all along has been to create an impression, that we have been Bribed for writing against them by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow; and therefore, with an air of high-minded virtue which Quacks frequently assume, they throw out the following challenge:—" Let (says Quack Moat) the right honourable and deeply-skilled Faculty of Glasgow deny, if they please, that the sum of £50 hus been presented, in their name and behalf, by Dr. M'Leod, and as an earnest of the estimation with which they regard the daring fulsehoods, scurrility, and abuse, of their juckall and pioneer, to Mr. Peter Mackenzie, of the Reformers' Gazette."

Now Quack Most knows very well, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow have never yet dirtied their fingers with him; and we believe he might write or fabricate his miraculous cures till doomsday, before they would condescend to notice him or them. But as to the allegation against ourselves of Bribery, or whatever Quack Moat may choose to call it, we beg to observe, quite candidly, that we would scarcely have thanked the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow for sending us £50, aye, or £100, because, in truth, it would scarcely have covered the actual sum we have already expended in exposing the Quacks, and defending ourselves in the Court of Session,-no light matter, now-a-days, for any party; nor shall we disguise the fact, that we have often thought it was a shame for this rich Faculty not to aid us in extirpating these Hygeian Pill impostors from Glasgow. But having said this, we now grapple more particularly with the special allegation of Quack Moat above quoted; and we say at once, in the most positive manner, that it is an utter falsehood. false that we have received one single penny from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. It is false that we have received, directly or indirectly, one single farthing from Dr. M'Leod, or any one else, in their name and behalf. We never had any communication whatever with him, or with them, on the subject. They never urged us to write one word against the Quacks; we did so entirely of our own accord,—from a sense of public duty, and from it alone; and we defy man, woman, or child, to show the contrary.

Now, then, having disposed of Quack Moat's allegation, we may well ask, what faith can the public put in his nostrums, which, as we said, when we handled him originally, are founded on sheer audacity, and on deliberate falsehood and fraud? The vagabond lives, and pillages the public, by such means. The very title which he assumes, namely, "Agent of the British College of Health, King's Cross, London," is, on the front of it, a piece of arrant deception or falsehood. The British College of Health /—Why, the vagabond might as well have taken

the title of Emperor of Siam.

We conclude for the present, by repeating our hope, that the truly "sensible and independent-minded inhabitants of Glasgow," to whom Quack Moat has addressed his Hygeian epistle, will deal with it precisely as it deserves. And since Quack Moat has first broached the subject, we will really thank the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons to send us the £50 as soon as possible.

# ACROSTIC ADDRESSED TO WELLINGTON.

W E will stand and fight thegither,
E'er that we obey your Laws;
Let us then unite wi' ither,
Let us triumph in our Cause.
I mportant is the hour of danger,
N ought but DEATH will make us yield;
G'ive way with us is quite a stranger
To you and yours with Sword and Shield.
Our Sword, our tongue; our Shield, the ca

Our Sword, our tongue; our Shield, the cause— Not you nor yours will frame our Laws. Cockpen.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Stra,—The other day, on overhauling the relics of the genius of a dear departed friend, I was agreeably affected to find a satirical piece to whose origin I had in some degree contributed. It was written some two years ago, in rivalry of a doggerel song of mine which appeared in one of your Numbers—a song intended to caricature the short-lived triumph of the Tories, when Wellington first tripped up the heels of a Reforming Administration. (May we soon have our hand in again, to skreech another Cockie-Leery-Law!) The satirical piece to which I refer, and which I herewith send, is infinitely better than mine; and the reference to that vilain Richmond is happy, and has been abundantly verified. That your interesting and widely-circulating Gazette may flourish, and be shortly freed from the trammels of a barbarous law, is the wish of yours, &c.

T. O.

#### THE WHILLIWHAW.

#### A SATIRE ON THE WEE TORY OF THE WEST.

#### Tunk-Willie was a wanton wag.

WILLIE is a worthy wight, The staunchest Tory e'er I saw, Tho' at the name he now thinks shame, And hings his head like hoodicraw. Great idol shepherd, grim arch-fiend, O' Europe's haly despots a'. Indulgence sell to M\*th\*rw\*ll, Puir Scotland's public Whilliwhaw! Willie has a generous saul, His character he flings awa; He cleeks at shame, despises fame, And kicks his conscience like a baw. Willie bas a wondrous gift O' garring black look white like snaw; And garring white, his grand exploit, By George, look blacker than a craw. Thou client wi' an ill-faur'd case Employ bim; every sneck be'll draw: You'll see the facts laid on their backs, And Truth left wi' her crown to claw. Weel can he snub the sooty rogue, And at him raise the loud guffaw : Weel can he taunt the lang-faced saunt, And gar his frosty faiple fa'. Ance Paisley swore she heard him sing As sang the Bard o' Stanley shaw; But Willie's harp ae chord did warp, That chord was o' the siller sma'. Yet aye the sounding chords alang He flang his wee unballowed paw : The chords they main'd, or girn'd and Or gurl'd like a snoring saw. [grain'd, At last the bitter body lap,

And dang poor Dagon to the wa';

Thenceforth to turn a man o' law.

And stampt and swoor, by Babel's whore,

And now he's sair'd his seven lang years To hinder our decline and fa'-To save the few, the mass subdue, And Willie yet may waur them a'. Whisht! in the north a kirk plays craze. The south - an altar, throne, an' a'! Swithe! Tory Scots, by votes, or plots, Send Willie to St. Stephen's ba'. . Were he but seated in the House, Certes, we'll hear how crouse be'll craw; Wi' rung o' birk, he'll prap the kirk, And no let throne or alter fa 👡 🥕 🚉 And then the planters' needfu' scourge, The whup that peels the hide awa', There he'll preserve't, as weel deserve't, Wi' sophisms set in a raw. Had he been in the House last year, And used his powers, that are na sma', Then that abominable Bill,\* Wad ne'er hae past intill a law. Na! standing bye, like howdy gleg, When first its ugly face he saw, He wad ha'e tipt its neck a nip, And clutcht it into Clootie's claw. Now, Social Order, hear his prayer, For Willie seldoni prays ava, Send sweet repose, sic as he trows The misty middle ages saw! O! let again, o'er a' the yearth, A bonnie moral gloamin' draw. That moles, and bats, and Tory rats, May use their een, and stech their maw. O! send him Richmond, trusty lad, Join Finlay, Oliver, an' a'; And gie for guards aught yeomen lairds,

Arm'd ilk ane wi' a butter baw.

#### UNION IS STRENGTH.

Sin.—Never was a better example of it seen than at Strathaven, on Saturday, the 17th, the second day of the poll. When the express arrived at a very late hour on Friday night, bringing a state of the poll at all the other places, the Reform Committee, and Mr. Maxwell's agent, were in waiting at their rooms in the Avondale They were struck with surprise when they saw how matters stood; they did not sit one moment to consider what was to be done; Mr. Maxwell's agent got the pelling-list, and saw that a good number of voters at a distance, and a number of infirm old voters, had not come forward, thinking that there would be little use for them. At an early hour on Saturday morning the Committee took the field, every one to the district appointed him-some in vehicles, some on horses, others on foot, to the knees in snow, over mosses and moors—firmly resolved, that, if the day was lost, the Reformers of Lanarkshire could not blame Avondale. While things were going on in this way through the parish, the town was not idle; elector and non-elector had but one spirit; the Glorious Cause was the word. What a scene! to see numbers of infirm old men carried to the poll by their grandchildren! One old man, who had waited with impatience more than two hours to be carried to the poll, being asked if he thought he would not be the worse of going out on such a cold day? he said, in the words of Samson, Carry me to the poll, "if I should die with the Philistines!" The efforts of the Reformers were crowned with success at the close of the poll. The whole but seven had come forward, out of upwards of 320 voters in the parish; out of the whole, only fourteen voted for Mr. Lockhart. Nor did the zeal of Avondale Reformers content themselves with their own parish; they actually went into other neighbouring parishes, and got numbers to come to the poll, who were hearty in the cause, but thought they would not be wanted. The Messrs. Grahame of Limekilns deserve the highest praise for their exertions in Kilbride parish.

The Tories were equally active; they left no stone unturned. An old man from the parish of Kilbride, who had voted for Lockhart, was found lying drunk on the snow, and would have perished if some of the Reformers had not carried him to a lodging-house, and paid for his bed. (So much for the Tories' care after they had got their end served.) He said he would as soon have been d—d as vote for a Tory, if he did not think he would have got as much as he could eat and drink for eight days for his vote. Some good jokes passed on both sides near the poll. An old man being carried betwit two sturdy Reference, a Tory said, "L—d, I think they have brought that one from the kirk-yard." A drove of Irish swine going past the poll, the crowd shouted out, "Make room, make room; here is a great number of Tories come to vote for Mr. Lockhart; send for Mr. N—r of L—m to introduce them!" This is one who attended the Durham Dinner, and said he was now a complete Reformer. Alas! poor thing, he is like the sow that was washed. There was no disturbance whatever, except some hissing, as usual. A dandy from Glasgow got a few snow-balls for his inconsistency, he having,

about two years since, been at the Maxwell Dinner at Hamilton.

In the Glasgow Courier, it is said there is about 250 voters in Strathaven, but there are only 118, and, to their honour, only five voted for Mr. Lockhart. The same author says there is a re-action; he is wrong there again. Mr. Maxwell got it so easy last time, there was no exertions used in most of the parishes, thinking it would be the same as last; on that account he had a hard run for it. But let the Tories eatch us the same way again! An active Committee should be got up in every parish in Scotland, to watch with vigilance the Reform interest.—I am, your very humble Servant.

Strathaven, Jap. 25, 1895.

[It was the spirited exertions of the Reformers of Avondale that saved the county of Lanark from being disgraced by a Tory Representative. Their noble conduct has put to shame other districts of the county, that crouched to the Tory, in dereliction of their former principles. The suggestion at the close of our correspondent's letter ought to receive every attention.—Ed.]

# GODLY TORIES SHEWN THEIR ERROR.

SIR.—There is an anecdote on record, relating to Burns the Poet, the conclusion of which might serve to illustrate the character of some Rev. Fathers, which occasionally appear in your Gazette. One day an acquaintance called on the Bardsoliciting a favour, viz. the loan of a BLACK COAR, as he intended going to \_\_\_\_\_\_'s funeral. I cannot, was the reply, for I mean to go there myself; but added, I will suggest where you may find a substitute. Do so, if you can; I will prove ungrateful should I forget your kindness in the present instance. (says Burns most emphatically) your character, and suspend it over your shoulders; it will, most decidedly, be the blackest coat in the company."-If there is one set of TORIES more detestable than another, it is Tory Clergymen; they move in a sphere diametrically opposed to the liberty of all but their own fraternity; and with a pretended second-sight, they can perceive what is best for us in the present life, and to those who may be disposed to turn a deaf ear to their instructions, they can dole out, to an unlimited extent, a compliment of no flattering description in The Holy Man of War is again in the field, along with his the world to come. brethren, and the never-ceasing cry is once more uttered,—" Infidelity, irreligion, Atheists, Deists, Heathens," &c. &c. "Give us," say these Holy Bigots of War, " a 'National System of Education,' and we will soon reclaim that God-forgottten part of the population, the extreme poor." They want the Legislature to take part in their scheme; they cannot see how any other people but their own sect has a right to national measures; and, at the same time, they wonder how people can be offended to be compelled to pay for education to their children. The answer is simple. If they want universal pay, give universal privileges; be as ready to build a Roman Catholic church and school-house as they would one to themselves, allow all denominations of Christians the same privilege, and if so, they soon would grow up in good citizenship with each other, and that worthy-to-bedespised system would soon be annihilated,...the training of youth to hate and abhor each other on account of differences in religion.

Just observe, when any political movement is on the wing, our ears are sickened with the sanctified cry of, "The Church in danger." These counterfeits of Christianity used to tell us, that the ignorance of the people of IRELAND was the cause of their devoted attachment to the Church of Rome; and they now say concerning their own Church, that high seat-rents and ignorance is the cause of a decay of numbers in the Establishment. In answer, I say, true Christianity can never be in danger. It is truly an insult on the Author of Christianity to say so,at least it shows their faith is not equal to a grain of mustard-seed: and as for ignorance being the cause of a falling off, I am rather inclined to imagine the people have got their eyes washed in the "Pool of Siloam," and now they see. The practice formerly was,—my father went to the Established Church, and so will I; but a new spirit is abroad,—a spirit of inquiry. That musty, worm-exten record of an Act of Parliament, is now viewed with suspicion; -- people have discovered the King to be a frail, erring man, and not the " MOST HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE," as put down at the Preface to the Bible; they have also refused to worship Establishments founded on any other record than the Bible; they point with the finger of indignation at the mandate which acknowledges the King as sole Head of Christ's Church upon earth.....Supreme Magistrate....Defender of the Faith,—a faith which supports the doctrine of passive obedience to the powers that be, whether they be good or bad; to view every species of calamity as sent by Divine agency as a corrective for our iniquities; and instead of setting about reforming abuses in Church or State, rather to be engaged reforming ourselves,to weep, fast, and pray, and show penitence in sackcloth and ashes.

In the meantime I will conclude, hoping these godly Tories will improve in Gospel liberty, and walk in spirit more congenial to true religion; and may they take the example from the original Founder of Christianity, and teach those who are ignorant, that the whole duty of man consists in loving God, and keeping his commandments.

Yours, &c.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. - .

Mr. Pox Maule, M.P. for Perthshire, is the eldest son of Lord Panmure.

As Officer of Excise has no vote under the Reform Bill. We have no connection with "The Glasgow Liberal."

Mr. Allison, the newly appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire, is a Tory in politics; but we believe A Member of Pagiament cannot be arrested for debt, neither can a Peer.

The Queen of Portugal is only sixteen years of age on the 14th of April next.

There are 658 Members in the House of Commons.

fr. Hume was born at Montrose

We shall inquire after Dr. Black's Will more correctly than we have yet been able to do. No one will be able to cheat us about it, we warrant.

The Bridewell Act is still in force.

On every account we recommend to Mr. D. to accept the offer he has received.

Mail gig.

On every account we recommend to Mr. D. to accept the other he has recented.

The young 'Squire may thank his stars that we have not checked him for running off with the Mail gig. He had better not try such capers in future.

Cobbett is again returned for Oldham. William Dick, we are told, was very busy canvassing for the Tory, at the Lanarkshire Election. William has seen many changes in the world since he figured on the Thrushgrove Hustings in William has seen many changes in the world since he figured on the Thrushgrove Hustings in 1816; and possibly he may change his cost another time.

If the Rev. Mr. Willis goes on insulting his hearors with his violent Tory doctrines, we have simply to say, in answer, that they have it in their power to rise up and leave him. We thought we said fenough about the Rev. Mr. Coltart and his case with Mr. Grant. Nobody of the least sense will blame J. C. jun. for acting in the way he has done. The fact, we believe, is undeniable, that Mr. Wallace of Kelly canvassed some part of the country of Renfrew for Six Michael S. Stewart.

We thank Mr. F. at Kilmarnock for his communication. We see nothing wrong in the proceedings of the Committee. On the contrary, we think they acted quite right by publishing a refutation of the falsehood in the terms they did.

If nossible, we shall attend to the very sensible communication of G. M\*K, on the subject of

If possible, we shall attend to the very sensible communication of G. M.K. on the subject of

Thomas Thomson, we are afraid, has been cheated out of his mother's property, but we shall make a strict inquiry after it for him.

Andrew Gray, weaver, Provanmill, is requested to call upon us about the little girl.

The Earl of Mountmorris is, we believe, at present in Ireland. A letter will reach him if addressed to Dublin, or from thence to be forwarded.

dressed to Dublin, or from thence to be forwarded.

Peter Dougherty, who inquires after his brother John, who went to India in the 3d Regiment, should write to the Secretary at War.

We thank Mr. Andrew Bell for the kindness he has evinced.

Widow Oakley is clearly entitled to draw her husband's prise-monoy; and we shall certainly aid her in a proper application for it.

The explanation of Mr. Glass is quite satisfactory.

A natural child (bastard) can succeed to property if it be specially left to him by a written asthement.

settlement.

The Widow of Francis Clarke is requested to call, as we are now in a condition to get something

The Wigow of Francis cleare is requested to can, as we are now in a conquion to get something beneficially done for her.

Case of James Marsh will be attended to by Mr. Dregborn.

A Quack-Hater tells a very likely story of Greer. We shall again pummel the whole fraternity. The Crown and Regalla of Scotland are deposited in Edinburgh Castle.

It is now too late to insert the communication about the Bakers, signed "Batchie."

We can give no farther information about the intended Monument to Sir Walter Scott, in

Ġlasgow.

Our Correspondent at Lanark, J. N. must send us more precise information about the interference of the authorities with the Economical Society, before we can understand or answer his query.

A Casual Observer mistakes one name for another.

Widow Hay, Calton, had better call and make a personal explanation about the legacy she refers to. Her letter is too vague.

resers to. First setter is too vague.

We are willing to publish the letter against Quack Beck, of date 19th November last, if the writer of it sends his real name and address.

The lines of W. B. require more polish than we can spare for them at present.

Many letters have reached us about Sir D. K. Sandford. We hope our readers will be satisfied from the article we have written about him, that we are as ready to denounce his apostacy as we waste willing to suplaud him when he halved he was a sincere reformer. were willing to applaud him when we believed he was a sincere reformer—a character which, we say with regret. We can no longer ascribe to him.
We advise Mr. Thomas Manson to pay the tax rather than contend with the horse-leeches.—

Their days, we hope, are about to be numbered.

Admiral Fleming is Convener of the County of Lanark.

J. W. should have attended to his claim of registration in time.

It is a disgrace to the County of Lanark that it has not a proper set of offices for the public records, &c. We shall have an article on the subject ere long.

Aiton, the ex-Sheriff at Hamilton, is, we believe, detested—shunned—by saint and sinner—the

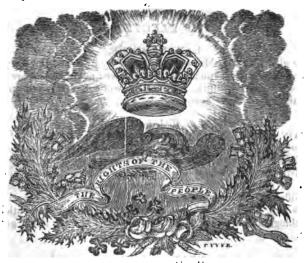
Tories excepted.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, pubished this morning.

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THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXXVI.] SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1835.

[Price 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, 1835.

THERE will be a pretty flare-up whenever Parliament meets (19th of next month.) The first question to be settled is, Who shall be Speaker of the House of Commons?—That is the question which will bring Whig and Tory, Reformer and Anti-Reformer, into direct collision with each other. The Tories will, of course, support their old friend and favourite, Sir Charles Manners Sutton. But the Reformers, we trust, will bring forward a true man against that Court parasite, and place him triumphantly in the Chair of St. Stephens.

Then comes the King's Speech. And such a Speech as it will be from the Tories,—from the pen of Peel,—revised by Arthur

Duke of Wellington!

Nevertheless, the Members of the Second Reformed Parliament, if they appear at their posts, and only display the one-half of the courage, which we are willing to believe they possess, will read to the King such a lesson, as will, we hope, induce him to take better care of his royal hand for the future.

Out with the Tories—will be the standard text in the House of

Commons.

Down with them! is already the cry of the millions in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

And down they will go, finally and for ever, ere the ides of March.

We shall soon see Earl Durham, or Earl Grey, back again.

vol. v.

# THE ELECTIONS.

# LANARKSHIRE.

We are glad that Mr. Maxwell has beat Mr. Lockhart the Tory. was, however, a close run; and Mr. Mexwell ought to prepare to act with more vigour in future. We hope he will completely redeem himself in the approaching Session.

#### PAISLEY.

CAPTAIN SPEERS will vex the Tories and High Churchmen of Paisley; but, what is of more consequence, he will faithfully represent the opinions, and give effect to the wishes of the great majority of his constituents, by whose energy he was returned, namely, the Radicals. We doubt not, he will be found to act in unison with Wallace, Gillon, Oswald, and Dunlop. In Captain Speirs, the Paisley electors will, at all events, have no trimmer. An honest politician is every thing, and Paisley required one. She has, we think, got him at last.

#### RENFREWSHIRE.

THIS county is still in the hands of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart; but if he does not take better care of his hand, than he did last Session, he will lose it (deservedly) at the next election. Mr. Houston, younger of Johnstone, a mere stripling of 21, but trained in high Tory principles, opposed Sir Michael. So did Mr. Dixon of Govanhill, on the purer principles of Radicalism. He was urged to do so by many of the most intelligent and independent Electors, and if the tenants on the estates of the great landowners in this county had not been driven to the poll, and literally compelled to vote in the way their landlords wanted, there is little doubt that Mr. Dixon would have carried the election against both Whig and Tory. The Ballot is the only thing that can protect these tenants; and we are sure many of them devoutly pray for it.

By the bye, we have heard that Benjamin Barton, writer in Glasgow, who is a voter in this county, and who was one of the paid agents of the Tory, actually attempted to bribe one of the Electors, by giving him a sum of money to vote for Houston. The Elector, we are told, acknowledged the fact, on the Bribery Oath being put to him by Sir Michael's agent. Now, if this be true, Barton ought to be prosecuted for the statutory penalty of £500; and we hope some one having an interest, will look after it immediately. It would be a pity

if these Tory Bribers were allowed to escape.

There is one thing we cannot omit to state in favour of Sir Michael. viz. that he has pledged himself to oppose the Peel and Wellington administration.

#### **DUMBARTONSHIRE**

HAS got quit of the Saint Colquboun of Killermont, ... would have nothing to do with his fac totum, Smallet the younger, but preferred that genuine Reformer, Mr. Dennistoun, younger of Golfhill, whose votes, we have no doubt, will always be on the right side.

# KILMARNOCK DISTRICT OF BURGHS.

THE Electors of these Burghs have exhibited a degree of moral virtue at the late Election worthy of all praise. They had reason to fear that their late Member, Captain Dunlop, was not to be trusted. The Glasgow Tories brought forward a Highland Conservatist stot in the person of Downie of Appin, who made such a fool of himself at a meeting of the Electors of Dumbarton, that he was literally hooted out of the place by shouts of laughter. The sumple thought to bribe the Electors by telling them that he would "get births for their callants in the wilds at Canada," of which he said he was a great proprietor! The honest men of Kilmarnock then turned their eyes to that eloquent and accomplished Radical, Dr. Bowring, editor of the Westminster Review, &c. He was personally unknown to every one of the Electors in that district. They only heard of his fair fame as an Englishman. They learned that he had been defeated at Blackburn by undue means, and they generously sent an invitation to him to come and address them at Kilmarnock. He accepted the invitation;—he threw himself amongst them, with no other certificate than his own character; and such was the eloquent and satisfactory nature of his address, that they at once resolved to support him against Downie and Dualop. On the first day's poll he had a majority over them, at Kilmanneck alone, of 77. At this the combined Tories went frantiz with rage. They get a poor lickspittle of the name of Clarke, who is an Efder in the Kirk, to put some insulting questions to Dr. Bowring about his religion, after they saw it was likely to be all updickey with them; and because Dr. Bowring, acting on the declared sense of the Electors, refused at the time to answer these questions, Elder Clarke, the pious godly man, tried to excite a prejudice against the eloquent stranger by publishing a parcel of lies against him on the score of his religion, though we do not find that the "Elder" cate. chised his friends, Mr. Danlop or Mr. Downie, very particularly on that subject, and perhaps it was as well that he let them alone about This however, had no other effect than to place Dr. Bowring at the head of the poll, by an overwhelming majority, at its final close i and therefore we say, Honour bright to the Electors of Kilmarnock! They have secured for their representative one of the most accomplished Radicals in Britain's isle. :::

# STIRLINGSHIRE ELECTION—TURNCOATS, &c.

WE are corry that Admiral Fleming has lost Stirlingshire. But this is greatly owing to his own conduct. He did not stand up to his professions in the House of Commons, and this will be a lesson to him feel the fature. The constituency of Scotland will no longer be humb-buggetl, or deceived, by any man. He must either perform what he promises; or shandon their favour. Still, with all the errors of the Admiral, he was a better man for the people a thousand degrees over, than Feebes of Callender—a Tory of the first water, whose father, under the mane of Copperbottom, made his fortune, by commiring with the late Lord Melville, in certain. Naval contracts, which formed

grounds of impeachment against him by the House of Commons many years ago. These were the days when no Joseph Humes looked narrowly after the Navy Estimates; and when the people were plundered of thousands and tens of thousands by the Melvilles and Dun-

dases and their coadjutors.

We hope Mr. Forbes will hold the county of Stirling by as slight a tenure as Sir George Murray held Perthshire. The Admiral must hoist his main-sail—prepare his grappling-irons—and steer now to the right; and if so, he will beat the Tory in gallant style at the very first election. We are requested to publish the names of a few of the turncoats in the Western District of Stirlingshire who voted for Forbes; viz. James Bilsland, wright, Drymen; John McLellan, farmer, Clachanry, do.; Andrew McEwan, farmer, Gowston, do.; James Brown, farmer, Dolfoil, Balfron; James Carrick, feuar, do.; John Macfarlane, spirit-dealer, do.; John McEwan, farmer, Woodend, do.; Samuel Dove, coach-proprietor, do.; John Dove, porter and ale agent, Virginia-street, Glasgow.

We read the following paragraph in the newspapers with some

surprise :--

"4" On Wednesday, as a party of Electors in the interest of Mr. Forbes of Calender, among whom was Dr. Kirk of Glasgow, were on their way from Denny, the carriage broke down, when a ruffian ordered them to remove the broken vehicle; and then seizing the broken pole, aimed a blow at Dr. Kirk, which felled him to the ground. The unfortunate gentleman was atruck on the mouth with such violence, that several of his teeth were broken."

Now, we happened to meet this said Dr. Kirk two days before the Election. He was for some time the Editor, we believe, of the Greenock Intelligencer. He recently took up his abode in Glasgow, and lectures in some of the Mechanics' Institutions. We understood he was a decided Reformer. He voluntarily assured us on the above occasion, that he was going to Stirling to vote in favour of Admiral Fleming; and he pulled out of his pocket and showed us a letter he had received from Mr. Stuart of Stuarthall, requesting him to do so. We were, therefore, a good deal astonished when we read the above paragraph, showing that he had actually gone over and voted for Forbes. Did he receive any con-si-de-ra-tion for this sudden converaion?—Did he, after we saw him, receive a visit from Mr. John Campbell Douglas, the agent of Mr. Forbes?—We have eyes to see, and ears to hear, much farther than some people imagine; and though we regret that violent hands were laid on Dr. Kirk-which ought to be deprecated on every occasion,-still we confess, that, in the knowledge of the above fact, we feel very little sympathy indeed for him.

AYR DISTRICT OF BORGHS.

ALTHOUGH our excellent towsman, Mr. Alexander Johnston, has been beat at Ayr, he has, we think, reason to be proud, that, with all the combined influence of Whig, Tory, and Aristocrats against him, he came up to within about a dozen of votes of Lord James Staart. The Tories, certainly, have nothing to brag of here, because we believe Lord James Stuart, the successful candidate, will oppose the Peel and Wellington Administration. If not, his Lordship may bid adieu to these burghs at the next election, whenever it arrives.

# PERTHSHIRE ELECTION-MAULE PERSUS MURRAY.

OF all the Elections in the three kingdoms, none occasioned us so much sincere pleasure as that of Perthshire. It was worth twenty other Elections put together; and why? because Sir George Murray has been truly described as the right-hand man of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke brought him into the Cabinet, as one of his most confidential advisers; and therefore the defeat of Murray in Perthshire, thanks to the brave Electors in that quarter, necessarily shattered, and will ultimately be the death of the Peel and Wellington administration. A Cabinet Minister kicked out of Perthshire by a young hero of a Reformer like Fox Maule!—Bravo;—this, certes, was "re-action," and of a very decisive kind, against the Master General of the Ordnance !- Where now will he find a seat ?- And if he cannot find a seat in St. Stephens, what becomes of him?—The Tories are weeping, and wailing, and gnashing their teeth, at this defeat in Perthehire, more than at any other, and well they may. We repeat, it will prove their death-knell.

Here, however, is a nice little jeu de esprit on the subject, which

we have extracted from an English newspaper:

"Mr. Maule, the successful candidate, gave Sir George a capital mauling, or overhauling, on the hustings, which his Grace the Duke of Wellington has pathetically lamented in the following brief note of condolence to his old crony, upon hearing the news of his defeat; it is short and sweet:—

Blood and thunder, dear Murray, I was cursedly sorry
To learn your disaster at Perth;
It was galling—appalling!
After such a d—d MAULING,
For Maule to slip into your berth."

#### POLITICAL SNEAKING.

"Ir is great changé, ma foi, for me: in de grand nation, under de ancien régime, I was de général of the regiment; here, I am only de perriquier in général." So says the amusing Monsieur Morbleu, in the farce of Monsieur Tonson, contrasting his situation of Chevalier de Saint Louis, and Général de Dursion, with his now avowed occupation of de poor barbiére; but though, by the Revolution, he had been shorn of worldly splendour, he could boast of having still preserved his honour untarnished. This is more than a certain knight of the comb and tongs in Queen-street can say of himself, as shall appear from the sequel.

This perriquier, whose flash address is, perfumer, Queen-street, house, Hillhead, South Woodside-road, was waited on by Bailie Lumsden, Mr. D. Dreghorn, accountant in Glasgow, and others, in the course of the late canvass, and solicited to give his vote to Mr. Maxwell, the Member for Lanarkshire. He said he was determined no to vote at all, as he had friends for both parties; but he tendered the Bailie had been been been been for Mr. M. he would not vote against him. Within half-an-hour after this interview (and it was when the canvass was running pretty close in this quarter,) our friend, the Barber, went sneakingly into the Court-hall, and voted for the Tory candidate. We find no fault with a person conscientiously voting for what he conceives to be the right side, but we shall ever hold up to contempt and scorn the truckling, base, and sinister motives of the individual who acts the part of a deceiver. We envy not the boasted re-action of Toryism, if supported by a single ingredient of deception like this Barber's. We had more to say of him, but this may suffice for the present.

# SOLO

By the ex-Member, on the first and last days of the Poll in Glasgow, with an obligate accompaniment on the Penny Trumpet, by his Agents. MORRISON, LAMOND, & Co.

Albe" Alice Gray."

'Tis not as Fancy painted it, All lovely, all divine; Alas! 'tis for another meant, It cannot now be mine.

Yet I have lov'd, as man ne'er lov'd, The Membership so gay; But my heart, my heart is breaking, To see the Poll this day.

My pallid brow is clouded o'er, sicken at the sight;

Sandford, alas! our prospects now Are mildew'd o'er with blight.

Oswald! (God damn!) is at the top, And Colin soars away ;-O, my heart, my heart is breaking, To see the Poll this day.

I quail 'neath Freedom's rising sun; My eyes its splepdours blast:

My short-liv'd Membership is done : Conservatism's past!

And when the "final state" is told, The Rads will, scoffing, say, That Jamie Ewing was plump'd out;

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

# THE WESTERN BANK, GLASGOW.

THIS Bank was in a strange predicament lately. Its notes, we understand, were refused by the Royal and other Chartered Banks, no doubt for sufficient reasons. The fact is undeniable, that a run was made upon it for gold, and its coffers, we believe, were emptied of gold to a very large extent. Now, if the Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland were entitled to refuse to accept of the notes of the Western Bank in payment of bills, or other obligations, we say that the Operatives of Glasgow, who are as potent in their own way as any Royal Bank in the kingdom, are entitled to do so likewise; and we call upon them to make the experiment for the following reasons:-

This Western Bank is a Tory Bank. It was started three years ago. whole, or at least the greater number, of its Directors, are Tories. The present Manager, Mr. John Miller, is a pretty violent one. But Tories are entitled to be Bankers as well as other people, and we are sorry to say that the majority of Bankers in this part of the kingdom are Tories, and have a sort of monopoly in

that bininess.

A Banker is a great men. He is, in truth, a mighty man, with many folks in this world. Yet, if the sterling truth were inquired into, it would be found that a Banker, after all, had his ups and downs like other people, and depended for his success mainly on the patronage he received from the public, like any artisan,

merchant, or professional person.

With these observations, we come now to our indictment against this Western Bank. It discounted, last summer, some wind bills (believing them, of source, to be bons fide ones,) greated by Mr. Sam. Southernden, a well-known operative in Glasgow, and who has often distinguished himself in afferting their rights. Mr. Southernden, we believe, was kidnapped into the signing of these bills by J. H. Morgan and Benjamin Barton, perfumer. He did not receive one farthing of value for them. But, in law, by the mere fact of natting his made to them, he betamic clearly liable for the consequences. This reconceds to the fullest extent. As early as October last the Western But railed diligence against Southenden. They took out three several captions against him, for 1250 each, being the amount of the bills; and we find, for we have made some inquiry into t matter, that these captions were dated and signeted at Edinburgh, on the 17th of Nevember last. At that plate, therefore, the Bank were entitled to apprehend and imprison S. Southernden, if they thought preper. But they kept the dis-

nce hanging ever his head for a particular purpose. They stated till the Glasp Bloction name on. They know the line of politics that Mr. Southernden uld likely adopt. And on the very evening that he opened a Committee-

room for Mossrs. Oswald and Dunlop, a messenger was sent to apprehend him at the instance of the Bank; and, on the following morning, being still in custody, he was taken to the Bank parlour, and Mr. Miller, the Manager, after taunting him for his politics, coolly desired him to send to the candidate, Mr. Colin Dunlop, and that he would release him by paying the debt for him rather than want his services during the canvass.

This clearly shows the animus of the Bank in putting their diligence in force at that particular period. Had S. Southernden been engaged on the other sidehad he been canvassing for Mr. James Ewing, and promised to plump for him, as all the Directors in that Bank, we believe, did, then we doubt not, that Mr. S. Southernden would have enjoyed his liberty. But because, like a man of spirit, he refused to send the insulting and extravagant message to Mr. Dunlop, which the Manager wanted him to do, they sent him down to Jail, where he has since remained, at their instance; and they keep him there after they have seized the

whole of his furniture.

Now, Operatives of Glagrow, you can chastise this Bank. Aye, if you only act with a unity of purpose, you can soon lay it on its beam ends. You can soon make its Managers rue the day they carried their diligence into execution against Sam. Southernden in this manner. When a Western Bank note is presented to you, you have only to do what the Royal Bank did, decline to take it, or say that you would prefer the note of some other Bank for it; or, if circumstances require you to take it, run to the Western Bank, at the foot of Miller-street, and seek gold or silver for it; and they are bound to give you the one or the other on the instant; but, should they fail to do so, then you can protest their notes, and send their Directors to the very place where they have sent Sam. Southernden.

Now, Operatives of Glasgow, they may sneer at you, and they may sneer at us for tendering to you this advice; but, depend upon it, if you only act with a unity of purpose in the matter, you will soon make it a more serious matter for these haughty and imperious Bankers than they imagine. You can stop the supplies?

There is not a Bank in the kingdom but depends, more or less, on public favour; and in this vast city, where the Operatives have the ascendancy in point of numbers, and through whose hands the notes of Provincial Banks circulate to a greater extent than any other class of the community, they have the mover of showing how their patronage can be exercised.

We ask the Operatives, would they encourage or patronize any grocer, or spiritdealer, that voted for a Tory in this emergency? What, then, is a Banker, but

a trader, and the same rule that applies to the one applies to the other.

We shall keep up this intimation about the Western Bank every month till Sam. They may say that our efforts are puny; but we be-Southernden is liberated. lieve we have a hold on the public mind, as much as any Newspaper Editor in Their courage lack: in cases of this sort. They are afraid, such is the local "influence" with which they are surrounded; to speak out against any Bank or Banker. But we like to give it to them, when they deserve it, in the true bang-up style. It is possible that some of our esteemed cotemporaries may be sent for to the Bank parlour, and earnestly beseeched to counteract what we have written. But facts are chiefs that winns ding!

A PAIR OF WORSHIPFUL COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. WHO such flaming patriate at the Police Board as Commissioners Robert Brown, Baker and Spirit-dealer, 52, High-street, and James Antieren, Baker, 151, de.?-If one could believe what they say, they are the very paragons of virtue; and, indeed, they have long been the wonder of those who know them best, and the envy of the Police officers. But we wish to speak of them simply as Reformers. In all other respects, their characters, we fear, are beginning to get pretty notorious. Well, then, they have hitherto contrived to parthemselves off as Reformers, by which means they got seats as Commissioners at the Police Board. But we have no hesitation in saying, that they are absolute counterfeits—mere pretenders—base metal of the lowest stamp. They gave plumpers for James Ewing the other day, and they ran about seeking votes for him in all directions. Surely Mr. Ewing did not know them, otherwise he would have dispensed with their services. It was really cruel to put a gentleman "Conservatist" like him in such company; yet we are assured that Mr. Ewing was actually brought to visit them, and to carouse with them and a chosen squad, one night prior to the Election, in the house of Mr. Commissioner Brown, High-street; and such was the jollification that ensued, that one of the party took a fit of blue devils, and hanged himself last Tuesday morning!

We beg to intimate to these two worshipful Commissioners, Anderson and Brown, that we have got a knowledge of some of their late disgraceful pranks; and unless they resign their situations at the Police Board, which we say, without the least hesitation, they are utterly unworthy, and should never have been permitted, to fill, we shall deem it our duty to give their constituents a little more insight

into their real characters.

# THE TORY GOVERNMENT THREAT OF EXECUTION AGAINST US!

Our readers know how we were treated by the Whigs. They gave us "durance vile" for a month; and now we are threatened with the

tender mercies of the Tories!

On the morning of the 30th December we received a letter from his Majesty's Solicitor of Stamps and Taxes, Edinburgh, intimating that "information" had been communicated to him that we had published the Reformers' Gazette on the 27th December, contrary to law, and that we had incurred the statutory penalty of £20 for each Number. "I will (says the King's Solicitor) expect your reply within four days from this date; and should it not be received within that time, you

will be served with a subporta."

This was pretty sharp work, we thought at the time. They must have been watching us. For the Gazette was only published on Saturday the 27th; and the Solicitor's letter is written at Edinburgh on Monday the 29th. We have, however, long been aware that the Tories were anxious to lay their iron paws upon us. It is not the first time that Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate of Scotland, has had the Reformers' Gazette under his consideration; and we have no doubt they would like exceedingly to send the Historian of Thomas Muir to the very place where Thomas Muir was sent by them in 1793. This Spy System, too, rankles in their breast; and if they could revive the Star Chamber once more in Scotland, the Lord help as! and all belonging to us!

Towever, we must treat them coolly—and keep them at arm's in, if possible. We are entitled by law to publish the Reformers' tte once a month, as we have been doing for the last two years, cannot hinder us from doing so.—No, they cannot. But by the

Acts of their old friends Sidmouth and Castlereagh, which the Tories, it would appear, are now so anxious to enforce, it is declared that any such publication "shall be first published on the *first* day of every calender month, or within two days before, or after that day, and at no other time, under a penalty of £20 for each No. or publication."

Now, the mighty offence of which we have been guilty, was the publishing the Reformers' Gazette on Saturday the 27th! If we had waited till the first of the month, or had published the Gazette two days before, or after that day, they could not have said one word to us, even on all their arbitrary acts of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. The whole head and front of our offence, therefore, simply consisted in this, that we published the Gazette a very few hours before we were otherwise clearly entitled to do it by law. And can anything be more despicable than to threaten us with a government prosecution for so doing? Does not this shew how very eager the Tories must be to get at us?

But we will shew their animus towards us when we state, in point of fact, that Blackwood's Magazine and Frazer's Magazine, for last month, (these are the favourite publications of the Tories, (were published also on Saturday the 27th of December; nay, we are assured that Blackwood's Magazine has frequently appeared much earlier in the month: and, therefore, in the knowledge of these facts, we wrote to the Solicitor of Stamps, telling him that if he prosecuted us, he must needs, on the same principle, prosecute them. Ah! you wicked devil, Peter Mackenzie, here you had the Tories on the hip! They prosecute Blackwood's Magazine!! They put down their own favourites by the Acts of Sidmouth and Castlereagh!! Never trouble your head with such a notion.

We farther told the King's Solicitor, very respectfully, that if this Tory Government, or any of its functionaries, imagined that they could either frighten or gag us, they would find themselves very much missaken, as this prosecution would only inspire us with redoubled energy against them.

The following is the official reply which we have had the honour to receive.

"Stamps and Taxes, Edinburgh, 28d Jan. 1835.

"I am desired by the Board to point out to you, that your mode of publication of the Reformers' Gazette on the 27th December last, is an infringement of the law; and that unless it be corrected, and your future publications be in STRICT comformity with the 60 Geo. III. cap. 9, the Board must issue execution upon the judgment against you.

"I am, your most obedt. servant, JOHN TAYLOR."

Does this letter disconcert us? Not a bit. We shall still pursue our usual course—rejoicing! And the Tories may rest assured that the "strict conformity" under which they desire us to be placed, will only induce us to deal out a very "strict" measure of justice to them.

Our fingers, we confess, are now itching more than ever to be at them, day after day, on the broad sheet with a stamp on the upper corner of it. Only let us have 300 additional subscribers to those we have already got, and we shall make up a regiment of 1000 Radicals, who will do more execution against the Duke than all the horse, foot, and dragoons in the kingdom. At all events, whether these additional numbers of recruits shall come forward to join us or not, we intimate that the Reformer's Gazette will be published on Saturday, the 28th day of February next, and we promise to make it as "strict" and pungent as possible. By that time we confidently anticipate that the Tories at head quarters will be kicked out of place, "in strict conformity" with the imperial mandate of the House of Commons. And if so, these Acts of Sidmouth and Castleresgh will soon share the fate which we have so long devoutly wished them to do. We own we never wrote in better spirits than we do just now.

# RICHMOND THE SPY-TAITS MAGAZINE, &c.

Our readers, we presume, know that we have published a Report of the Proceedings in this interesting but villainous case, in four numbers, price 2d. each, which may still be had from the Printers, with a striking likeness of the villain himself, as he appeared in Court on the 20th and 22d of December.

But it is highly satisfactory to us to know that Mr. Tait has also published an additional number of his excellent Magazine for this month, containing a still more complete and authentic Report of the Trial. There are some extraordinary statements in it, which we were not at the time at liberty to give, touching the conduct of the Commissioner at Glasgow, who, by the bye, was the chief agent of Mr. James Ewing. And Mr. Tait, we observe, has handled Messrs. Findlay and Reddie in a way which supersedes some remarks we had intended for them, in relation to the document surreptitiously sent by them to the Commissioner, which we now publish, and from which it will be seen that Messrs. Finlay and Reddie attempt to whitewash their quondam friend, Mr. Spy Richmond! We earnestly invite the attention of the public to Tait's Magazine. Every Reformer should purchase a copy of it.

We are flattered by the notice he has been pleased to take of ourselves. But no false delicacy need prevent us from saying, that we think we performed an acceptable service to the public, in writing the History of the Spy System, at the time and in the manner we did. No one can say that we wrote it from mercenary mutives. On the contrary, it shall ever be a source of pleasing reflection to us to know, that, poor as we are, we devoted our whole share of the profits of that work to the Monument to the last of the victims of the Spy System in Scotland—Hardie and Baird.

11 pains us, however, to learn, that, for taking up our work, and for everthrowing the fiend Richmond in an English Court of Justice, it has reat Mr. Talt, one way and another, £1000 of expenses! Will the People of Scotland do nothing to make that burden light for him?

#### NOTE FOR KIRKMAN FINLAY; OF CASTLE TOWARD, AND JAMES REDDIE. ADVOCATE.

With reference to the summons and requisition served upon them to appear and give evidence as witnesses, and to produce certain alleged documents, before Alexander Morrison, Esq. writer in Glasgow, as Commissioner appointed by the Barons of Exchequer at Westminster, in the suit depending before the said Barons, between Alexander Bailie Richmond, plaintiff, and Richard Marshall and John Miles, defendants, Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reddie submit to the Commissioner the following short statement of the circumstances in which they are placed, to be transmitted to London for the consideration of the Court.

Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reddie are advised they cannot be compelled to appear before the Commissioner and undergo examination as witnesses, under the Act 1 Will. IV. cap. 22, or otherwise, from the want of the requisite jurisdiction in But they have no wish to avail themselves of any such objection, being quite disposed, in their private capacity as individuals, to give their evidence,

at the instance of any party, to the best of their recollection.

They are advised, however, that, in the circumstances in which they stand, they cannot, consistently with their legal duty, submit to an examination, or answer interrogatories, relative to the share they had in the transactions out of which

the present suit appears to have arisen.

In the winter of 1816-17, the local authorities had reason to believe an extensive combination and conspiracy existed among the operatives in the manufacturing districts of the West of Scotland, in connexion with a similar combination in Lancashire and other parts of England, and that the object of the combination, connected by secret oaths, was to overturn the Government, or at least to effect

some real change by physical force.

In these circumstances, the late Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Mr. Robert Hamilton, it is believed by direction of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, caused various inquiries to be made secretly, with the view of ascertaining the real nature, object, and extent of this combination, and of obtaining such previous information might enable the local authorities to be on their guard, and prevent the local mischiefs threatened, and also such evidence as might lead to a conviction, and enable the Lord Advocate thereby to put down the combinations.

· As the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at that time laboured under severe bodily infirmity, and as the then Lord Provest of Glasgow was far advanced in life, Mr. Reddie, first Town Clerk of Glasgow, and Legal Assessor to the Magistratea,

was requested to give, and did give, his assistance officially.

Further, as the combination had assumed rather an alarming aspect, Mr. Finlay, then Member for the city of Glasgow, was requested by the then Secretary of

State to lend his aid as a County Magistrate.

A short time before this, Mr. Jeffrey, now Lord Jeffrey, then a distinguished Counsel at the Scotch Bar, having obtained the acquittal of Mr. A. B. Richmond, then an operative weaver, from a charge of combination to raise wages, and being struck with his intelligence, had requested Mr. Finlay to procure employment for him; and Mr. Fieldy had actually made an application in his behalf to the Cotton Mill Establishment at Lanark.

In these circumstances, it naturally occurred to Mr. Finlay, as well as the Sheriff and Mr. Reddie, that Alex. Richmond might be useful in procuring the information desired by Government. He was accordingly requested to endeavour to procure such information, of course in a justifiable way. He agreed to do so, and communicated information which was considered material, such as to entitle him to satisable remuneration, and which contributed greatly to the prevention of local mischief, but did not lead to the conviction of any individual; and, without entering into any farther detail, Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reddie submit, and leave it to the Court to determine, whether, agreeably to the principles, not merely of the law of Scotland, but of the law of England, as recently particularly recognised in the case of Home v. Lord F. C. Bentinek, 17th June, 1820, Brad v. Bingh, vol. II. p. 180, it be, or be not, their legal duty, at the instance of any private party,

They are pluck in Paisley. The hocursing, or clap-trap, by which this important change has been effected, is this: - His young reverence has been long anxious to leave Paisley. He employed the usual method of preaching public sermons both in Edinburgh and Glasgow to accomplish this, but all would not do-neither seemed to relish his hot-head. The minister of Libberton appeared just a dying. and he began to set his cap at it. At length this parish became vacant, and, of course, the pulpit devolved upon the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Much caution was necessary. It came to his friend Cunningham's turn to preach. The twounderstood one another perfectly. Cunningham feigned some plausible excuse. -sent for his friend Begg to do it for him ; the bait took he appeared with one of his best crack sermons, and, as expected, the people next day set about petitioning the Crown in his behalf to be their minister. The Clergy say this was clever; but I say, whatever may be Mr. Begg's character as a preacher, it was hocussing the people, and dishonourable to the cloth. If this kind of trickery and mountebankism is now to be the method of filling up the pulpits of Scotland, I would rather be under the old than the new law. I hate to be deceived into a measure by the cunning of others, even though it may be for my own advantage, A FRIEND OF THE PROPER and clerical deceit is disgusting..... I am, &c.

# THE QUACKS SHOWN OFF AT BONNYBRIDGE.

Sis,—Knowing the utter detestation in which you hold the whole race of Quacks and swindlers, I take the liberty of communicating the following to you. It is a duty which every one owes to his fellow-men, to put them on their guard against every species of imposture. If I have been the dupe of a swindler, or the victim of quackery, in either case an imperative duty rests upon me to make my case known to the public, that they may guard against falling into the schemes of the imprincipled.

Much has, of late, been said, both pro and con, about the merits of Morlson, Most, M'Dougal, & Co.'s Vegetable Pills, and the public are not a little indebted to you for the zeel you have displayed in the unmasking of their unprincipled traffic; and it is truly an important subject, when we consider the numerous dupes who still continue wrapt up in the mist of wilful blindness. The purse of the public is not the most precious matter involved in the question, neither is character the chief stake; it is a traffic—a tampering with life and death; and after the severe course of Vegetable Purgation which I have undergone, it is marvellous to many of my friends that I am still among the living to say to my fellowmer, "Beware."

Various circumstances have had their influence in bringing me, diffident as I am, thus to appear in public; but the gross impostures of these gamboge Quacks have new arrived at such a glaring pitch of impertinence, that I can no longer contain myself.

Among the specious documents issued by Messrs. Moat, Morison, M'Dougal, & Co. under the title of "Caitificates," as clap-traps for the public, appeared one lately, containing, among others, a testimonial purporting to have been given by a Lour Williamson, Bonnybridge, near Falkirk, cured of Tia Dolorous, New, after strict investigation, no such person can be found thereabouts, nor does the oldest intubitant recollect of any individual bearing that name having resided in that quarter for the last 60 years, so that there must be some mistake in the dating of this certificate; and we think it ought to have borne a date sometime about the Rebellion of 1745,—a period about which it is as likely to have occurred as in May 1834,—as at that period there was a great deal of the Dolorous in Sootland. The same pamphlet contains also a certificate by a Thomas Williamson, also of

"bridge. Such a person does live about Bornybridge, and has granted a which has been bolstered up by the Pill Company to suit their own and to which they have appended the following P. S. with the signature, "although Thomas Williamson never wrote nor said such a thing till he print:—" P. S. The people in this place (Bonnybridge) are very much

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### A PLAIN QUESTION.

Sir, As political apostates ought to be known, I beg to ask if it be true, that Mr. Robert Lamond, one of the principal Agents of Mr. James Ewing, acted as Secretary to the Reformers of Glasgow on the Hustings in the Public Green in May 1832, when Earl Grey was turned out, and when the Duke of Wellington was then attempted to be brought in? And, also, if it be true that Mr. Robert Lamond read from these Hustings the Address to the King against Wellington?

[Perfectly true 1 and all Mr. Ewing's Agency cannot possibly wipe it out.—ED.]

# A STERLING COMPLIMENT TO THE EDITOR.

To Mr. PHTBE MACKENSIE, Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

DEAR STR, At a meeting of genuine Reformers, held in King-street, Calton, upon Monday evening, the 12th inst. a motion was made, seconded, and agreed to, that we would present you with a small token of our respect,-

First, For the highly creditable manner in which you exposed the Spy System in the years 1816-17, &c.; and now having gained such a glorious victory over that infernal imp of darkness, "Spy Richmond," which every true Reformer must rejoice at.

Secondly, For being the means of putting to flight out of our city a hand of

detestable Quacks, Moores, Brothers, & Co.

And, lastly, For the fearless and straightforward manner you have, and are still advocating, the cause of Liberty, with some responsibility, and under consi-

derable disadvantage.

We herewith hand you the sum of £3: 11s. which we have collected among a few of your admirers (not exceeding forty), as a small mark of our gratitude for your unwearied exertions in the cause of Freedom—trusting that in the course of a few more weeks the Radical Newspaper will make its appearance, to the great satisfaction of the working classes of this large mercantile city, and the Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland.

We are, dear Sir, your most obedient Servants, for the Subscribers, JOHN M'LAREN. ANDREW BELL.

Calton, Glasgow, 29th Jan. 1835.

[How can we ever repay such generous conduct?—We can only accept the money on one condition, which we shall explain to our friends, if they will have the goodness to call on Monday morning. The late hour at which we received the communication (and so unexpectedly), takes us greatly at disadvantage; and really at this moment we scarcely know what to say about it. \_\_ED.]

## CLERICAL CLAP-TRAP.

Mr. EDITOR, So the Rev. Mr. Begg of Paisley is leaving his good folks at last for the parish of Libberton, a quiet corner about three miles south from Edin-Two reasons are assigned for this, neither of which is very evangelical. First, it is said that the Voluntaries have made the place too hot for him; and, second, that his stock of sermons is done, and that, in the present crisis of the Church, he cannot think to settle himself to make more. This is the reason, perhaps, why he has been going about so much of late, agitating both heaven and earth in behalf of our good old Mother. Some add a third, that he intends now to get married, and he thinks Paisley a bad place to bring up a family. would most likely become, first Dissenters, and then blackguards. Whatever may be his reasons, however, he is going away, and the Paisley Town Council, I am told, who, I understand from the Scottish Guardian, are great rascals, are going to reduce the salary of the church to his successor from £300 to £120; the original bond. What will the church party say to this? Some say they cannot, but we will see

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We still find it utterly impossible to overtake the communications from Prestwick this month. This we greatly regret for many reasons. We could have published the letter sent on Thursday; but we think it better to have a slap at the whole fraternity, by publishing the previous correspondence of some of the officials (a treat of its kind); and this we pledge ourselves to do next month; till which time we advise our Correspondents to resist payment of the assessment, if it month; this will time we arrive our correspondents to rease payment of the assessment, a redoes not occasion them too much expense.

"Tory Intrigue in Lanarkshire," sent from the Parish of Lesmahagow, will appear in our next. We fixe to expose the base, doublefaced set.

We fixe to expose the base, doublefaced set.

Mr. William Dunn's conduct towards the Voters in his employment, will be investigated. If Mrs. Smith of Jordanhill sets out in another Electioneering Campaign, we shall address her, we promise, not in an "unknown tongue."

Are Kirk words Kirkship, sends us an efficient on the late Election there. We have not room for

we promise, not in an unknown tongue.

Mr. Kirkwood, Kilsyth, sends us an effusion on the late Election there. We have not room for the whole of it.

He says, that with

The Ballie in front, and the Beagles in rear,

The canvass went on in a merry career; But still, like the snail on the perishing wall, The pathway is seen where the vermin did crawl. Corruption an' bribery are coming to light, And another Election will set matters right. At another Election we'll surely tak' care
'Not to sen' to St. Stephens the Callendar heir
To represent folks wha hae wrange to redress,—
Wha hae toiled wi' misfortune and bitter distress, Wha hae bled by the acts o' the very same crew, That now for our favour maun flatter and sue. These are the fees that a Briton should spurn,— The Tories, ance vanquish'd, shall never return.

We shall probe the case of our namesake, Mackenzie, in the Gorbals Police-office.

Mr. James Hendrie, Mason, should authorise us to publish his letter. It will be the best way of adding the Sheriff to decide his case one way or other, and not keep it sleeping on his table so

disgracefully long.

There is one notorious Turncoat in Gorbals, viz. Hugh Wright, plasterer. He was a sort of a Spy for Mr. Ewing; but he will catch it sweetly from us next month. There are some others we shall put in company with him.

Mr. Thomas M'Arthur's letter on Public Health meets with our entire approbation. We shall

The following states and the first trial we thank Mr. George Hendy at Lynnigton for his information about John Campbell—the celebrated witness on Andrew Mr.Kinlay's trial.

In humanity and justice, Mrs. Waddel, has undoubtedly a claim for her boy's wages from the

proprietors of the carriage.

The proprietors of the carriage.

Many effusions have been sent to us about the Glasgow Election. This is one of them: and we beg to be excused from giving any more at present :-

Duniap's in the Craw's nest— The Craw's no in; He is turned to the back door

For to pick a base.

A Fond Reader" in Bridgeton will, we hope, rest contented with our labours this month:
Kirkman Finlay, and his votes at Balfron, will not be forgotten.

He must be a mean devil that pawned his servant's watch, in Regent-street. The Duke of Wellington is a widower—has two sons.

Mr. Colin Dunlop is greatly better; and we confidently expect that he will be in Lendon, with Mr. Oswald, or the first day of the Session.

To be sure, the Town Hall is at the disposal of the Magistrates.

J. N. will get an answer if he writes civilly-not otherwise. The insulting article in the Free Press about Paul Spencer being the future Representative for Glasgow, will only help to roll that paper and its proprietors a little faster down the hill. They will be in the Slough of Despand sooner than they seem to imagine. Their subscribers, we understand, are Plumping away from them.

Case of William Crawford, Town-officer, looked queer; but we find he is still to be allowed his

. 11 ...

salary of £40.

Eider Clark, of Kilmarnock, will probably hear from us farther next month. We have the rod. in pickle for him.

In pickle for him.

In consequence of the journey of the Editor last month to London about Richmond's case, several communications are still in arrear; but we shall now have breathing-time to look about us, and trust that the whole of our arrears will be brought up next month.

These hounds, Pollock and Gilmour, will be pummeled next month for their conduct in the alleged poaching case of Mr. Reid; and the Fiscal will probably run in couples with them I College Job in type; also, Europe's Alarm, &c.

Tor the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Casette published the marging.

lished this morning.

Nos. 137 and 138 will be published on Saturday morning, the 28th February, 1835.

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THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXXVII.] SATURDAY, FEB. 88, 1885.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 28, 1835.

## THE SPEAKER.

Last month, ere there was little known about the matter, we expressed our confident hope that the Reformers in the House of Commons would bring forward a *true man*, and place him triumphantly in the Chair of St. Stephens, against the Court parasite, Sir Charles Manners Sutton.

This has been done. The first blow has been struck against the Tories. They are already reeling in their situations; and down they must speedily go, finally and for ever.

With joyous hearts, we congratulate our readers, that on the 19th curt. the sen of the immortal Sir Ralph Abercromby beat the Tory by 316 votes to 306. Never was there such a keen struggle made by two great contending parties in the State.—Never did the House of Commons shew such a numerous phalanx on both sides.

Now, then, we have a *Reformer* for the first time in the Chair of that House; and it is, or ought to be, peculiarly gratifying to the People of Scotland, that the Right Hon. James Abercromby is the *first* Scotsman that ever filled the Chair of the British Parliament.

May his career be great and glorious in it!—And if, unhappily, we should be brought back to the days of the tyrannical Stuarts; if Kings and Lords should once more combine against the rights and liberties of

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the People, we cannot doubt, that the Right Hon. James Abereromby at the head of the Commons of the United Kingdom, will, like the firm and faithful Patriots of old, DO HIS DUTY.

The King's Speech is reserved for the next No.

# THE INS AND THE OUTS, ALIAS WHIG AND TORY.

RESPECTING the question which now fixes public attention, namely, the conflicting claims of the " Du" and the " Outs," there seems little diffi-The point at issue is simply this, -Shall the People repose confidence in those who adopt Reform from principle, or in them who repudiate it on principle?—In private life the election would be promptly When men walk into danger with their eyes open,—when they sin against knowledge,—it is justly deemed a sign of weak or déranged intellect. He is a foolish shepherd who places over his flock a dog accustomed to bite sheep; nor less would be the fatuity of the people, if they trusted those who have always made them their prey, not watched over their welfare. Professions of Referm will always be abundant. so base, indeed, as to profess otherwise? But the kind of Reform makes all the difference. What a Radical deems Reform, a Conservatist deems destruction. It is not phrases, but acts, we want. To learn the future. we must look to the past. What the Tories have been, we have still too many painful remembrances,—an imperishable Debt, and a " dead weight," which alone, since the Peace, has swallowed upwards of One Hundred Millious of the fruits of industry. Can this be forgotten by the toiling hives of England, Ireland, and Scotland? The Whigs are not without reproach; -they have been timid in concession, but they have been considerable benefactors. In truth, when they gave us the Reform Bill, they gave us the title-deeds, and the power to work out our own regeneration.

For our parts, we are always for choosing the least evil and the greatest good. On this principle we prefer a Whig to a Tory, and a Radical to either; but in our anxiety to serve a relative rather than a neighbour.

we will not play the game of the common enemy of both.

Never since political strife began was there so outrageous an attempt as that which is now being made by the Tories on the credulity of the nation. Those who have always been the foes of civil liberty,—those who considered Reform as synonymous with "Revolution,"—who even thought the disfranchisement of East Retford or Old Sarum as a dangerous innovation on the Constitution,—are now put forward as the people's best friends,—as the fittest instruments to work out the consequences of the Reform Act. which they reviled, opposed to the utmost, and dreaded as the harbinger of that retributive justice their deeds had so long provoked!

We had consigned the Tories to the tomb of all the Capulets, and never thought that they would have had the effrontery to re-appear in a public capacity. But their reign will be short;—they will be crushed by the uprising of National execution.

# THE SCOTCH PEERS.

THE Peers of Scotland will not advance with the spirit of the age, nor tolerate the principles of Reform. At the late Election in Holyroodhouse, the sizteen ejected the only liberal one among them, vis. Lord-Elphinstone, and now the whole of the Scotch representative Peers are Tories to the back-bone. But what was once said of the House of Commons will soon be said of the House of Peers, namely, that if they do not reform themselves from within, they will be reformed from without, with a vengeance.

# GLASGOW TORY DIALOGUES,-No. 1.

SCENE-Tontine Hotel. Present-The Great Hunter; the Little Moth; the Gilmerchill Bogle; the Old Rodger; the Youngest Smith; the Lucky Ewing; the Jordanhill; the Dowanhill; the M'Queen Slaver; the Stewart Bob; the Milntosh Cookoochy; the William Dick of Lumloch; the Mark of Sprot; the Deagon Convener; the Lord Dean of Guild; and about twenty others.

The Moth.—Gentlemen Patrons! I have called you together as being the component members, the brightest gems, the noblest parts and pendicles of the West of Scotland Loyal and Constitutional Association. Association, you know, kind patrons, I had the honour to originate on the model of Sergeant Spankie's famous address. There is to be another dissolution of this Revolutionary Parliament! I know it. We ought therefore to have our loins girt and our lamps burning.

The M'Intosh Coohoochy. — Another dissolution, did you say, Mr. Moth? Has that d—d Speaker, Abercrömby, upset my friend, Sir Robert, already? Strange that I have not heard from my noble friend the Earl

of Glasgow!

The Black Dick.—I'm feart for them things called dissolutions, since that day I saw our late Sheriff, Rose Robinson, at the head of the Dragoons, wi' drawn swurds, up at the election at Lanark: it was in the memorable May, thretty one. I'd rather sing a Conservatist sang, Elder as I be, in Dr. Lockhart's kirk, as I ance did down at Helensburgh on a Lord's morning. It's nae joke, them dissolutions. They may turn things upside down for us; 'deed the Funds, they say, are already tumbling.

The Stewart Bob.—Wheest, William, that's revolution—downright re-

volution and infidelity.

Dick.—Now, Mr. Robert, of Potts and Stewart, or Stewarts and Potts, hold your tongue, I say, this very instant. You were once the greatest demagouge I kent in the Merchants' House. Robert M'Gavin was nae-

thing till ye.

Stewart (bristling).—Me a demagogue!—most insulting. And for you, Mr. Dick, to call me that. You, Sir, as I can prove, that stood on the hustings at that scandalous and ever-to-be-despised Thrusingrove Meeting of 1815, when you held up your nasty Saltmarket fingers in favour of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual parliaments.

The Herald.—Gentlemen, you had better drop this interlocutary discussion: the best that can be said of both of you is, that you have turned your backs upon yourselves.—Conservatist principles alone prevail here.

St. Lewis of the Guardian.—Whilst I agree in the wish just expressed, I would earnestly propose that we should send for my excellent and amiable friend, the Rev. Adam Gunn, to open our future meetings with prayer and praise. He is a true Conservatist—a burning and a shining light to our Zion.

The Jordanhill.—I second the very excellent proposal.

The Herald.—No more of your meetings for me, if such humbug is practised. I was bred to the Kirk; but I like a good rump and dozen best.

William Dick.-Heth, I like the rump and dozen tae. But I cannot get that dissolution out of my head. Is't a true bill, Mr. Motherwell?— Tell us, for gudesake—tell us for what you brought us here.

The Moth.—I repeat I brought you here as leal and true Members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Loyal and Constitutional Association, whereof that most virtuous and patriotic prince, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, is President, and his Grace the Duke of Gordon Vice, in order that the Conservatists, who pessess the whole

wealth and talent of Glasgow, should take steps accordingly, and annihilate, if possible, the bloody demagogues that infest our city, to the dan-

ger of church and state.

W. Dick.—But is the dissolution of the Parliament, as ye say, to annihilate men like as James Wilson was annihilated in the year twenty. Puir body, I saw his bloody head held up on the gallows frae my ain shop-door in the Saltmarket, and I gru when I think on't: but I gru the mair when I reflect that I was once a Radical like himsel', puir body. Then I could swear at the tax-gatherers (the Lord forgive me!) like ony trooper. But noo I'm an Elder and a Laird, and that makes all the difference.

The St. Lewis—(whispers to the Moth.)—By the bye, how is your friend Mr. Richmond, whom the infidels and republicans here falsely called the Spy? You know I never said a bad word about him in the Guardian. We only like to ring the changes on these infidels and republicans.

The Moth—(whispering in reply)—Thank you, my dear saint. say no more to me about Richmond. That devil, Mackenzie, has smote me about him under the fifth rib. I'm dumb. So is Brown and Railton; and even Andrew Henderson, who fed him one day at my desire, shakes his head in solemn silence, a thing that Andrew, by the hokey, is not very guilty of.

The M'Queen Slaver.-Gentlemen, I have the honour to know his Grace, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. I have addressed him frequently through Blackwood's Magazine; and I feel perfectly assured that if he gives us another dissolution, we will ultimately be able to nick off the heads from every Radical in the country, as easily as I have applied the whip to a gang of slaves in the West Indies, who dared not even to cheep when so doing.

The Jordanhill.—Send now for B-n-tt of the Free Press. He is with us. He had a capital article in favour of Conservatists in his paper this blessed day, Wednesday, the 25th February. It would do honour

to the pen of our great champion himself.

The Stewart Bob.—Stop now, let me see. If the Dissolution comes, are we to Plump, as usual, for our talented and excellent friend, Mr.

Ewing, the Roscoe and the Ricardo of Glasgow?

The Easterhill. - No.! no! Talk not of Plumpers, blast them ! The Candidates on which we must unite, not plump, at the next Election, come when it may, are my excellent friends, the Editors of the Herald and Courier, who, I say, can best represent the feelings and wishes of the Conservatists of Glasgow.

The Mark of Sprot .- Bravo! and the Laird of Lees' brother for Lan-

arkshire?

The Youngest Smith.—O, yes, the whole of them, to a certainty.

The Deacon-Convener. - Now, you remind me of what Sandy Morrison

said to Mr. Ewing in the Trades' Hall; but-

Dowanhill.—Gentlemen, time presses; and I think we had better, in the mean time, simply resolve ourselves into a permanent Committee to watch the progress of events.

The Dean of Guild.—Very proper.—Yes, yes.
The M'Intosh Coohoochy.—But won't the d——d rascals of Radicals be upside with us? - There's the rub.

(This last remark damped them mightily.)

The Herald.—Gentlemen, I think we should remember the excellent canny Conservatist maxim of our departed friend, Bailie Nicol Jarvie. which was, never to stretch out his hand farther than he could safely draw it back again—therefore I propose, that we should adjourn till we see the division on the King's Speech. Agreed nem. con.

The Old Rodger (addressing the Moth).—Now, my friend, the Duke

of Gordon, said, that you would *Mother-well* for us. I therefore ask, are ye sure her Majesty the Queen is wi' bairn?

Moth.—As fact as death.—" I knew it long ago." It is as true as any thing I ever said. It is as true, 'pon honour, as the Dissolution—to be.

The Herald (smiling).— If my friend Bennett, of the Free Press, had been here, he would have said that "the Clique had done it all."—(Loud laughter.)

The Lucky Ewing.—How did your beats stand, friend Mothy, about

the Speakership?

The Moth.—Hush! hush! I am distressed and mortified about them more than I can tell. The infernal Radicals diddled us out of hundreds and thousands by that speck; and my spirits, I fear, will not revive till I join the sour milk cavalry at the next Mearns ball.

[Execut omnes.]

[We expect to have fine fun with some of these Loyal Constitutional

Association chaps next month, in our Noctes, No. 2.]

# GREENOCK POLITICS; OR, THE MODERATOR OF THE KIRK PERSUS WALLACE OF KELLY.

When a Clergyman steps out of the proper line of his duty to dabble in politics, or when he becomes a partizan of any Candidate holding principles inimical to the wishes and rights of the vast body of the people, he is sure to make himself exceedingly obnoxious; and his "usefulness," if there was any thing of that sort about him, flies away to a greater

extent from him than he probably anticipated.

We are now to say a few words touching the conduct of no less a personage than the Very Reverend the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,—Dr. Patrick Macfarlane of Greenock,—as regards the late Greenock Election. If there be a Member in all Scotland who has adhered more faithfully than another to the promises made by him to his constituents, or one who has acted in perfect unison with the sentiments of Reformers, it is Mr. Wallace of Kelly. This is not, we think, saying too much of that honourable gentleman. His constituents have, indeed, great reason to be proud of him; but although that be the case, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Macfarlane determined to doff his clerical gown, and to give battle, at the late Election, to the descendant of Sir William Wallace; for which purpose the Rev. Father called to his aid a Captain in the Royal Navy, viz. Houston Stewart, brother of Sir M. S. Stewart, and under this holy alliance Wallace of Kelly was to be beat out of the representation of Greenock!—We say, seriously, that the Rev. Patrick Macfarlane, Moderator of the General Assembly, was the first man in Greenock that attempted to oppose Wallace of Kelly. It was through the arts and contrivances of the Moderator that Captain Stewart was brought to Greenock for that purpose. He mounted the rostrum with the gallant Captain on Conservatist principles; and so glaring was his conduct on the occasion, -so disgusted were the inhabitants of Greenock to see this Minister of peace attempting to stir up strife among them, by bringing forward a Candidate whom they did not want, and who had no chance whatever of their suffrages as against Mr. Wallace,-that they literally hooted the Rev. Father down from the rostrum; and we fear that this is the first time, for past centuries, that the Very Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly experienced such degrading treatment; but it was his own fault; and if he damaged the cloth by it, he ought, we think, to be made amenable for it.

Provoked that he could not lead the flock his own way,—irritated that they would not swallow his Gospel law and authority as to the choice of their own representative,—indignant that they did not obey him as impli-

citly as the Pope of Rome is sometimes obeyed in his own dominions,—the Rev. Father of the Assembly retired to his sanctum sanctorum, from whence he issued to certain devils (printers' ones we mean), the manuscript of three most scurrilous pamphlets, levelled principally against the most active members of Mr. Wallace's Committee, and the whole Reformers of Greenock in that gentleman's interest. The design of the first Pamphlet was to shew, by a species of logic, we confess, we cannot follow, that the friends of Mr. Wallace, who had signed a Requisition to him to come forward again as a Candidate, were, nevertheless, " perfectly free" to vote for his opponent; so that, according to the logic or morality of the Very Rev. the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the voter who had pledged himself, of his own free accord, to Mr. Wallace, should act the part of the liar or the traitor, and go over to the opposite side. this rate, what would become of that religion or morality which the Rev. Father himself has solemnly sworn to defend?—It would be tossed to and fro. "The wind goeth whence it cometh, and no man knoweth the sound thereof." But what would the Rev. Father have said, if any of the friends of Wallace the Reformer had attempted to suborne the pledged friends of Stewart the Conservatist?—Doubtless, the Rev. Father would have shaken his pious head, and exclaimed, in his own sweet sounds,-"O, brethren, I beseech you to stand firm to the faith and the promises;" and yet this is not the text which guides him, because, like the Pope, he would grant a dispensation to the Radicals for forswearing themselves, if they would only fall down and worship the dear Conservatist, the friend of Mother Church. We ask, is he a Minister of truth, that could wish to see men beliefng themselves at his instigation?

Thanks to the Reformers of Greenock, they saw through the cloven foot of this Rev. Father at once; and, to the credit, be it said, of Captain Stewart, he retired from the contest, as soon almost as it began, very much, we have no doubt, to the mortification of the Moderator. We have taxed him as being the author of the three (anonymous) pamphlets referred to. We ought to state, that we have no direct evidence on the subject; but we know his style, and we have no doubt of the fact that they are his handiwork. This, indeed, is pretty conclusively established already, since the pamphlets were promptly and ably answered by Mr. Andrew Clarke, and Mr. Robert Baine, two of the most respectable inhabitants of Greenock (the latter was the Chief Magistrate); and Dr. Macfarlane, though he was virtually implicated in the Answers by name, and challenged to come forth and avow the authorship, yea or nay, has not ventured to do so. This may be explained, on the supposition, that he has sometimes a

guilty conscience like other people.

We advise him to dabble no more in Electioneering politics at Greenook, either openly or covertly. He has a saug bishopric, worth nearly
£1000 a-year; and although we know he has been constantly yearning
after the good things of this life, from parish to parish, and from church to
church, yet we think he might now attend to his own proper clerical
functions, and withal shew his gratitude to the family of Captain Stewart,
for confirming upon him that bishopric or benefice, as they did, without
insulting the Reformers of Greenock. He prognosticates, we see, that
"Mr. Wallace will never again be Member for Greenock." Perhaps not.
But we think we do not take too much upon us to say, that the Reformers
of that flourishing place would rather have Mr. Wallace for their Member,
than Dr. Patrick Macfarlane for their minister; and if things go well in
Scotland, we believe that the name of Wallace of Kelly will be remembered long after many Moderators of the General Assembly have passed
away.

# DR. BLACK'S WILL.

INFORMATION having reached us, that the late Mr. James Black. some time surgeon in Jamaica, who died last year, had made a will, leaving valuable provisions, in which it was believed the citizens of Glasgow were interested, we set about particular inquiry after it, and now we shall state the result, which, we doubt not, will be interesting and gratifying to our readers. On the 31st of May, 1827, we find that Dr. Black executed a regular deed of settlement, in which, after leaving various legacies to his distant relations (he had no immediate ones), amounting to £7500, he declared as follows:—" Lastly, My said trustees shall apply the rest and residue of my estate and effects to such benevolent and charitable purposes as they think proper; and if the same shall amount to £600 sterling, or upwards, I recommend to my said trustees, and their foresaids, to execute a deed, vesting the same in themselves, and apply the annual proceeds thereof, after deducting expenses, in yearly payments, to faithful domestic servants settled in Glasgow, or the neighbourhood, who can produce testimonials of good character and morals from their masters or mistresses, after ten years' service, -no person to be entitled to more than £10 sterling yearly, but as much less as my said trustees may think proper; and if the free residue of my estate shall not amount to the sum of £600, I authorise my said trustees to distribute the same to such charitable and benevolent purposes as they think proper."

Now, we find that Dr. Black died worth upwards of £18,000 sterling; and, after clearing off all the special legacies he left, to the amount previously stated, viz. £7500, there will be a surplus, not of £600, as he seemed to contemplate, but, in truth, there will be a surplus to the large extent of upwards of *Ten Thousand Pounds sterling*; and therefore, according to the declaration in his deed of settlement, that surplus, we take it to be clear, must be vested in his trustees, who again are bound "to apply the annual proceeds thereof, in yearly payments, to faithful domestic servants settled in Glasgow.

or the neighbourhood," in manner before stated.

This, then, is a most beneficial settlement for poor, decayed servants of good character and morals. £10,000 laid out at 5 per cent. interest, will yield £500 per annum; and, at £10 a-piece, fifty indi-

viduals are provided for every year.

But, ah, this Law!—Doubts are entertained in some quarters about the validity of the settlement; and if it could be reduced, or set aside, by the heir-at-law, it would be a good thing for him, for then he would have the whole grub to himself. A process of multiplepoinding, as it is called, has been brought in the Court of Session, this very month, at the instance of the trustees, viz. George Rowan, Esq. of Holmfauldhead, and John Miller; Esq. Merchant in Glasgow, both gentlemen, we believe, of unquestionable integrity; and in that process the validity of the settlement will soon be determined. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt as to the result. We are confident that the Court will give effect to the will of Dr. Black, and ordain the trustees to lay out the whole surplus of £10,000 for the benefit of the poor

servants. We shall watch the process. It is, we are glad to say, in the hands of most excellent and honourable agents, viz. Messrs. Graham & Mitchell; and, by the month of July or August next, we hope to have the pleasure of announcing to the old veteran servants of Glasgow, that the settlement of their generous benefactor, Dr. Black, has been decisively confirmed in their favour.

# A CLERICAL ROGUE DETECTED AND PUNISHED.

"The Rev. Adam Gunn, Minister of Hope-street Gaelic chapel, having transmitted last week to the Presbytery of Glasgow the official resignation of his charge, Dr. Smyth of St. George's yesterday went through the ceremony of declaring the chapel vacant. The Rev. Dr. and the congregation, by whom Mr. Gunn was greatly beloved, evinced much distress on the occasion."

The above we have extracted from the Glasgow Herald of Monday the 23d curt., but it leaves, for the sake, we suppose, of the cloth, the cause of the "resignation" unexplained. Now, the fact of the matter is, that this Rev. Father, Adam Gunn, has been carrying on wicked and criminal intercourse with one of his own servant girls for two or three years past; she has borne children to him in fornication, but lately they had a quarrel, and she blabbed out the truth against him, and seeing that his guilt could no longer be concealed, but would be brought home against him in the clearest manner, he made what may be termed a virtue of necessity, and sent in his resignation to the Presbytery, who have since suspended him from the holy ministry. We state these facts, not by any means to mock at the sacred principles of Religion.—But we own we state them for the purpose of shewing up the gross hypocrisy that frequently veils itself under the cloak of religion. Here is a fellow who cannot plead that he erred in an unguarded moment, and then repented of it, but who has been continually living in a state of fornication for years, during which period he has had the cool effrontery, we should rather say, the atrocious wickedness of dispensing the sacrament of our Lord's Supper to his hearers !- And this is not all that may be said about him, for we understand that he has been one of the fiercest in denouncing the Voluntaries, calling them an ungodly and unprincipled crew, the companions of infidels and republicans, &c., while he ought to have known, that he himself was probably the vilest of the vile.

We observe that that pious concern, y'cleped the Scottish Guardian, is in a peck of troubles for its fallen brother. It calls upon all godly men to shed tears of grief for him. Did the pious Guardian call upon any of its readers to "shed tears of grief" for the poor widow Ryan who had her children murdered the other day before her own eyes at Rothcormic in Ireland, because they would not pay the iniquitous tithes to the rapacious Priest? Tears! did we say?—Why, this fellow Gunn richly deserved, we think, to have a good sharp whip well applied to his back, and thereafter to be hooted out of all society. At any rate, we feel it our duty to expose him, and to hold him up to public reprobation, in this manner, conceiving that no absence the rother tears be so black, or dangerous to society, as that of a Clerical

# MEAN, CRUEL CONDUCT OF WILLIAM DUNN, ESQ.

It is no disparagement to this gentleman to say, that he was a common blacksmith in this city some forty years ago,—that he now rides in his carriage—keeps up a splendid establishment both in town and country, and is probably, without exception, the wealthiest man in the city. Fortune has, indeed, been propitious to him; yet that circumstance makes his conduct, in the case we are about to state, the more deserving of public reprobation. A poor man, of the name of William Robertson, waited upon us a few days ago, and told the following simple story. He had been for eighteen years in the employment of Mr. Dunn, as a spinner, at his works at Faifley, and during the whole of that long period conducted himself honestly and properly. In December, 1839, William Robertson was ordered, with a number of Mr. Dunn's men, to assist in drawing up the hill at Faifley a large steam-boiler coming to the works; and while in the act of doing so, Robertson fell, and, before he could raise himself, the wheel of the carriage containing the heavy boiler went over his right foot, and shattered it in the most dreadful manner. The poor man was confined to bed for many months, during which period he received no wages, or any allowance whatever, from Mr. Dunn; but having recovered, and not wishing to make any complaint; and, above all, being anxious to earn his daily bread for the subsistence of himself and family, he returned to Mr. Dunn's work, and was received again to his usual employment. From the state of his foot, however, and the consequent decay of his health, William Robertson found it impossible to work so vigorously as he used to do; and at last, and for no other reason, William Robertson was abruptly discharged from Mr. Dunn's employment, being coolly and peremptorily told that they had no longer any employment for him. Thus he lost one of his limbs in the service of Mr. Dunn, and because that gentleman, or his managers, found that they could not extract sufficient money out of his bones (for what is service but money?), they turned him adrift, and even to perish, for aught they seemed to care. When the poor man told his unfortunate situation to us, we advised him to wait upon Mr. Dunn personally, and in a respectful mood to make known to him his We did so in the belief, that from the position Mr. Dunn held situation. in society, and if the facts stated to us were true, of which Mr. Dunn could easily satisfy himself, he would not spurn the poor man away from him, but would rather take a pleasure in restoring him again to his employment, or make him, at least, some fair remuneration for the misfortune he had suffered in his service. This, we should hope, was neither a very unnatural, nor uncharitable, belief on our part. But Mr. Dunn coolly referred Robertson to his (Dunn's) brother and manager at Faifley. brother and manager referred him again to the head of the great concern at Glasgow, and after being tossed between them to and fro, Mr. Dunn himself at last condescended to inform him, by the word of his mouth, that he could do nothing for him!

It is impossible for us to characterise this conduct of Mr. Dunn's in any other terms, than by saying that it appears to us to be singularly mean, and unfeeling, if not cruel, on his part. He has derived the great bulk of his wealth from the profits he has made out of the labour of the operatives or mechanics in his employment. He has realised probably two or three hundred pounds from the eighteen years' hard services of this poor man Robertson; and we say, it would have been but an act of Christian duty on his part, if, under the circumstances, he had pensioned Robertson for the rest of his life. But, we repeat, after making all he could out of him during these eighteen years, and seeing that he cannot be profitable

to him, in consequence of his infirmity, any longer, he turns him adrift, or rather leaves him to die, from penury and decrepitude, like some poor

beggar !

Shame upon you, William Dunn, for so doing! We confess we are the more severe upon him when, adverting to his own previous history, which in its earliest stage was as lowly as that of Wm. Robertson, he (Mr. William Dunn) could now spare £1000 with as much ease as any ordinary individual could spare ten shillings. He is literally wallowing in wealth. But we beg to remind him, with all humility, that he cannot take any of that wealth to the grave with him; and as, in the course of events, he must soon render his long account to the Sovereign Judge of all, so we would now earnestly beseech Mr. Dunn to do justice to his fellow creature—his The doing so cannot embitter his own faithful, but unfortunate servant. last moments, nor can it occasion him any trouble worth speaking about.

He may damn and swear at us like other rich Tory Aristocrats, or he may even threaten to prosecute us, for presuming to write about him in His pride and fury may be aroused, and he may say that he this manner. would not now give "this fellow one farthing, though it were to save him from starvation." But, Mr. William Dunn! remember that you ought rather to approve of those who tell the truth to you, however unpalateable it may be, than of those who fawn and flatter you. Do justice, then, to this poor man. Send for him, and say how sorry you are that he has been placed in such a situation from serving you. Put your hand into your pocket and reward him liberally; and if you do, it will probably be one of the most pleasing actions of your whole life; since not only would the poor man himself be for ever grateful for it, but thousands of the operatives of Glasgow, we believe, would applaud the good deed.

We have now put the matter on the best footing, we think, for both parties. But if Mr. Dunn should take one of his stubborn fits, or turn a deaf ear to this suggestion, then we think we have a plan in view which will compel him to do justice to this poor man. The plan is this: let the Operatives of Glasgow, if they have any feeling at all for their poor old brother operative in affliction, set a-going a small subscription to cover the actual outlay in the Jury Court (it would not be the half of a farthing to each of them), and we guarantee to get some respectable agent to take up the case, confident that the Court and an honest Jury would find a verdict against Mr. Dunn, for the loss and damage which this poor man sustained in his service; and for our part, we shall take great pleasure in rendering him our best services gratuitously. Let us see, then, whether any thing comes out of these suggestions.

#### EPIGRAM.

#### Written in the Year 1817.

Tother day, in the Trongate, I chanc'd to pass by Two gentlemen, talking of Richmond "the Spy;" Says the one to the other, I verily hear The scoundrel can live to a hundred a-year; And that he has gain'd, by his infamous lies, A place in the Customs, or in the Excise: But be that as it may, all the narratives join That he is employ'd in some Revenue line. "Indeed," quoth his friend, "what you say may be true, Tho' I fear that the rancal will scarce get his due; Degraded and sunk below public contempt, He'd diagrace any line, but a strong line of Hemp."

AN AULD WEAVER.

#### ADDRESS TO MR. EWING.

Our political hostility to this honourable gentleman is now at an end. He has been defeated on the fair field of strife, and it would be wrong in us to tease him personally any more about it. But we regret, for their own sakes, that some of his zealous, but indiscreet friends, got up an Address to him, the other day, full of flattery and vain-glorious boasting. It was enough to make any real Reformer sicken at it, when they observed it headed by an old rotten burgh stager, and echoed by a violent High Church party man, neither of whom are worthy of farther remark.

Mr. Ewing should now disentangle himself of his flatterers and fawners; and we hope he will hereafter look more to the maxim,—"that the People (at large) are the only true source of political power." To which end, we humbly and most respectfully presume to advise him to knock down his barriers at Dunoon Castle, and allow the villagers of that beautiful place to enjoy their wonted privileges; and if he does this, we dare say they will forget and forgive bygone matters, and possibly fire a feu de joi for him. We are quite serious; and this, perhaps, is the best advice he has got for the last three months.

# THE QUEEN.

HER Majesty, as is known, is a mighty favourite of the Tories. On her they cast their longing eyes. On her their hopes are continually fixed.—

They had her in the family way the other day. Unto us (they said) a

child shall be born,—unto us a son shall be given.

Our friend Mothy, of the Courier, was quite in ecstasy about it. He made it the theme of his leading article, on Tuesday, the 10th current, as follows:—" On Thursday last (quoth he), we alluded to an interesting circumstance connected with the highest personage in the realm, and we observe the Age reiterates the same report in the following terms:—
'We hesitated for some time to publish what we were told of a certain interesting event, though we knew of it long ago. But other Newspapers not having the same delicacy, we think that there is nothing wrong in our saying, that we hope, before the King's Birth-day, to be able to drink the health of the Prince of Wales."

Prodigious!—" They knew of it long ago!"—Did they, really,—the dear, delicate creatures? But if her Majesty be in this state, we think there is hope yet for the followers of Joanna Southcoat. Their promised Shiloh, after all, may appear, in his baby clouts, some fine morning in the month of May; and if so, the Tories should become sponsors to it;—they and the followers of Joanna should go hand in hand; for we believe that both of them are a set of arrant impostors. If, however, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales does not come home before his Majesty's birth-day, 28th May, we advise Mothy to drink the health of

Cockie-leery-law.

# THE WESTERN BANK, GLASGOW.

No Western Bank Notes for us!—We don't like them. Any other note of any other Bank ought to be preferred. Sam. Southernden is still in jail: and we see actions of damages pending against this Bank to an extent that ought to make ordinary parties not very comfortable.—See article in No. 136.

# THE DUMBARTONSHIRE CONSERVATISTS AND SIR D. K. SANDFORD.

Public Dinners have, of late, been the order of the day, in many places, for Whigs, Tories, and Radicals. The defeated Conservatist Candidate for Dumbartonshire, viz. Mr. Alexander Smollett, got one two weeks ago, to console him, as far as a thing of the kind could do, for his defeat. The Chairman gave the health of the Croupier, Mr. John Cross Buchanan, than whom the county of Dumbarton does not contain a more thorough-paced Tory. He is of the true Montrose breed. In replying to the toast, the Croupier, as we find from some of the newspapers, "after regretting the absence of Sir Daniel Sandford, who was expected to have been present, proposed the health of the learned Knight, which was drank with tremendous cheering."—Vide Free Press, 18th February.

We notice the above, simply because it satisfies us, that the Tories are now hand in glove with Sir Daniel. It is well, probably, that he did not actually join them at Dumbarton. His going thither would only have enabled us to give him one other drive to Coventry. But, as it is, we may well address him in the language of the Poet, and say,—

" Farewell! a long farewell to all thy greatness."

#### EUROPE'S ALARM.

BRITONS, shout! tell the echo of Liberty, Tell to the despot his death-knell aloud; Let the spirit of triumph exultingly warn All tyrants and despots to make ready the shroud:

> For Toryism, pale, Betokens a fate Which soon must arrive, Ridding earth of thy hate.

Frenchmen, rejoice! that in mutual embrace,

Soon shall our hearts and our destinies meet;

United, each country shall rise mighty and free,

The terror of despots-friends to Liberty sweet:

For under our banners Bold Freedom shall stand, Illuming the world With bright Liberty's brand.

Russia, tremble! for soon shall thy power, Quick as the lightning's flash, vanish in night.

Dark as the tempest sky, lowering and gloomy,

"nvelop'd in the blaze of pure Liberty's ght,-

Which has kindled a flame All quenchless to burn, Till all despots expire Or from tyranny turn.

Germany, awake! take the trumpet of

Speak home to your despots in deep warning tones;

Belie not your bosom-loved spirit of

But raise loud the cry from your native sweet homes,—

Till the echo return, Like a spirit of night, To the heart of some despot Still tyrannic in might.

Liberty calls! hearken, ye nations of Europe,

To the voice of her calm and dignified tone:

Else, rous'd to deep vengeance, her thunders will speak,

Living terrors to despots, their deeds to atone.

For abroad is the light,
Which brighter shall shine—
Harbinger of freedom
To all Europe's clime.

G. G. W.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION.

Sia,—In the 136th No. of the Reformers' Gazette, published on Saturday last, it is stated that you had heard that I attempted to bribe one of the Electors of Renfrewshire, by giving him a sum of money to vote for Mr. Houston, and that he acknowledged the fact on the bribery oath being put to him by Sir Michael's agent. This statement is utterly false and untrue, and as it is calculated in a very serious degree to injure me in the eyes of the public, I am determined to get at the bottom of it.

I shall therefore feel obliged by your informing me from what source you derived your information on the subject. This you are legally bound to furnish me with.—I am, you mo. ob. servt.

Ben. Barton.

7, Exchange-place, Glasgow, 4th Feb. 1835.

[We at once comply with Mr. Ben. Barton's request, by stating the source from which we "derived our information on the subject." It was derived, then, from a statement publicly made at the polling-booth at Pollockshaws, in presence of the agents of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, viz. Messre. Hector and College, to whom we beg to refer him, adding, that we know nothing of the fact itself, from our own knowledge, but assuring him that we did not invent it; and we suppose he will be satisfied with this frank explanation. The ill-natured paragraph levelled at us in the Courier and Herald early in the month about this matter gave us no concern. We can stand our ground spite of all the Tories in the city.—Ep.]

# TORY INTRIGUE, LANARKSHIRE.

Sin,—As the public are not generally aware of the intrigue that has been practised by the Conservatives to secure the return of a Tory representative for the county, I am induced to give the following hints, which may serve as a well-merited and necessary castigation for a number of the Tories and patrons of Conservative principles in the Upper Ward.

The facts are these : - The principal leaders of the Tory party, having formed the determination, on the dissolution of Parliament, to bring forward a Tory candidate, all their ingenuity was exerted to secure the return of A. M. Lockhart for the representation of the county; but, sensible that their party would be outnumbered at the poll if the liberal interest were concentrated upon one individual, they, like an accomplished commander, attempted to divide the enemy's army, and thus render themselves more than a match for either division. Well. this was good generalship; but let us see the means resorted to for its accomplishment. Mr. Hope Vere was fixed upon as the most proper person for dividing the liberal constituency; but how is he to be brought forward? Not by a publicly-signed requisition. No; this would at once discover the characters acting; but a private letter serves the purpose. And I would ask, was not that letter written by a Conservatist? Is it not true, that those from whom this letter emanated, withheld their support from Mr. Hope Vere in his canwas, and, on the contrary, used all their interest to support Tory interest? Is it not true, that the leaders of that very party, highly chagrined at the failure of the attempt, upon Mr. Vere's resignation, expressed their "regret that he with-drew so soon?" I cannot too severely repudiate such conduct. I express my approbation of the conduct of Mr. Vere, in reelgning the contest for the cause of the people. I understand that the Reformers of Lesmahagow, alive to the intrigues of the Tories, held a Public Meeting, to tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope Vere for his conduct in withdrawing from the poll, that the Reform interest might be upheld by the return of a Reform Member for the county; and a day was appointed for a General Meeting of the Parish, to elect a Committee of proven Reference, to watch over the Reform interest, and adopt measures for insuring the return of Mr. Vere to the next Parliament. We doubt not but other parishes will follow the example.—Yours,

AN ELECTOR.

[We are well assured, that Messrs. Greenshields of Kerse and M'Kirdy of Birkwood, two rank Tories, were at the bottom of this trick to divide the Reformers; but they need never attempt it again, as the eyes of the Electers of Lanarkshire are now open, and no lovy need attempt to palm himself upon them under false colours. The Conservatists were nearer their point last month than they will ever be again.—En.]

# LEGAL QUESTIONS ABOUT KIRKS AT PRESTWICK, &c.

Sir. - A constant reader of your journal, and an admirer of your unwearied exertions in exposing iniquity and extortion; I beg to call your attention to what is going on in this place, known by name of the united parishes of Prestwick, Monkton, and Crosbie, in which the pride, injustice, and galling extortion of a dominant church, is eminently illustrated. You will observe, that, originally, the name of the whole was Prestwick and Crosbie, now divided into the united parishes of Prestwick, Monkton, and Crosbie, and the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr, which was separated from Prestwick, by decree of the Court of Session, and declared a separate parish, quoud sacra. Prestwick is the greatest extent of the three divisions, and is a burgh of barony, of great antiquity, existing nearly 1000 years; the other districts or divisions hold of it. The division of Prestwick, Monkton, and Crosbie, form, in all respects, one parish, of which also, except, quoad sacra, Newton is part, and Newton is chargeable with a half of the public burdens of Prestwick. The latter is under the jurisdiction of barons, or freemen, possessing lands to the value of £300 sterling each. They are thirty-six in number; that number, however, is never complete, - the rights, in many instances, being vested in females: and of the remaining number, all those not resident in the burgh, or whose property is encumbered with debt, are thereby disqualified from holding office, or voting in the affairs of the burgh; so that there are not more than fourteen within the burgh who have a right to vote. From this number must be chosen a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a fiscal, and four or five counsellors.

With one exception, the whole are rank Tories, and the tools of designing men. The population is about 1100 souls. The population of Monkton and Crosbie included about 700. Monkton has very valuable lands, and is by far the wealthiest part of the joint parish. There are two churches in these parishes, one in Prestwick and the other in Monkton; but only one incumbent, who preaches twice in Monkton and once in Prestwick alternately. The Presbytery of Ayr lately condemned both of these churches, principally on the pretext of their being too small, The Minister, who though, in point of fact, neither of them was ever well filled. was the prime mover of the whole matter, then wished a new church in lieu of the The inhabitants of Prestwick and Monkton did not agree as to the situation in which it was to be erected, and the matter was carried by the Minister to the Court of Session, when a decision in favour of his plan was given; and, accordingly, the kirk has been contracted for in that lavish and extravagant manner for which Clergymen are noted, when they know the pockets of their parishioners are to bear the borden. It will cost about £3000 sterling. The sittings to amount to 820; £180 is to be paid for the ground, although our patriotic Member, R. A. Oswald, Esq. M. P. offered ground to them for nothing, in a better situation, about 100 yards distant from the site they have chosen. A chapel of ease is now building in St. Evox parish, which is to hold forty more sitters, and costs only £1100. the Relief church at Ayr, which contains 1200 sittings, only cost £2200. the above extravagant expense of £8000, an assessment is made on all property, whether land or houses, at the rate of 9s. per pound of real rent, although the houses of the rich, in some cases, are below their real value.

In order to accortain the rental of Prestwick, one of the Bailies, the Treasurer, and another personage, went from house to house, and those that had tenants, assessed

them at the rent promised by the tenant, although perfectly aware that, in many cases, not above the half was ever paid. Then it was determined that all the great or rich heritors were to have the best seats, while the feuars were to have the worst ones, although the former occupy double the space, and cost double the money to fit them. The authority under which they allege this to be done, is a decision of ex-Lord Chancellor Eldon, in a case from Peterhead; and while they do not deny the gross partiality and iniquity of such proceedings, the authorities here, with their pious pastor at their head, are determined to put the law in full force. Of course, it falls with peculiar hardship on the Dissenters of Newton, as they are obliged, in the first place, to support the parish church of Newton, which they do not attend; also this of Prestwick, from which they are distant nearly four miles; and their own dissenting place of worship besides. Such are the facts of the case; and now have the goodness to answer the following queries; viz.:—

lst, When a parish church is to be built, are feuars or proprietors of houses bound, by law, to pay any part of the expense, when the parish is considered landward?

2d, If a landward parish is connected with a mere burgh of barony, are feuars, and proprietors of bouses, in that parish, liable to be assessed for the building of a church, in proportion to the value of their houses, the same as landowners for their lands?

3d, If a landward parish is, in this case, connected to two burghs of barony, but from one of which they have been disconnected quoad sacra, have the seuars and householders in the latter any right to be assessed, in the said landward parish, for the building of churches?

4th, When a parish church is built, have the larger proprietors or heritors any right to appropriate to themselves the best seats, without paying any more for them than those that have inferior seats?

5th, Should feuers think the demand in this case to be illegal, and refuse payment of the assessment, can the heritors distrain moveable property to the amount of the demand, admitting the demand to be legal?

You Prestwick, Nov. 1834.

ours.

A CONSTANT READER.

We have studied this complicated affair with a good deal of attention, and return the following answers to the queries put :- lst, We find it was decided, by the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, on an appeal from the Court of Session, in the case of Peterhead, 24th June, 1802, "that the expense of rebuilding the parish church was a parochial duty, and that it ought to be defrayed by all the owners of houses and lands in the parish, in proportion to their real rents." From which decision, and in reference to the 1st and 2d query, we think it clearly follows, that fenars and proprietors of houses, such as those described by our correspondent, are liable for the assessment complained of. As to the 3d query, Mr. Erskine, in his Institutes of the Law of Scotland, last edit. vol. 1st, p. 521, says, that "by annexing quoul sacra, is understood, that the inhabitants of the annexed lands are, for their greater conveniency in attending Divine service, brought under the pastoral care of the minister of the church to which they are annexed. But such annexation affects only the inhabitants: the lands continue, in all respects, part of the old parish; and therefore they remain burdened with the payment of the stipend, &c. to that church from which the inhabitants were disjoined." See also decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Knox, July 22d, 1772. As to the 4th query, Mr. Erskine, vol. 1st, p. 853, states, "That the valued rent is also the rule in another respect, that of giving the heritors their choice of place in the area, the largest valuation having the first choice, and so on in proportion." And, lastly, as to the 5th query, the assessment being legal, of course the payment of it can be enforced against the person and property of those liable for it.

We are afraid that these answers are not agreeable to the wishes of our Correspondent, who has repeatedly pressed us for an answer; and we are sorry that we have kept him out of it so long. But we have felt ourselves constrained to answer the questions soundly, and according to the existing state of the law. If he asked us to give our opinion in another or different view, we should certainly say, that this was a grievous case of oppression towards Dissenters. But law is law till it be attered.—ED.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have the strongest hopes, that we shall be able to recover at least £3000 for the children of the late Hector Munro; and we advise them not to think of any compromise for a lesser sum at present. The opinion of an eminent Counsel we have consulted is hollow in their favour.

Sir George Murray is a Pensioner to the tune of £1692 per annum.

Any body, will tell J. P. that a Magistrate is amenable to the law like other people.

Mr. Colin Dunlop, M. P. is a native of the city of Glasgow, being born in it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. His father, we believe, was Lord Provost of the city many years ago.

Suspicion clearly attaches to the lay elder. We advise W. to watch him narrowly.

Mr. Smollett, the late Candidate for Dumbartonshire, passed Advocate in the year 1824. He never made any thing by his practice.
Napoleon's mortal remains are still at St. Helena.

Dr. Corkindale, we believe, has drawn up the Annual Reports of the Royal Infirmary for

many years past.

Looking at the lists, it will be seen that Dr. Jeffrey is the oldest Professor in the University.

We, therefore, decide the bet against "Couper."

No excuse which W. Laurie can state, can save him from the penalty incurred under the Act

of Parliament.

of Parliament.

It is utterly false that any person prevailed upon us "to slur over the proceedings of the Town-Council about the case of Crawfurd the Officer." It is clear that the erasure was not the act of any of the Magistrates or Councillors; and as Crawfurd is still allowed his whole salary, we see nothing to complain of, though there are some people who wish to make a handle of nothing.

We warn the Rev. Archibald Livingston of Cambusnethan, in the Presbytery of Hamilton, that

he had better not come to Glasgow, to resort to any of his old tricks, otherwise we shall be under the very disagresable necessity of raising a strong fama clamosa against him.

The poor unfortunate devil who stole the umbrella in the Royal Exchange, has been punished

sufficiently already.

- If J. F. persists in his statement, he must prove it

There are 49 Newspapers published in Socitand altogether.

Any thing which G. has to say, had better be communicated in writing in the first instance.

We answered Mr. Russell's letter in the way, see hope, he expected.

Nothing faither need be said by "Castor." His theme is now flat, stele, and unprofitable.

No person can be sent or received into any Lunatic Asylum in Scotland, without a warrant of the Sheriff, or Judge Ordinary, proceeding on clear and authentic evidence of the insanity; otherwise very heavy penalties are incurred.

We have no means of knowing the precise income of Bishop Scott.

The Rev. Dr. Norman M Leod cannot deny the fact of pocketing the £10 10s. as we alleged

last month.

last month.

Due attention will be paid to the suggestion of an Elector at Mid-Calder.

Quack Most, we find, has the Game License! This shews that he tries to kill birds as well as men.

We know nothing of any Prize Money being due to Peter M'Arthur.

Mr. Ewing is still carrying on the law-piea with the villagers of Dunoon.

Murdoch's School, the will respecting which we brought to light some time ago, is now opened in St. Andrew-square. Applicants for their children should go thither.

It is very unreasonable for John Cameron to ask us to dance after his afthirs the Aberdeen. If he chooses to employ an agent there, and indemnify him of the necessary expense, we shall be willing to recommend him to one who will do the business properly.

We copy no letters that bave previously appeared in any of the Newspapers.

Numerous Correspondents have written to us, complaining of the want of a printed List, in a cheap and connected form, of the Voters at the late Glasgow Election. We certainly regret that such a list was not nublished: but we cannot do every thing ourselves, though we shall endeavour such a list was not published; but we cannot do every thing ourselves, though we shall endeavour

to be better prepared next time.

Sir John Byng is Colonel of the 29th Regiment.

We have written to Mr. Auld, the Secretary of the Scotch Hospital, London, in behalf of James Grant, late of the Bellerophon. He will probably be put on the Kinloch bequest.

The Court of Session rises for the Spring vacation on the 11th March, and does not sit again till

the 12th of May.

Waiters in taverns are liable for a tax of £1 10s, per annum. It has been decided, that the non-payment of Assessed Taxes is not a good ground for expunging a registered Elector from the Register.

Errata.—We fell into an error in the 136th No. respecting the proper address of the "Two Worablpful Commissioners of Police" therein mentioned. Thus, Robert Brown, Baker and Spirit-dealer, 52, High-street, was set down in place of Robert Brown, General Grocer, &c. 60, High-street, and James Anderson, Baker, 151, High-street, was set down in place of James Anderson, Baker, at 240, do. The real guilty parties, therefore, that ought to have appeared in the Gazette are, Robert Brown, General Grocer, &c. 260, High-street, and James Anderson, Baker, at 240, do.

Nos. 139 and 140 will be published on Saturday, the 28th March.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, published this morning.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835. PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 28, 1835.

# THE KING'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday last his Majesty delivered the following Speech to the Lords and Commoners in Parliament assembled:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the deatruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which

has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which their

report was founded.

"The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify on my part the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

"The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe is the civil contest

which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

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"I will give directions that there be laid before you Articles which I have concluded with my allies the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the Treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that Treaty.

" I have to repeat my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still

remain unsettled.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid

before you without delay.

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less, on the present, than it has been on any former occasion within

our recent experience.

"The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by parhament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

"I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land; and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The information received from the Governors of my colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the colonial legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and netwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire, and unceasing efforts, fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

"There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in parliament; the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interests.

"Among the first in point of urgency, is the state of the Tithe Question in Ireland,

and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration which will have for their respective objects to promote the commutation of Tithe in England and Wales; to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes; to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline; and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

"I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipial Corporations—but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

"I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several diocesses in England and Wales with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties; the state of the several cathedral and collected churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them at conductive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and for devising the best

de of providing for the cure of seals, with reference to the residence of the clergy their respective benefices. The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of this commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon

the veneration and affections of my people.

"I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom.

"It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various im-

portant matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

"I rely, also, with equal confidence on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the babits and

feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel assured that it will be our common object, in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of my people, and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the surest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

Well now,—there is the King's Speech. Radicals!—What think ye of it? For our parts, "loyal" as they say we are, we must take leave to say, that the only merit we can see about it is, that it is full of vague generalities—decked out in a few well-rounded periods, signifying anything or nothing—fit for trimmers—fit for Conservatists—fit for Tories. But not one solid or substantial mouthful is there in it for us poor Radicals. There is one party, however, that will be particularly gratified about it, and that is the Bishops and high Church party men. They, we have no doubt, will chaunt its praises in the highest. The cry now among the whole brood of them, Tories included, will be Church and State.—O King, live for ever!

An Amendment, however, to the Tory Address on this Reyal Speech, was moved in the House of Commons by Lord Morpeth (a Reformer), and an animated debate took place, which was going on up to the hour of post on Wednesday evening. It is probable that the London Mail will bring the result of the division to Glasgow this afternoon (Saturday); at all events, we shall have it on Monday.

Our confident hope is, that the Tories, as on the question of the Speaker, will be left in a second, but more decisive minority, and if so, we shall be whistling the tune of the rogue's march on their exit,

within the next few hours.

The rotten lumber of the land,
The Courtly penaioned train,
Shall hear their sentence, and disband,
As we our rights regain.

But it is stated, that although the Tories should be beat on the Address, they will ching to their seats, and try the effect of another Dissolution of the House of Commons. We bid them try it. Aya, just let them try it a second time, and they will arouse the feelings of the Empire, and put into the heart of every Reformer the courage of a Lion. If Peel and Wellington want to share the fate of their friend

Polignac, or to shake hands with Charles Dix, they have only to insult the People of these Kingdoms a little while longer, and they will see

what "re-action" really and truly is.

This threat of a Dissolution, however, leads us earnestly and emphatically to call on every Reformer to be ready for his post at a moment's warning. The Tories are so infatuated, that it is impossible to say what they may attempt to do. Up, then, and at them, is our motto, the moment another dissolution is announced.

Our frends must not suppose that we are slumbering or sleeping over our projected Newspaper. We confidently anticipate that we shall be able to announce our final arrangements for it next month.

# BANISH TYRANNY.

WHERE Freedom spreads her banner
And bids her sons all join, [forth,
Why should not we, like men of worth,
Make haste to form the line—
And banish tyranny—
And banish tyranny?
But ere we can our rights regain,

We must united be.

The trying period is at hand
Which must decide the cause,
Whether we'll free our 'native land
Or yield to tyrants' laws.
Then, freedom's sons, beware—
Then, freedom's sons, beware—
And me'er to great achievements run,
Till you yourselves prepare.

Pray, who is you with crowned head And sceptre in his hand? Has he the earth and mankind made, That he should them command? No:—reason tells us plain, No:—reason tells us plain, Of dust and ashes he is made— All mankind are the same.

Why should an ornament of pride,
Or a high sounding name,
The rights of man for ever hide,
And rob him of the same?
But the delusion's past—
But the delusion's past—
The veil is drawn, the tricksters have
Appeared to view at last.

Then let us calmly wait the time,
And strike the final blow—
To punish traitors for their crimes,
And lay the tyrants low.
Hail, then, Britannia's isle!
Hail, then, Britannia's isle!
The gloomy night is near an end,
The day begins to smile.

## A TORY BOUNCER.

" O, would some power the giftie gi'e us."

AT a Tory dinner, given at Falkirk two weeks ago, to that hopeful scion of the Tories, Mr. Forbes, M. P. for Stirlingshire, who, we trust, will be turned out of that county as speedily as Sir George Murray was turned out of Perthshire, it would appear that Mr. William Motherwell, of the Glasgow Courier, who was present at it, doubtless by special invitation, had his health drank, "with all the honours;" whereupon that learned and veritable champion of the Tories in these parts got upon his pins to return thanks; and, stroking his huge whiskers, on which, we understand, he prides himself more han his lines to Jeanie Morrison, declared, that, "since his connection that he press, he had never told a lie to serve a purpose; he mdeavoured to tell the truth, and, by reason and argument, connection of the sincerity of his opinions. He had never, God knew, upted to abridge the liberties of the people, but had exerted him-

self to bring them to a proper exercise of the privileges they enjoyed."-

Vide Glasgow Courier, 14th February.

There now, Radicals!—there is what we call a good Tory bouncer for you,-a regular piece of choice flummery and matchless effrontery combined together. Really, we wonder that none of our esteemed contemporaries of the Newspaper Press, who know the man of the Courier much better than we do, have not taken him to task about it. It might have afforded them a rich text, for pelting him with ridicule, and something else, in capital style. We own we are tempted to try our own feeble hand upon him for a minute or two. First, then, when he asserts, "he never told a lie to serve a purpose," he puts us in mind of the converse of the statement of the noted character in the old play called Flibberty Gibberty, who vowed that he never told a lie, except to serve some very particular purpose, adding, that, somehow or other, these lies always suited the bent of his natural in-But the Moth, (he calls us names, and we are only giving him a dish of his own sauce.) as if conscience-stricken about the lies to which he had, perhaps, involuntarily adverted, immediately qualifted the expression, by stating, that "he had (at least) endeavoured to tell the truth!"-O yes, he "endeavoured to tell the truth!" Not a doubt of it; but, in endeavouring (occasionally) to tell the truth, has the lie never got the better of him? In plain terms, how many Tory fibs has he told since he managed the Glasgow Courier? No man, we are sure, can count them, they swarm so plentifully. But he appeals to the sincerity of his opinions. What proof does he offer on the subject? Is it not the fact, that he is the hired scribe of the Tories, paid at so much per annum, for writing in favour of them, and their party and principles, through thick and thin, right or wrong? And supposing he became a sincere convert to radical principles, he knows that he dare not give utterance to them through the columns of the Glasgow Courier, as the instant he did so his Tory employers would dismiss him for ever. The "sincerity" of his opinions, therefore, is like the old tinker's, who would only mend the pan when he got the payment.

But hear the Moth in his serious mood. He can sometimes put on a long face, and ape the saint, though, if the truth were told, he more frequently acts the part of the real sinner. Hear him, we say, as follows:—" He had never, God knew, attempted to abridge the liberties of the people, but had exerted himself to bring them to a proper exer-

cise of the privileges they enjoyed."

After that flat bouncer, anything. We wonder he did not say he was the prime hero of the sour milk cavalry; nay, that he had "exerted himself" to bring to pass the Reform Bill itself!—Ye "unwashed artizans," ye "infidels," and "republican crew," (the gentle names often proclaimed in the Glasgow Courier,) lift up your hands, in wonder, love, and praise, and thank the Moth for his solemn asseveration, that "God knew he had never attempted to abridge the liberties of the people." And, O, ye nasty set of black devils in the West Indies, vulgarly called slaves, down, down upon your knees, and pray for this mighty Moth, who thus declares, 'fore God, that he exerted himself to bring you to a proper exercise of the privileges you enjoyed"!!

# A BURSARY BROUGHT TO LIGHT, ALLAS DR. MUIR AND AN UGLY PIECE OF CLERICAL GREED, &c.

THERE never was an instance of such low, mean, beggarly conduct, on the part of any clergyman connected with the Church of Scotland, as that which we are about to bring under the notice of our readers. In the College of Glasgow there are many valuable Bursaries, so called, the nature of which will be best explained, when we state, that, some centuries ago, a few noble and patriotic individuals, then in the land, generously bequeathed property, or sums of money, to the College, on condition that the sons of poor, but deserving citizens should receive their education from the Professors within the walls of the College gratuitously. In other words, the intention of the excellent persons who founded these Bursaries was, that the poor citizen, struggling with adversity, should have his child educated, or the gates of science thrown open to him, if he appeared to deserve it, with as much facility as the son of the richest peer or commoner in the kingdom. The power of filling up several of these Bursaries, in all time coming, was vested in the Magistrates and Ministers of the city, the donors, no doubt, believing that they, and especially the Ministers, would faithfully discharge the generous, and, we will add, the excellent and praiseworthy trust reposed in them. Have they done so? We very much fear, that, for a long series of years bypast, the Magistrates and Ministers of this city kept these Bursaries wholly concealed, or, what is worse, they distributed them, not to the sons of the poorer class of citizens, but to the sons of the upper and aristocratic classes—their own especial favourites, who, according to the original intention of the donors, had no right whatever to enjoy them. Some of these Bursaries are worth from £5 to £100 per annum. There are two or three at Oxford and Cambridge at least worth £100 per annum; and we will be bound to say, that, within the memory of man, none of these Bursaries at Oxford or Cambridge have been filled up by the son of any poor Glasgow citizen. But let us see what they do with some of these Bursaries at home, under the very eye of the College itself. The other day, we have discovered, that the Rev. Dr. Muir of St. James' actually applied for one of these Bursaries, value £6 per annum, to his own son, John, and he has got it!—Yes, he has got it,—the claims of others much more deserving of it being thrown overboard or rejected!

Here, then, is a man—we beg pardon,—here is a Rev. Father of the Established Church, enjoying a salary of £425 per annum, with a free house, worth £70 a-year, presented to him by his hearers,—with legacies of hundreds or thousands of pounds left to him, we understand, by others now no more;—here is a man, we say,—no, we again beg pardon,—here is a Rev. Father, wallowing in wealth, "faring sumptuously every day," intercepting one of these Bursaries for his own family, in order that he may pocket £6 per annum by it. And what is this but defrauding some poor man, or rather, some poor man's son, of the inheritance bequeathed to him,—that inheritance

the privilege of receiving, what to him might be the greatest; on earth, namely, a classical education, by which he might

probably slavate himself, as others have done, to one of the highest stations in the land.

"Full many a gem, of purest ray aerene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Having now given publicity to these facts, to which we challenge contradiction from any quarter, are we not justifiable in repeating, what we said at the beginning of this article, that "there never was an instance of such low, mean, beggarly conduct, on the part of any

clergyman connected with the Church of Scotland?"

Would it not have been more honest,—would it not, at least, have been a thousand degrees more amiable and Christian-like,—on the part of Dr. Muir, to have said,—"My son shall never touch one of these Bursaries; I can well afford to pay for his education, from what Providence, in his bounty, has been pleased to give me: therefore, Moderator and Brethren, my Lord Provost and Magistrates, let us look out for some poor man's son worthy of this Bursary; and thus, in the simple, but beautiful language of our Saviour, we shall indeed be "a praise to those that do well?"

That, we think, would have been the fit and appropriate speech for the Rev. Dr. Muir when this Bursary was disposed of; and if the son has not the spirit of the father, he would rather be hooted out of the College, than cling to this Bursary, under such circumstances, one

day longer.

But what can our Reformed Magistrates say for themselves? Do they wink at this? Do they connive in sharing the loaves and fishes with the Rev. Fathers? We hope some of them, for their own sakes, will speak out. There is a small bit of public principle—official integrity—involved in this affair, and we shall probably call them up for judgment about it next month.—Guilty, or not guilty?—that is the question.

# THE HONEST RADICAL; OR POLITICAL INTEGRITY REWARDED.

REFEREING to the notice we took last month (No. 135, p. 229) of the noble conduct of this genuine Radical, Mr. David Todd, late shoemaker, now spirit-dealer, at No. 70, Norfolk-street, Laurieston, in reference to the late Glasgow Election, we have now the great satisfaction of stating, that the movement we then originated and announced in his behalf has already been carried into effect in the most gratifying way imaginable. By the exertions of a few genuine Radicale who willingly co-operated with us, a handsome subscription (comparatively speaking) was obtained for Mr. Todd; and on Monday the 23d curt. we had the honour to preside at a public dinner in the Port-Eglinton Inn, attended by nearly 100 gentlemen, as many as the room could contain, our friend, Dr. Walker, Croupier, when the Silver Box was presented to Mr. Todd, with Twenty Guineas, or twenty-one gold sovereigns, enclosed in the heart of it. Thus he has been so far rewarded for his excellent conduct at the late Election,—conduct

which, considering his situation and circumstances, is worthy of all praise. We trust it will be remembered and emulated at every future Election. The following is the inscription on the box:—

"This box presented to Mr. David Todd by a chosen band of Glasgow Reformers, to mark their sense of the noble spirit of independence, displayed by him at the late Glasgow Election, when he resisted the tempting offers made to him by the Tory Candidate, and zealously lent his aid to the Reform Cause, which they trust will ever be maintained by virtue and public spirit.—Glasgow, 23d Feb. 1835."

It is impossible for us to narrate all the glowing, kind, and friendly. language uttered at this dinner. It was, to all intents and purposes, a downright Radical one; and its cheapness (1s. 6d. per head) neither deprived it of respectability, nor scrimped it of comfort. Plenty of excellent beef and greens, and music in style. We recommend any party of Radicals in Glasgow to Mr. George Gaul of the Port-Eglinton Inn, for cheap, elegant, and substantial accommodation; and for music, let them go not to Cunninghame, the Conservatist, but to M'Dougal, the Reformer. We owe our best thanks to our old and excellent friend, Mr. Turner of Thrushgtove, for gracing it with his presence, as also Bailies Hedderwick and Craig. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. White, Smeaton, Sanders, Dobbie, Crawford, and Brown, did their duty heartily and well. David Todd, we trust, is now on the fair road to public favour. He can give a good pinch of snuff, and a genuine drop of whiskey, at No. 70, Norfolk-street, Laurieston.—Success to him.

We owe no thanks to the Newspaper Press for aiding us in this matter. Somehow or other, they have a devilish spite at us; and some of them, who might be supposed ready to co-operate with us on common political principle, would, we verily believe, be the readiest to cut our throats, if they could. Not one of them said a single syllable in favour of this movement, though it was obviously of no small importance to the purity of Election. But we get on independent of these newspaper gentry pretty well. It would, however, be very wrong in us not to state, that the Glusgow Chronicle alone sent two reporters to the dinner; and for so doing our best acknowledgments are certainly due to the Chronicle. We hope to be upside with some of the others by and bye.

## THE WATER COMPANIES.

THESE monopolizers again intend to apply to Parliament for additional powers to tax the citizens of Glasgow. We trust they will be resisted with as much energy this year as they were the last. We now see the fruits of their last year's proceedings. They have in many instances doubled the amount of the rates, and the water itself is not nearly so good as it used to be. So much for monopoly. We hope every district in the city and suburbs will immediately prepare to hold meetings on the subject. And now we energetically call upon the citizens themselves to make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altoher, against the greedy water monopolizers. If they tarry much yer, the rates may be trebled upon them next year.

# GROSS OUTRAGE AND SHAMEFUL PARTIALITY OF THE PRESS.

WE extract the following paragraph from the thing y'cleped the Free Press of last Wednesday, the 25th curt.:—

" POLICE COURT .- A case was investigated yesterday, in which two young men of fashionable appearance were convicted of having, on Saturday night, committed an aggravated assault on Mr. Martin, flesher, Bell-street. The complainer, after shutting his shop, and while proceeding towards his residence, overtook his wife and daughter, who had also just left the shop, and who had been suddenly accosted and rather rudely annoyed by one of the defenders. On remonstrating with the aggressor, he instantly received a blow upon the neck with a stick from the other defender, which was followed by a succession of blows, by fists as well as by the stick, to such an extent, as to close up and discolour his right eye, besides inflicting aeveral bruises upon his right arm, and on other parts of his person. It was asserted in the defence, that Mr. Martin, previous to receiving the injuries, had struck the original aggressor, and knocked out one of his teeth; but no evidence of the alleged fact was adduced, and the Court subsequently found the charge proven, and was of opinion that it had exhibited most disgraceful conduct on the part of the defenders. The aggressor who had applied the stick to Mr. Martin, while endeavouring to protect his family from annoyance, was fined in the sum of £5, his companion in the sum of £3."

Now, when they give the name of the poor, injured complainer in this case, why, we ask, did they not give the names likewise of the two defendants, who were guilty, as the report states, and as the Court found, of "this most disgraceful conduct?" Why, we ask, does the Newspaper Press, one and all of them, keep back, or rather conceal, the names of these parties, whom they must have known quite well, just as well as the name of the complainer? Is it because they were young men "of fashionable appearance?" Has the Newspaper Press been tampered with by them, or some of their friends for them? or is the Press so very delicate, so tender-hearted; for "fashionable" youths who thus maltreat an humble citizen, his wife, and daughter?"

This case only proves, what we have long thought, that there is indeed room for an unflinching Newspaper in this city. The citizens of Glasgow have a right to receive equal justice through the Press, and they shall have it, if we live. But see the attempt that has been made to gag us in this very case.

"Mr. Peter Mackenzie.—Sir,—It is respectfully requested, that if you are desired to notice the case of assault investigated before the Police Court yesterday morning, that you will not give the names of the defenders until more is known. One of them, the writer of this, will call on you to-morrow to take your advice on the matter.—25th Feb. 1885."

He did not call, ashamed, we suppose, of the nature of his application; and, at any rate, he might have saved himself the pains; for it is utterly impossible for any party guilty of proceedings like these to escape at our hands. If we serve the public at all, we shall do so, we hope, faithfully. We therefore now give the names of the defenders, who ought to have figured in the Newspapers, viz. Alexander Thomson, Drysalter, 25, Dunlop-street, and Lewis Muter, 239, Georgestreet; and they may thank us for not writing a more special article about them.

THE TURNCOAT ALIAS THE JUDAS OF THE FREE PRESS. His conduct—we mean that of Mr. Wm. Bennett, of the Free Press, at the late Glasgow Election, was sufficient to sink him, with his patron, Sandford, in the way that all apostates ought to be sunk. We doubt if ever he will presume again to take part or lot with the liberal Electors of Glasgow at any future Election.—No, let him rather stick fast, where he is, among the Tories and Conservatives, by whom, we believe, he is now chiefly patronised. Hear what the apostate says in his leading article of last Wednesday. Mark it well, Reformers, both in town and country, because it comes from the man who got himself heaved into favour with you under the colours of Reform.

"Mr. Abercromby has been placed in the Chair of the House of Commons by the small majority of ten. This, in our opinion (says the apostate) does not justify the rejoicing that has taken place in consequence of it. Many of those who voted for Mr. Abercromby did so against their better judgment and feelings, merely in redemption of a pledge to their constituents; and now that their pledge is redeemed, will be swayed towards the support of Ministers, both by that wish for stability, and fear of danger, now becoming so prevalent (mark the wheeler) among reflecting men, and by the regret they must naturally feel at the scurvy treatment received by Sir C. M. Sutton."

So this conductor of the Free Press! has now the effrontery to tell the constituency that their representatives should have voted in favour of the Tory, and not "in redemption of any pledge to their constituents." In other words, his language, if it has any meaning at all, amounts to this, that the Tory should have been supported, in violation of all pledges made to the constituents; and thus he treats the constituents "merely" as a parcel of trash, with whom no faith should have been kept.—Excellent this for an apostate! It is the very creed of one. It is the downright language of a traitor to the people. But lest we may not mistake him, hear him, we say, a little farther. "We anticipate (quoth the apostate) no defeat for them (i. e. the Tories) on the Address to the Throne. They (the Tories) will make their measures such as to deserve approbation."

Now, Reformers of Glasgow, have you any doubt now that the fellow who wrote that is a turncoat, and a very plain one, too? Have you any doubt now that he has the livery of the Tories,—the livery,

we should say, of Judas Iscariot, upon him?

Off, then, with him: kick his paper—kick the thing y'cleped the Free Press, out of your premises, if perchance you have permitted it to enter them. We believe it is already tottering to its base. They are going about like beggars seeking advertisements for it. Let no Reformer encourage them. And in a little while this apostate will be taught to know that honesty and straight-forward conduct (in unison with his own previous professions) was indeed his best policy.

GROSS PROFANATION BY A GLASGOW CLERGYMAN.

THERE was a Meeting of the High Churchmen of Glasgow, in the Rev. Mr. Gunn's Chapel, on the evening of the 16th current. That sanctified paper, y'cleped the Scottish Guardian, reports, at great length, the various speeches delivered at it. As is usual on such occasions, the godly speakers, or, as he of the Guardian once designed

them, "the holy men of war," poured out the vials of their wrath on the poor Voluntaries, the infidels, republicans, and sinners. But when it came to the turn of the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, of St. David's, to speak, he fairly outdid every one before him.

"Ah, Sir! (says he, addressing the Chairman), if we enlist God yet more and more upon our side, what matters the hostile array of

our enemies?"

These are the very words quoted by the Scottish Guardian of Friday, the 20th current, as forming part of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Lorimer on the above occasion. We refer, we repeat, to that

sanctified paper itself for proof of the fact.

Now, we ask, was there ever such gross and wicked profanation, on the part of any clergyman, as these words convey? He talks as if they could "enlist God" on their side, with as much familiarity as if he (Lorimer) was a Serjeant of Dragoons, offering the bounty money to some raw recruit! What other meaning, we ask, does his language convey? Is it not most impious for a frail creature like this, (Clergyman though he be,) to presume to talk of enlisting his Maker (even by figure of speech), on any "side?"

If any Voluntary—if any Radical Reformer—had made use of such an expression, we have little doubt that the canting knave who conducts the Scottish Guardian,—for such we must now call him,—would have held up his hands about it, with all the horror imaginable; and his friend, the Courier, would have pointed to it—nay, the Established Clergy themselves would likely have pointed to it—as a proof of the impiety and infidelity that stalks through the land.

We sometimes put these worthies on the stool of repentance. Is Mr. Lorimer not now in that predicament? Will he ever *dare* to use such a figure of speech again? If so, he ought to be libelled at the

bar of the General Assembly.

# THE REV. DR. WARDLAW, AND THE HONOUR OF THE VOLUNTARIES.

NICE man this Dr. Wardlaw!—O, the sweet, persuasive tongue!—He told his hearers (did he not?) within the last two years, once, twice, and again, that he abhorred Slavery. He told them that he was a real, even-down, honest Voluntary. Cut this unhallowed connexion between Church and State was his prayer,—Civil and Religious Liberty was his theme; and, O, the beautiful Sermons on these topics! None such an excellent man as the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw;—the very pink of the Voluntaries,—their Chief, their President;—who but the high, the moral, the eloquent Dr. Ralph Wardlaw!

Watch him now.—See him at the last Glasgow Election ;—he skulks

over, and votes for James Ewing!!!

Yes; this *President* of the Voluntaries actually sneaked over, and voted for James Ewing!

And his sons—his family—canvassed and plumped, we are assured,

for Mr. Ewing!

Now, if the Voluntaries don't plump this renegado to his principles, the Rev. Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, instanter from his station as their President, they will excite the ridicule and contempt of friends as well as fees. The Rev. Ralph Wardlaw may now shake hands with James M'Queen, ex-Editor of the Glasgow Courier, the man wet use to grind him for selling slaves.

# THE HYGEIAN QUACK.

This great lying Quack in Miller-street has not accepted our challenge to prove his own previous allegation, that we had received £50 from Dr. M'Leod. He knows full well that he cannot do so;—that, in short, he told a deliberate lie about it. Still, this does not hinder us from saying, that we really wish he could have proved it; or, to speak more plainly, we wish the rich Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons had sent us £50, to enable us to rid society of the Quack vermin. We paid the Free Press, the other day, £8 for advertising against them; and this is not, by any means, the whole of it.

But having floundered one set of Quacks after another, we shall not stop till we flounder the biggest of the whole, and that is Moat, of the British College of Health. We strike our harpoons into his ribs, and leave him to sprawl and sprattle for a short while longer; but we will take the blubber out of him at last, and all his Hygeian shoal of agents will not save him. Nothing, surely, should open the eyes of the public to see the monster so clearly, as the testimony of his own confederate, or late partner in fraud, J. Greer. Greer tells the public, plainly and distinctly, that Moat is a cheat—an impostor; nay, that he is, by his pills, a murderer. Yet Moat keeps up his sign of the British College of Health; and poor, diseased, ignorant flats enter in, to be fleeced, in the first instance, of their cash, and then of their lives. In a court of justice, the evidence of a socii criminis, or accomplice in crime, is reckoned good evidence to convict his companion, the culprit; and, in like manner, the evidence of Greer ought to condemn Moat: and the latter, we hope, will soon be dispatched from Glasgow to Botany Bay, or some foreign region.

AN UNPRINCIPLED VOTER .- At the late Glasgow Election, Hugh Wright, Plasterer, Surrey-street, signed the Requisition to Mr. Colin Dunlop. more: he pretended to be so anxious for the success of the Reformers, Oswald and Dunlop, that he volunteered to get several names to the Requisition. We saw him embark in the canvas this way with our own eyes; we therefore had no doubt about him. He came among Oswald and Dunlop's Committee; but it now turns out, that the unprincipled fellow-the only name we can afford to call him-actually went and communicated all he saw to Ewing's Committee. He became a sort of epy to them. They gave him plenty of drink for so doing; and when the polling days arrived, in violation of his signature to the Requisition to Mr. Dunlop, he actually went over and plumped for Ewing. We find that he was guilty of the same sort of treachery at the first Glasgow Election. It is necessary, therefore, that a mark should be put on a character of this sort; and, at every future Election, if Hugh Wright dares to shew his face in the Committee-rooms of any of the Reform Candidates, we hope they will eject him the most summary way possible. Characters like this must be watched, and,

t is more, put down.

KIREMAN FINLAY AND THE STIRLINGSHIRE ELECTION, &c. —We need not now be surprised at any thing Mr. Kirkman Finlay says or does. But it is amusing sometimes to look at the conduct of great men like him. When it was to serve a purpose, to get himself back again to Parliament, -he told the Electors of the Glasgow District of Burghs, in 1831, upon his honour, that he was a real Reformer, and would support the Bill, &c. &c. We beseeched them, at that early period of our existence, not to trust the sly old fox, and they did not do so. He could not decently make the turn back again to his old Tory den all at once. So, at the first popular election in Stirlingshire, in which he is a freeholder, he voted for the Admiral. At the last Election, however, he thought he might safely came out of cover, and go over to Forbes. Well done, old Reynard! The independent Electors of Stirlingshire, forsooth, have much to think of, when they have got you at the head of them, and cry haloo for Forbes! We shall, however, unkennel the old fox, in famous style, next month. We shall then show what induced him to turn tail on the Admiral. There are two other precious characters, not far from Denny,-the one an ex-Elder, and the other a sort of Magietrate,—that ought to be run out to public view along with Kirkman. We have received a strong letter about them. The Printers have got it, and therefore the Electors of Stirlingshire may look out. How much must they be delighted now with Forbes!-Will they ever send him back again?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sia,—In your last publication you notice two cases of oppression and extortion on the part of Mr. Craigie, the Tax Collector for the City. Unfortunately, they do not stand alone. I have heard of many; but the parties, in general, rather than seek redress, where the remedy was so doubtful, have quietly submitted. I shall, however, mention one case, with which I am well acquainted, and you may therefore depend on the accuracy of the facts.

George Peat, a Herring Merchant in Gallowgate, was assessed for the year 1831-32, in 22s. 6d. of house-tax, and 8s. of dog-tax. These taxes were paid when they fell due, and separate receipts granted for the amount. Not long afterwards. Mr. Peat was waited upon by a Sub-Collector, who demanded 8s. for dog-tax for the same period. Mr. Peat told him, that he had only one dog, and that he had paid the tax upon it, for which be, at the same time, exhibited his receipt. This person seemed perfectly satisfied, and said, that he should call upon the Collector, and make the same explanation to him. Acting upon this suggestion, he immediately proceeded to the Collector's Office, where he found Mr. Craigie, to whom he represented the matter in similar terms, and produced his receipt. Mr. Craigie did not, for a moment, dispute the authenticity of this receipt, nor did he allege that Mr. Peat had more dogs than one: on the contrary, he confessed that the Surveyor had committed a " mistake," as he termed it, in assessing Mr. Peat twice for the same tax. But did Mr. Craigie afford him protection from this mistake? No; he sheltered himself under the silly pretext, that he was bound to collect all the duties that were returned to him by the Surveyor. Again, the Surveyor says, pay the tax quietly just now, and perhaps you will not be charged next year !

Irritated at such grovelling conduct, Mr. Peat left the office in diagnat. But these officials were not to be quieted in this way. They instantly despatched an officer and party to Mr. Peat's herring-yard, where they pointed two barrels of herrings, one of which they carried off, and sold for these pretended arrears of dog-tax.

It may be added, that Mr. Peat raised an action of damages against Mr. Craigie, before the Sheriff Court, for these proceedings, which he considered illegal and unwarrantable. Mr. Craigie defended his conduct, on the ground, that he was compelled to recover all duties returned to him by the Surveyor. The Sheriff sustained his defence, and dismissed the action, with expenses reserving to Mr. Peat to bring a new action against the Surveyor. Under the

reservation the Surveyor was threatened with an action; but that individual instantly directed Mr. Peat's attention to the 50th section of the Act 43, Geo. III. cap. 150, which enacts, " That if any action shall be brought against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be brought in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and not elsewhere; and shall be commenced within six months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards; and shall be laid in the county, stewartry, city, or place, where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter, in evidence; and if the defendant or defendants shall be assoilzied in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall discontinue his, her, or their action or suit after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant bath in other cases to recover costs by the laws of Scotland."

Mr. Peat was no way inclined to embark into an Exchequer process, which every person knows is attended with enormous expense, and more especially to run the risk of paying the defendant treble costs, in terms of the statute alluded to; and therefore he allowed the matter to rest. Such is the case of Mr. Peat; and I am only sorry that, in his endeavours to free himself from oppression and extortion, he was not equally successful with the individuals you mention.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. M'G.

Glasgow, 5th February, 1835.

## JOB IN GLASGOW COLLEGE.

Sir.—I take this early opportunity of acquainting you of the existence of a continued attempt to perpetrate, in the Glasgew College, a job which, if successful, must injure the interests of that institution, and lower its Prefessors in public estimation. The fact to which I refer is, that the Rev. Dr. Fleming, Professor of Hebrew, has stolen a march on the Professorship of Moral Philo-. sophy; since, as I am credibly informed, he now discharges one-half of the duties of the latter Professorship, and is evidently in a course of training for the whole duty. He conducts the business of the class during the hour alletted for examination, reading of exercises, &c. &c. It will be in your recollection, that, a year or two ago, Mr. Henry Cockburn, the former Lord Recter, addressed a letter to the Faculty, condemning, in the strongest terms, this or any other attempt at private nomination or arrangement regarding Professorships. He meet justly pointed out the injury which would accrue from the system of permitting Professors to resign upon the condition that they would have the appointment of their successors. To Dr. Fleming personally Mr. Cockburn did not object, but solely to the private and sinister method by which his election was attempted to be carried.

A strong feeling exists among the Students in favour of the Rev. Dr. Welsh, of the University of Edinburgh, whose qualifications for the office are presumently bigh, and whose reputation in that department of philosophy is ten times greater than that of the Hebrew Professor. But whatever may be the comparative merit of these two gentlemen, it is certain, that the filling up of the chair ought to be the result of open and public competition, and not of private underhand arrangement. If the nefarious job to which I have referred is successfully completed, I beg leave to express an opinion, that the right possessed by Colleges, of nominating for Professorships, shall be taken from them, and vested in the

ntive Town-Councils. As Burgh Reform has, in Scotland, been productive by beneficial results, and as Town-Councils express the sense of their councils, I cannot see where the right of nominating to Professorships can be with greater safety.—I am, &c. Z.

<sup>---,</sup> near Chagow, 29th Jan. 1855.

#### THE VICTIMS OF 1820.

Siz,—As an admirer and constant reader of your Gazette, I presume to use the freedom of asking the following questions :- Are Messrs. Richmond, Reddie, Finlay, Sidmouth, & Co. not liable to be prosecuted to this day for murder, before a criminal court, by the relations of the sacrificed Wilson, Baird, and Hardie?

Supposing that they are liable, and the relations poor, and cannot prosecute, ought there not to be a contribution entered into for that purpose to assist them? I would be proud to give my mite, and many likewise that I have spoken to on the same subject.

An answer to the above, in next Gazette, will certainly oblige, your most obedient and admiring Servant, WM. Young.

45, Canning-Street, Calton.

No prosecution of this description could be maintained. But we trust the day is not far distant when Lord Sidmouth will be impeached for his conduct at the bar of the House of Commons; and yet the loss of his head on the scaffold would not recal that of the poor bleeding Spy Victims of 1820. - Ep. ]

#### REV. DR. NORMAN M'LEOD.

Sir,-In reference to a paragraph in No. 135 of your Guzette, we beg to say, that the Chair was vacated about 11 o'clock, and that the Meeting separated immediately; and that the Dr. did not give the health of Mr. Ewing. It was given by a person entirely unconnected with the Society, and uncalled for by the Chair. — We are, Sir, your obedient Servants, A. STEWART.

D. S. M'Dougall.

L. MACLEAN.

Feb. 2, 1835.

We are glad of this for the sake of the Dr. and the Society; but Very well. nothing is said about the Ten Guineas, which was the essence of the charge.-ED. ]

## JUSTICE OF PEACE FINES.

WE shall be much obliged to any of the really "independent" Commissioners of Bridewell, if they inform us whether any part of the fines levied in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office during the last two years, has been paid over or accounted for to the Treasurer or Commissioners of the Bridewell, as required by the Act of Parliament? But should none of them deign to answer the question, we shall certainly endeavour to ferret out an answer for it ourselves next month. This ought to shew them that we are quite intent about it.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It has been already stated in some of the newspapers that Mr. Abercromby, the newly-elected Speaker of the House of Commons, was born 7th Nov. 1776. He is therefore in the 59th year of his age.

We can say nothing in favour of L, the Writer. On the contrary, we consider him to be a low pettifogger.

The division in the House of Commons which led to the first dissolution of the Wellington Administration, and the entrance of Earl Grey to office, took place 15th Nov. 1830, on the motion of Sir Henry Parnel, about an inquiry into the Civil List. The motion of Sir Henry was carried by

Sir reenry Parnel, shout an indury into the July List. The motion of Sir Reinry was carried by 233 over 201, and the Duke resigned on the following morning.

We are not aware of any instance in which George IV. refused to give the royal assent to any bill or hills passed by Parliament.

William Pitt died on 23d June, 1806.

In reference to the article in the 135th No. about Laurence Craigie, we should have mentioned that Mesars. Russell & Kerr, whom we employed, very properly charged 13s. 6d. for their trouble, which being deducted from the two guiness, left. Mr. Stewart £18s. 6d. to be applied as he thought the two guiness, and 10s. 6d. in particle of avenues and the study between the two guiness. proper. Craigie, besides the two guineas, paid 10s. 6d. in name of expenses, and that sum being transferred to us, we handed it over the Governer of the Jail, as there stated. Mr. Stewart is entitled to this explanation, as otherwise it might be supposed his has received the two guineas entire

We are informed that Railie John Mitchell has been propagating a report that we actually can-vassed for Forbes of Callender, at the Stirlingshire Election!!! Any person who really knows us cannot believe such a monstrous falsehood.

Peter Wright, Incle-street, Paisiey; shauld let us know the date of the last proceedings in the rocess at Eduaburgh. The property; may yet be recovered for the light heir, if farty years have

not elapsed.

D. Mackenzie, Wright, at Port-Glasgow, should come here next week and state his relationship more fully to the late Colonel William Smith, of Bombay. The property, we find, is now at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury.

Under the circumstances stated by a Constant Reader, Adelphi-street, we do not think he is bound to remain in the house after Whitsunday, as it does not appear that any concluded bargain

was made about it.

was made about it.

We have made inquiry, and are happy at being able to acquit Mr. B. Barton, Perfumer, of
the charge of kidnapping Mr. Southrenden into the granting of the folls. Mr. Barton seems rather
to have been the chief sufferer, to a grievous extent. J. H. Morgan was the principal, and perhaps
the only guilty party, and he has fled.

The letter from Denny about Dr. Kirk reached us too late for publication this month. It destress the indated statements in the Courier; but the truth will apear on the trial.

As Quack Beck has also taken his departure from Glasgow, never more, we hope, to return to
it, we think it now outs unprecessive to publish the letter concerning him.

As guark leach has also taken his caparture from triangow, never more, we topo, to return to
it, we think it now quite unnecessary to publish the letter concerning him.

Offerther consideration, we deem it superfittous to print the enclosure that came in the original
letter from Prestwick. It will be returned, if required.

The letter about the spermacett candles does not suit us. The writer of it should call upon Mr.
Dryddle for an explanation, and if not satisfactory, then he might with propriety publish it.

After being for 20 years discharged, we are afraid it is now hopeless for John Dunn to apply for

a pension.

We entirely concur in the opinion of our correspondent as to the canting nature of the petition prepared to the House of Commons by the Torics and high Churchmen, in Anderston, for money to build more kirks. The best ariswer that can be made to it is, that the half of these already to build more kirks. The best sniswer that can be made to it is, that the half of these already built are not filled. But the Clergy love established places, with pay.

The certificate in favour of Alex. Norrie, in his 72st year, is strong; and it will be a disgrace to the Engaporation of Floshers is they reject his claim, and prefer that of younger and less deserving

Of course a master can compel his servant to perform his written engagement of four years.

Pedro will likely see both of the characters he refers to drawn out next month.

The address of the Political Union at Kilsyth is excellent.

It is perfectly true that Mr. Ewing has been giving dinners to his Plumpers, by thirdles at a time, the commissioner of the property in his own house in Queen-street. He had that roaring pairiot, Fleming, the Commissioner of Police, among them the other day.

Police, among them the other day.

We preserve the rod in pickle for the Kilmarnock Elder till next month, by which time we presume the Kirk-Session will have disposed of him.

"If a person takes a house for a year at Whitsunday, can his effects be rouged at the Martinmas term for the baif-year's rent?"—Yes.

"An Old Contributor" has no recourse on the former landlord if the sequestration was applied for sulthin the three months. Every thing depends on that fact.

A Correspondent, who complains of certain old ugly buildings on the east side of Queen-strate, must see that the proprietors cannot be compelled to dispose of them unless they like.

We have long been aware of the scandalous conduct of certain Masters and Managers of public works, towards the female servants in their employ; and we shall probably commence with Mr. Phillip Black in our next.

It will not be our fault if the political turncoats and renegators in Renfrewshire seasons avectors.

It will not be our fault if the political turncoats and renegadoes in Renfrewshire escape exp The letter sent to us with the names of a batch of them about Kilmalcolm, &c. reached us coo mil. but they will not be spared next mouth,

The author of "the Vision of the Night" had better keep the "secret" to himself for sometime

longer.

We can give no farther information about Land Stent and Trade Stent, than we have already done in previous Nos. A Constant Reader is therefore referred to them.

We thank J. M. S. for the kind feeling which has induced him to send us his clever production.

We shall probably incorporate some part of it in our Notes of next month.

Mrs. Grace Waddel and her son have been very ill used: but after the decision of the case by the Sheriff, it is in vain to contend farther with it.

When a master dies between term, the servant is entitled to wages and board wages. Pollock and Gilmour's posching case, and other articles, are in type; but want of room compels us to postpone them. We must again press on every correspondent to make his letter, if intended for publication, as short as possible. There are half a dozen which we have not read, in consecutions of the content of the for publication, as short as possible. quence of their ponderous length.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazelle published this morning.

Nos. 137 and 138 will be published on Saturday morning, the 28th March, 1835.

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## FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXXXIX.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835. [PI

[PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, March 28, 1835.

Nothing can be so base as the conduct of these Tories. They were defeated on the question about the Speaker.—They were defeated on the Amendment to the Address to the King.—They were defeated on their unhallowed appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry (brother of Castlereagh) as Ambassador to their friend the Emperor of Russia. But still they cling to office with a desperate fidelity. And they speak and vote in favour of questions which they formerly repudiated! If there had been one particle of honesty or public principle about them, they would have resigned ere now. But we only hope they wait to be kicked out next week on the motion of Lord John Russell about that fatal Irish Church question, which has already sealed the fate of more Ministers than one.

If, however, Lord John Russell should fail in his motion (a thing we can hardly anticipate), we trust the People will no longer slumber at their posts, but sally forth, and drive the hated Faction from power, by one grand and simultaneous movement.

VOL. V.

### CATASTROPHE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

It is not the dilatory illusiveness of a Whig, nor the direct heatility of a Tory administration, with which the people have principally to combat; their great foe is in the HOUSE OF LORDS, and until that foe be subdued—until the constitution of the second estate of the realm be so far modified as to be brought into harmony with the Reform Parliament—it is plain that no liberal government in this country can go on. There is a conflict of antegonist forces in the state; in the Lords there is a spirit and power of anti-reform that baffles and defeats the reform spirit of the Commons. The experiment has been tried; all the salutary measures of last session were either so mutilated as to be made totally inefficient or entirely frustrated by the Lords. It was only in measures which had the semblance of abridging popular liberty and comforts, that the Upper concurred with the Lower House.

The question then is, shall this state of things continue—shall all the benefits anticipated from reform in the representation be defeated? In our opinion the constitution is still ussettled—we are still in the course of revolution. It is quite an historical blunder to suppose that the government of this country ever consisted of three branches, possessing equal and co-ordinate powers. Such a form of rule, when conflicting interests intervene, is and ever must be a chimera as fabulous as the phoenix. In England, one estate of the realm has always possessed predominant authority, to which the others have been subservient. Until the Orange revolution of 1688, the crown was paramount; thenceforward the arictooracy; and the great object of the Reform Bill was to abase their power. But see the issue; they have indeed been driven from the lower house, but have entrenched themselves on an adjoining eminence, where they are as omnipotent for mischief as ever.

But by the altered constitution of the House of Commons the people have obtained an engine of vast power, when backed by the public voice; and shall not this engine be brought to bear on their old enemy in his altered position? What are the Lords, that the nation should be mindful of them? They consist, for the most part, of hereditary imbeciles, steeped in the prejudices of birth, education, rank, and association. If we look into their history, what is the result? Who are they that have generally been made peers—and why? Is a peerage the reward of virtue, of talent, of patriotism, of a long course of noble doings? Can any one say that, even in the selection of a virtuous man for a peer, his virtue has been the cause of his ennoblement; or, if a man of talent, that he has been chosen because his talent has been patriotically directed? No; the actual peerage is chiefly the result of Torry misrule—" an efflorescence of war and taxation." It has been one of the means by which the great JOB of government has been carried on. If a patriot was troublesome, he was bought off by a peerage; if a powerful individual was importunate, he was quieted by a peerage; if votes were in demand, the possessor or manager was paid v a peerage; if a minister's place was desired, he vacated it for a age. The lawyer, who proved the ablest tool of power, was rewarded by a peerage. Next to the public exchequer, the peerage has mostly been the treasury of Corruption.

The peers represent only THEMSELVES, not any great element of the social state; neither its property, intelligence, nor population. Shall then a caste like this—stanted in its physical as well as moral developments—mostly ignoble in origin—belonging to nothing nor nobody—poor in purse as in intelligence—be allowed to be an obstacle to a nation's progress—be suffered to delay, fritter down, or stifle every project of national amendment? The question admits of only one reply—the nuisance must be abated:—it is monstrous that an irresponsible conclave, thrown up by chance, unconnected with and not deriving its powers from the great interests of the empire, should be able to thwart the people's representatives, who are amenable for, and ought to direct the weal of the state. Unless reform has given this supremacy and directive power to the House of Commons, it is an entire failure. We are still in the grasp of the Boroughmongers, as much so as when they filled the Lower House with their nominees. In lieu of the substance, we have embraced a shadow. The end sought was the triumph of the democratic branch of the constitution —the placing the Commons on the pedestal of power beretofore occupied by the Lords, and making the third estate, that had been subservient, paramonnt to the two other estates of the realm, which, in future, were to be tolerated, as we conceive, rather in deference to old habits and prejudices, as "monarchical forms surrounding republican institutions," than as integral branches of authority, having a veto on the national will expressed through its constitutional organs.

The constitution is manifestly in a dilemma. No Tory ministry can go on with the present House of Commons; nor can any liberal ministry go on with the present House of Lords. What, then, is to be done? Must the nation or a junta give way? Must the Reform Act be repealed, and Gatton and Old Sarum be re-established in their aucient glory, or must the House of Lords be adjusted? The last appears the most rational alternative. The peerage must be brought into that position of subserviency to the other branches of the legislature which the Commons, previously to the Reform Bill, occupied. It would still have full power to discuss and debate public measures, but no power vexatiously to oppose the proceedings of the Reformed

Such appears the most natural solution of existing difficulties, and the final issue of the much-talked-of "COLASION." It is the catastrophe of the House of Lords,—the hand-writing on the wall,—the fulfilment of which neither Whig nor Tory ministry can avert. From the passing of the Reform Act, the aristocracy lost their supremacy; the deed was then executed, though possession not fully given, by which political power was transferred to the great and increasing MIDDLE RANKS of the country. The people only now claim THAT for which they virtually stipulated, and which if timely conceded, the Lords they subsist a century lenger, but not as hereditary legislators.

### POLIGNAC AND HIS FRIENDS.

THE following pompous announcement was made by the valiant Moth in the Glasgow Courier of the 17th curt.:—

"Should (says he) the Ministers of Charles X., at present unjustly confined in the fortress of Ham, not be enlarged within these six months, we have good grounds for believing that an attempt will be made to relieve

them by the high-minded of France, England, and Germany."

Prodigious!—The "attempt will be made"—will it?—And is the "high-minded" Moth, with any of his friends of the Sour Milk Cavalry, to make it? Methinks the prognostication of this chivalrous and veritable Moth, who is sometimes called the Baron of Mearns, that the Queen was to present this longing nation with a Prince of Wales by the next King's birth-day, is much more likely to be realised, than that Polignac and his companions in guilt will escape "from the fortress of Ham" within the next six months. The likelihood, we think, rather is, that there are certain Polignacs in England who are bidding fair to be sent to as formidable a fortress as Ham-we mean the Tower of London; and if the Moth chooses to keep company with them, we can certainly have no objections, even though he should take these "high-minded" men, William Dick and the Deacon-Convener, along with him-or what says he to Sir Andrew Agnew and the company of godlies,-including the Rev. Adam Gunn, St. Louis of the Guardian, Forbes of Calender, and such like?

Apropos.—The "high-minded" Plumpers of Mr. Ewing, now that they are in the humour of the thing, might also send a piece of plate to Polignac, whereoff he might eat his "ordinances," or ordinary, in that doleful fortress. There is nothing like showing sympathy for the

afflicted.

### TORY BILLINGSGATE.

THE Glasgow Tories pretend to talk not unfrequently of our personalities. But compared with some of them, we write and speak like gentlemen.—God forbid that we should imitate the nasty and unprincipled propensities which not a few of them notoriously have. We beg our readers to bear with us while we present them with the following choice specimen of Tory Billingsgate, extracted from the Glasgow Courier of the 17th curt.

"That wretched creature (says the Courier), Joe Hume, has addressed the following letter to an illegal Society, of whose existence we were previously unaware, and which, for the first time, we have learned has its locality in the village of Kilsyth, and county of Stirling:—

" Sra,—I have received a copy of the address of the Kilsyth Political Union, and deeply regret that the county of Stirling acted so unworthy a part as to send up an enemy of Reform to this Parliament.

"The large proportion of Tories returned to Parliament will stop all efficient Reform, and the Reformers must prepare, before another election (which may be

soon), to send up a better man.

"If there are any men in Scotland who have been bribed to betray their trust, I hope their neighbours will note them, and keep their eyes upon them as black sheep, and prevent them from contaminating honest men.

"" The people must be again up and stirring in their demands for Reform, Economy, and Retrenchment, as I have no confidence that the Tory Ministers will give anything they can withhold. You must exert yourself to establish reading rooms and reform clube, and by the diffusion of sound political knowledge, you will be better able to resist undue influence at the ensuing election.—I remain, your obedt. servt.

" ' Јозерн Нимв,

" 'To Mr. Robert Smart, weaver, and other Members of the Kilsyth Political Union."

" Can there be (adds the Courier) a more insulting, or more incendiary communication than the above? It is one of the most scoundrelly epistles we have ever perused; and the animus which runs through it, fixes at once its dirty, ungentlemanly, and savage paternity. The whole Constituency of Stirlingshire are libelled by this licensed retailer of defamation and insult; and the filthy creature seems to have no correspondent in that important county save a non-elector in the village of Kilsyth. Is such a thing as the Juggler in Greek Scrip to be allowed to tell the county of Stirling that it has acted an 'unworthy part' in sending to Parliament an honest, a worthy, an independent man, as its Representative? Are the proud spirited, patriotic, and intelligent Electors of that shire to be dragooned by such a pitiful pedlar in political wares as the unprincipled Joseph Hume, into the belief that thay have acted wrong in choosing for themselves a Representative of their and their country's interests, a gentleman wholly independent of Government influence, or Court patronage, and in his place to elect a slavish harger-on of a party, which has become, in every respect, as disreputable as the foul-mouthed slanderer himself? We know Stirlingshire well; and we verily believe that its Constituency, honest and intelligent as we know it to be, will never submit to the infamous dictation thus attempted to be enforced upon it by a reckless Agitator, through the means of ruffianly, brutal, and unconstitutional Associations of Republicans, Sinners, and Infidels."-(Vide Glasgow Courier, Tuesday, 17th March.)

Now, we shall only say, that the poor pitiful creature who wrote the above gross and wanton piece of vituperation in the Glasgow Courier against one of the most honest Senators that ever sat in Parliament, viz. Mr. Hume, deserves to have his eyes blackened and his hide well tanned; but we forget that he is only a little insignificant thing y'cleped a Moth, which bears a sort of fraternity to fleas and bugs and other such vermin, from which the most dignified Tories are not exempt any more than "republicans, sinners, and infidels."

However, Mr. Hume's admirable letter will not be damaged by all the moths, or midges, or Tory vermin in the kingdom. On the contrary, it will help materially to destroy them; and in that view, we

earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

#### SONG.-WEE MOTHY.

O WHA has na heard o' wee Mothy,
That puffs up the Tories for hire?
The body's sae veh'ment an' frothy,
I wonder his lungs dinna tire.
But falsehood is a' he tak's pride in,
Plain truth winna sair him ava;
Sae he's ne'er at a loss in decidin'
A case, be it gospel or law.

Divested o' candour and pity,
Devoid o' the patriot's care,
He can view a' the ills o' the city,
Unmoved wi' the scenes o' despair.
And this is the Tories' wee hero,—
This exquisite, snug little man;
Though not quite so able as Nero,
The creature does all that he can.
Kirkwood.

### THE FREE PRESS ALLAS THE TURNCOAT.

It is going, as we once heard an auctioneer say, for to go! The Tories alone now bid for it. No Radical, we are sure, will give the value of sevenpence for it. In return for the deserved compliment we and others of our "esteemed friends" paid to it last month, it says we are only a parcel of maggots. But maggots really are nice things, since they best live on good cheese. "Tis said, too, that they are excellent for the stomach. How do you feel in that delicate place, Mr. Judas of the Free Press? If any way uneasy, try a few maggets; they are likely to keep it in better order than Meat's pills! that you puffed once, as you know. But call us any thing—any thing, we beseech you, than a Rat. Rats are nasty ugly vermin, but lo! what a big one there is in the Pree Press Office!

### KIRKMAN FINLAY PERSUS ADMIRAL FLEMING.

WE shall, as promised in our last, now assign the reason which induced Mr. Kirkman Finlay to turn tail, and vote against Admiral

Fleming at the last Stirlingshire Election.

Be it known, then, that Mr. K. Finlay dined with a party at Hamilton Palace a few years ago. The conversation turned on the Spy System .- Finlay was over his cups. The spirit of Reform then began, we suppose, to take, for the first time, his "fitful fancy;" and in an unguarded moment he drept the admission that he had, at the desire of Lord Sidmouth, paid Richmond for acting as the Spy so many bundreds of pounds sterling! On this staggering admission in a Whig Ducal Palace, the late Mr. Hamilton of Dalziel tips the wink across the table to Admiral Fleming, who was present, but Kirkman took himself up as fast as they did, and refused to enter into farther parti-The affair, however, was not lost on Hamilton of Dalziel, for some time afterwards, and while we were in progress with the Exposure of the Spy System, Mr. Hamilton published a letter in the newspapers, referring to the above admission of Mr. Finlay, which the latter then attempted flatly to deny, but Mr. Hamilton referred as his proof to Admiral Fleming. The Admiral did not, and could not as a man of honour, shield Finlay from the effect of the admission, and Kirky therefore was left alone in his glory. Smarting under the exposure, however, into which his own conduct had betrayed him, Kirkman determined to oppose Admiral Fleming at the last Election. though he had on a former occasion supported him; but the simple fact we have now given will show that the independent! Electors of Stirlingshire, forsooth, who elected Mr. Forbes, instead of Admiral Fleming, must needs be in good company when they have the Patron of the Spy System among them. They stink, we fear, through the land, and if they do not purify themselves at the next election, happen when it may, they ought to be called the Spy Constituency, for it was within the precints of their county that the bloody tragedy of Bonnymuir was enacted.

> "Yet Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

THE SPY SYSTEM — PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION TO PUNISH RICHMOND AND INDEMNIFY MR, TAIT.

Ir has, we perceive, been suggested in some of the Edinburgh newspapers that a public subscription ought to be originated for the purpose of indemnifying the patriotic proprietor of Tait's Magazine of the expense which he has suffered in defending himself and his London publishers from the atrocious action of damages raised against them by Mr. Spy Richmond. We must say, we are sorry and ashamed that such a thing has not been started in Glasgow long ere now. We felt a delicacy in moving in it ourselves, lest it might be supposed we had some selfish object of our own to serve. But as that is not, and cannot be the case, we must further say, without longer hesitation, that it will be a disgrace to Scotland in general, and Glasgow in particular, if Mr. Tait be not speedily reimbursed of the actual expense to which he has been subjected in vanquishing the Spy. Mr. Tait, in fact, embarked in a National Cause, that cause neither more nor less being, whether or not it could be proved in an English Court, and before an English Jury, that the bloody Government of Sidmouth and Castlerengh had retained Spies in their employment, (Richmond being of the number,) for the purpose of entrapping innocent men, and thereby giving that Government a pretext for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and abridging the rights and liberties of the People?-We repeat, that this was, to all intents and purposes, a National Cause; and whether Mr. Tait had gained or lost it, we should have said, that the public ought to have relieved him of all expense. But seeing, that notwithstanding all the mighty odds and disadvantages against him,—he brought living witnesses to London, and fought the Spy on his own arena, and established by conclusive evidence the truth of the Spy System in Scotland,—we say it would only have been the duty of the people of Scotland, if they had seized the earliest opportunity of publicly thanking and rewarding Mr. Tait for so doing. Are they now to turn their backs upon him, or to leave him in the lurch, with the whole of these expenses on his own head? We have often heard it remarked, that the public are, at best, but thankless masters. And truly the adage will apply most disgracefully to them, if some means be not immediately taken for indemnifying Mr. Tait. He has too much pride and sense of honour about him to make any appeal to the public in his own behalf. But knowing that he has fought the battle of the public; for we say that this was their battle as much as his-aye, it was the battle of every lover of freedom, of every foe of tyranny in Scotland,-knowing, we repeat, that Mr. Tait was singled out to fight that battle in the way he was, it will, we again hesitate not to say, be a shame and an everlasting disgrace, if the public shall tamely allow him to be the only sufferer by it. How can they, or any one of them, expect, that public men, in the station of Mr. Tait, will toil and labour for them, will risk their character and fortunes, and it may be their lives, in defending them from tyranny and oppression, or in exposing and checking the bloodthirsty machinations of their rulers, if, after all, they are only to experience the basest ingretitude. For our parts, we must be plain to say, that we neither

nor expect any thing whatsoever from the public beyond what we have already received; but we should for ever lament that we wrote one single word of the Exposure of the Spy System, if through it Mr. Tait shall be sacrificed in this manner. We should rather throw down our pen in disgust, and pray that our countrymen might not yet be ruled like slaves.

But we confidently hope and trust, that this matter of a Subscription for Mr. Tait to defray his actual expenses only now requires a fair beginning in Glasgow. These expenses cannot, we should think, amount to less than £400 or £500 sterling. But at a sixpence, or a shilling, or even a penny a-piece from the Reformers of Glasgow, that aum could be easily raised. Why, any two Clergymen could raise it in a forenoon, if it was only for some mission to the Hindoos!—And is the most sacred rights and liberties of Scotchmen to be overlooked by her own sons? If the abettors of the accursed Spy System be not now for ever crushed, may they not raise up their hydra heads amongst us again, and plunge the land in blood and slaughter?

Reformers of Glasgow!—We earnestly and emphatically call upon you not to disgrace yourselves by neglecting the just and equitable claim which Mr. William Tait has upon you. Let the inhabitants of Edinburgh and other places in Scotland not affront you, by saying that they have got the start of you in this matter, which was personal to your homes more than to theirs. By the recollection of the blood shed at Bonnymuir, and by the recollection, too, of the blood shed on the scaffold at Glasgow, we implore you to wipe out the stain which would attach to your national character if you treat this matter with seeming neglect or cold indifference.

Now, then, for a beginning of this subscription in Glasgow?

the Operatives not join it?

Since writing the above, we are happy to know that the Subscription has been started, and a highly respectable and efficient Committee will be announced through the newspapers. Meanwhile Subscription papers will be given out by Mr. M Leod, Bookseller, 20, Argyll-street; Rutherglen & Co. 84, Trongute; Reid & Co. 81, Queen-street; Office of Liberator; and Muir, Gowans, & Co.; and we shall, of course, be happy to collect as many pennies, sixpences, or shillings, as possible.

### QUACK MOAT AND HIS £1000 ACTION OF DAMAGES AGAINST US!

This precious fellow, C. W. Moat, who may be styled the Prince of Quacks in Scotland, has, in imitation of his late worthy coadjutors, Moores, Brothers, & Co. brought an action of damages against us for One Thousand Pounds sterling, because we accepted his own. challenge, and exposed his own audacious falsehoods, and pinched him, at the same time, with the weapons of truth! In this he has acted somewhat like Richmond the Spy. He states in his summons served upon us, that from the effects of our writings "he has suffered, and is

ly to suffer, severe injury in his feelings, character, and reputation, ss and damage in his business." This shews, if we may believe n statement, that we are serving him out, as an Englishman, would say, somewhat to the purpose. As for his "feelings," we own we have little sympathy for any unprincipled Quack, like Moat or Moores, whose whole existence depends on insulting the "feelings" of the public, and swindling the ignorant and deluded out of their means and substance. And as for the "loss and damage in his business," nothing would gratify us so much as to find every abominable Quack establishment in the kingdom swept out of it without delay.

We assure Quack Moat, that we shall treat his action, as we have treated himself, with very little ceremony. We shall not retract one single syllable of what we have written about him and the infamous system with which he is connected. We are well aware, that it is no light matter for any party to be dragged into an action of damages in the courts of this country, even with truth on his side. But we tell Moat, what we told to his coadjutors, Moores, Brothers, & Co. that we shall rather sell the shirt off our back than succumb to him. They put us to an expense of £40 or £50, in that action of damages of Moores, Brothers, & Co. which also concluded against us for £1000. But we got it kicked out of Court much sooner, we believe, than any action brought into it for some years past. Nevertheless, we need not disguise the fact, that it is very annoying to us to be pillaged in this way of our own small earnings by these Quacks, whom we have endeavoured to expose, not from any personal pique or advantage to ourselves, but simply and solely for the advantage of the public at large.

Of this, we may in the meanwhile assure Quack Moat, namely, that his Hygean system will not thrive by his action of damages against us. And, before we are done with him, we think we shall be able to give him a doze of the bitterest pills he has swallowed in all his life. They will send him recling out of Glasgow, but not till we have him in the Jury Court, at an expense which will probably cost us £200.—So

much for public services!

#### MORE KIRKS!!

THE Established Clergy are at present playing a game which will end in their own discomfiture and disgrace. They are holding out, that there is not sufficient church accommodation for the community, and they are bellowing out and petitioning the legislature for an immense number of new churches. In short, the constant theme of the Clergy at present is—More Kirks! more Kirks! The Rev. Fathers see that this is the time or never for cementing and extending the connection between Church and State. Their friends, the Tories, are in power; and the law of Patronage lately received its death-blow: therefore, if the dominion of the Church is not now extended, good bye may be said to the right divine of Kings to govern wrong, and all the Clergy must say Amen!

Now, we beg leave to observe, that we could have no objections to their building as many Churches as they please, provided they did so in a fair and proper manner. Our plain common sense creed is, that those who want more Churches ought to pay for them. But the Established Clergy take care to shy that topic. They never allude

the burdens of the people.—O, dear, no, they would rather petition, as they actually did in conclave in the General Assembly, in favour of the Corn Laws; and this New Church Building scheme, if carried on to any extent over the kingdom, would only cost one or two millions of money; and the people, of course, dissenters or not, must pay for all!

Seriously speaking, if the Established Clergy would only make a proper use of the means already at their disposal, their mouths would be shut about any new Church building scheme, at least for the present. We will be bound to say, that of the Established Churches already in Scotland, the one-half of them is not filled. In this city, in particular, we assert, and defy the most bigoted Tory or High Churchman in it to contradict the statement we now make, namely, that of the ten or twelve Established Churches in the city, not one of them is wholly let—some of them are literally empty. And yet we are told that Glasgow is deplorably deficient in the necessary quantity of Church accommodation! The parties who make that statement, whether they be Ministers or not, are downright deceivers. But we leave them no room for escape. Take them on their own ground;assume that all they have stated about the want of Church accommodation be true, why, then, don't they sally forth, like the glorious Apostles of old, and preach the doctrines of everlasting truth, on the highways and byeways? But catch the Established Clergy of this generation doing anything without an "endowment." Depend upon it, if they had not the State or the Treasury in view, they would not have raised this canting cry at present of More Churches. But when the loaves and fishes are concerned, they get as cunning as Old Nick himself!

### CHURCH AND STATE, OR THE RECTOR'S CREED.

TUNE\_" Black Jock."

A Rector I am, do you mind what I say?
In the Church every Sunday I preach and I pray,
With my black coat and cravat so white.
Ye men of my parish, I pray you take heed,
Till I give you a sketch of my time-serving creed—
My creed it is—Cash, and my stipend salvation,
For which I'd destroy all the swine in the nation,

I believe in the Church, I believe in my Manse,
I believe that religion is all a romance,
With my black coat, &c.
I believe that the only two comforts of life
Are counting my stipend and kissing my wife;
I believe that the people were born to be slaves,
To be pilfer'd and plunder'd by arch-Tory knaves,
With their black coats, &c.

With my black coat, &c.

I believe that my head is the store-house of sense, From which the "pure Gospel" I freely dispense, . With my black coat, &c. As it was ferbid by an ancient divine,
To throw preciens pearls to ignorant swise;
Complying with this, my ambition should be,
To keep them still bond slaves, ourselves being free,
With our black coats, &c.

I believe that my brethren all think me sincere, For at Church every Sunday I read a long prayer, In my black coat, &c.

And if they want grunting, I'll make the house ring,
For at grunting they know me to be just the thing—
I'll sigh and I'll groan, turn my eyes up to Heaven,
For no other reason than the tithe that is given
To buy black coats, &c.

And now, my dear friends, for the sake of connexion,
I'll end my discourse with a word of reflection,
With my black coat, &c.

To believe as the great folks, for better for worse, Is the only sure method of filling the purse;
Which method I'll follow, in spite of detraction—
I'm sure of my pay while the Court has protection
From the black coats, &c.

I'm resolved my opinion shall be the same still
With the Coart, whilst in power, let them be what they will,
With my black coat, &c.
Should they become Jews, I would join them in that,
My faith in religion I'd throw to the cat;
For my creed it is cash, and my stipend salvation,
For which I'd destroy all the swine in the nation,
With my black coat, &c.

#### CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A widow woman, whose son, a very young man, is teacher of a school in the neighbourhood of a great public work in the county of Stirling, lately called upon the minister of a neighbouring parish to solicit parochial aid for a poor relation. minister, after conversing with her a few minutes, desired her to step into a room, as he had something very particular to say to her. He then informed her that he had attended at a late examination of her son's school, with which he was highly satisfied, during the time he remained, but that, owing to a pain in his shoulder, he had been obliged to leave the school before the examination was finished; and that he was certain her son would in a short time become an excellent teacher; but told her he must abandon that fellow Smith's company. Surprised at this caution, and supposing that her son was associating with improper company, the widow asked the minister to whom he referred. He replied, Smith, the teacher of a neighbouring school, for he was a bad man. The widow was quite astonished at this, and informed the minister that Mr. Smith had been always very kind to her and her family before her husband's death, and since her son had succeeded him in the school. The minister replied, "that might all be true, but that Smith was a bad man, he was an enemy to the Church, and therefore her son must not keep company with him," and added. that she, the widow, was aware that Smith had led her late husband astray. She exclaimed, My husband! Yes, replied the minister, your husband died an enemy to the Church, by keeping company with Smith, and for that reason her son was no longer to associate with him, and concluded the interview by desiring her to send her son down to the manse, that he might converse with him on the subject.

The parties referred to above, are the Rev. Mr. Caw of Bothkenner, well known to the public for his great success in making converts to Christianity; but notwith-

standing all this success, the public in the neighbourhood are well aware that Mr. Smith, who is teacher of the school at Carron Works, and who, at this time, has above 100 scholars under his tuition, has made a great many more proficient scholars than ever Mr. Caw made Christian converts; but it seems that Mr. Smith is a Dissenter, or, more properly speaking, a Voluntary, which, in the eye of this zealous minister, constitutes him an enemy to the Church. The third party is a Mr. Murdoch, who, when his father died about a year ago, was appointed by the Manager of Carron Works to succeed him as teacher at one of the Company's Collieries, and to whom Mr. Smith had, both before and since his father's death, shewn much kindness and attention, in teaching him those branches of education in which the young man was deficient.

[All we shall say on the subject of the above communication is this, that the Rev. Neil Caw of Bothkennar must be a poor mean pitiful creature, when he could resort to such miserable backbiting.—Ed.]

#### JUSTICE OF PEACE FINES.

We have ascertained that not one farthing of the fines levied in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office was accounted for to the Commissioners of Bridewell last year. And all that we can make out of them is a miserable sum of £4 to the Royal Infirmary. The rest, we suppose, is still in the pocket of the Justice Clerk, or how else are they accounted for? Mr. Vary should make the Return before we say any thing more about it.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### THE PAISLEY AND GLASGOW CLERGY.

Sir.,—In looking over your last No. of the Reformers' Gazette, I was well pleased to find that you had given Mr. Begg of Paisley his due. Trickery and low cunning with every honest man is contemptible; but with Gentlemen of the Black Coat, who ought to be setting others a good example, with them it is detestable.

. I see it hinted in your Gazette, that some of the Town-Council of Paisley, in case Mr. Begg should leave them, intend to recur to their first principles, which is about £140 per annum. The hard-working clergy of our sister kingdom, many of them who have the charge of three parishes, ride nine miles of a Sabbath, and preach in each of these parishes, have no more than the one-half of that sum in general. Surely the servant is not above his Lord; they pretend to be ambassadors of the Lord and his Apostles. Hear, then, that solemn, but sublime address to the elders or ministers of the church of Ephesus; and it must be very important: for when the Apostle made it, he had in view, after the close intimacy between them, to see their face no more. Acts xx. 32. " And now. brethren, I recommend you to God, and to the word of Ms grace, even to Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified. I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or raiment." And appealing to their own consciences, who were well acquainted with his practice, he says,-" Yea, ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my own necessities, and to those who were with me. I have shewed you all things, how that thus labouring ye ought to assist the weak; and to remember the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he himself said, it was more blessed to give than to receive," &c &c So that in thus acting, I think the Town-'ouncil of Paisley will be doing their duty. The Hon. the City-Council of lasgow have lately taken off the Ladle Dues, &c. &c.; and I believe it is still eir wish to do more good to the inhabitants if they have it in their power; but ey are not sure whether their finances will stand it or not. I think I could put them upon a plan, if it could be accomplished, of throwing into their hands a large sum of money, whereby they might have it in their power of doing much good, by relieving some of the local burdens from the shoulders of its inhabitants,-I mean, by reducing the stipends of the ten ministers belonging to the Established Church. In former times, their stipends were at, and below, £300. In the time of the war, from twenty to thirty years ago, when the quartern loaf was 1s. 6d. and butcher meat 1s. per lb. their stipends were raised to £425, to meet the high prices of rent, victuals, &c. Now that the quartern loaf is 6d. and meat the same price, with clothing, &c. in the same proportion, I ask, would it be doing them any injustice to reduce their salary? They have never had the goodness to return one shilling of that advance to those who so generously gave it to them. Since that period, tradesmen's wages have been reduced; mechanics of all descriptions, in general, have suffered also; and there are many thousands of industrious weavers who, after toiling 12 or 14 hours every day, cannot earn £25 per annum. Now, Sir, after these statements, which cannot be denied, I ask again, do you think it unreasonable that their salary should be reduced? They have made a most solemn appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, when taking the work of the holy ministry upon them, that they had no mercenary or sinister motives in view (awful!) but the glory of God, and the good of souls. One would be apt to think, that after making such an appeal, large stipends would be out of their heads. Ah, no: how unlike those that they pretend to be followers of .- 1 Cor. iv. 11, says an inspired Apostle, " Even to this present hour, we both hunger and thirst, and are naked, and have no certain dwelling-place," &c. Besides being placed in this situation, he adds, "and labour, working with our own hands." What I would propose, then, to the attention of the Honourable the Council of the city of Glasgow, is, say 10 Clergymen's stipends at £300 each, instead of £425, would be a saving of £1250 a-year. This would be a short process; it would be doing no injustice to the Clergy, while it would be doing an act of justice to that public, of which they are the guardians. - Yours, &c.

Glasgow, Feb. 6, 1835.

[They would certainly be very well paid with £300 a-year. - ED.]

#### DR. MUIR AGAIN.

Mr. Epiron,-In one of your last Gazettes, I was very much pleased, indeed, with your remarks on Dr. Muir, and "my son John's" bursary. It was certainly mean, very mean, in the Doctor, to petition the Town-council for £6 to his "dear boy," who is, I am told, one of the greatest boobies in his class. But, according to one of his friends, it was not £6, but £15 or £16. So much the Every churchman that I have seen, reprobates it as a mean, dirty thing in the Doctor to ask either sum. He will, however, do any thing for money. The other day, he baptized a child of one L-, a flesher in the Trongate, for a pair of silk stockings / This gentleman, it would appear, sits regularly in Mr. Anderson's, John-street, but is not a member. Mr. Anderson makes it a point never to baptize the children of such till they become so. Mr. Lknew this, but he easily overcame the difficulty. He sent the stockings to the Doctor, with his compliments, requesting him to do it, and had the thing done instanter. I do not know what the Doctor's regular price is, but I have heard of his being frequently guilty of such conduct; and I do not wonder at it, for it is no uncommon thing for him to reprobate, even from his pulpit, moral preaching. Believe with him is almost all that is necessary, and you will then soon learn to practise; but, ah! the Doctor himself is a sad example of the contrary of this proposition. No wonder that he furiously puts the Gazette in the fire, and stamps his foot upon it, wherever he can find it, for it often touches him to the quick. The Doctor, however, to give him his due, is not the only clergyman that is fond of money, or who petitions for a bursary to his son. certain knowledge, Dr. Kidston's, of this city, who is said to be worth £36,000, and Dr. Begg's, New Monkland, said to be worth £10,000, at present have

two bursaries! But this is by no means wonderful; for, during the last fifty years, the bursaries, in all our colleges, have been given generally to the rich instead of the poor. No qualification of scholarship is required, and therefore the greatest boobles obtain them. The Professors, too, easily manage to have a feeling off them. If you obtain a bursary, you are obliged to attend their classes longer than you would otherwise be required to do; so that between fees, and endowments, and feelings of this kind, and dividends of College funds, they contrive to live very comfortably.—I am, &c.

A COLLEGE REFORMER.

[We are now overhauling the Bursary system, and our readers may expect a few nice treats by and bye. Meanwhile let Dr. Muir reap the enjoyment of his.— $E_D$ .]

#### RUBS CONCERNING WADDELL'S WILL.

Sin,-The public are much indebted to you for many useful reforms and practical improvements which your works have produced, not only in this city, but throughout the empire at large. You have accomplished an object, in particular, for which many poor persons in the Gorbals will bless your name as their benefactor for ages to come : - I refer to "Macfarlane's School." But for you, this However, I would advise you to look School would never have been heard of. after the management of it, or else the benevolent intention of the founder will yet be frustrated by the quirks of a young divine, who is secretary to the institution, and who endeavours to confine the benefit of it to the children of parents connected with the "Kirk of Scotland." Every applicant for admission to the school must wait on the secretary, the Rev. Mr. M'Lean (son of the late Rev. trustee), and receive a schedule, with instructions from him how to fill it up. In this schedule applicants are cautioned against making application to any of the Magistrates; they must tell the church to which they belong; and they are recommended to get an elder's certificate of character. The drift of all this cannot be mistaken.

I understand that the Magistrates are managers of this institution; if so, they ought to look better after it. Surely, our Reform Magistrates must knew, that there are such men as Dissenters in Gorbals; and that these are as deserving of their countenance, at least of receiving justice at their hands, as the "kirk folk" can be. I wish you would give them a word of advice on this subject. Tell them to dismiss the Rev. Secretary at once, and look after the affairs of the School themselves; but if this cannot be done, you must take the business into your own hand, and apply the birch to this young man's posteriors, as you have done so effectually before. By administering a little wholesome chastisement of this kind, from time to time, as you see need, you will prevent him from depriving many of the benefit of the institution, who are fairly enabled to it, even although they may happen to differ in religion from his revenence.

The inhabitants of Gorbals look upon you, Mr. Editor, as, in reality, the founder and putron of "Macfarlane's School;" and any complaints about the management of it, will, in future, be made to you. It you were now to leave it to the fostering care of the Rev. Mr. M'Lenn, you would be acting the part of a parent that would give her child to be nursed to an individual who first attempted to strangle it. By inserting this letter, along with some remarks of your own, in the Gazette, you will much oblige, among many others,

Yours sincerely, A GORRALONIAM.
Gorbals, 20th March, 1835.

[Our Correspondent flatters us too much. Certainly we had the merit of bringing Waddell's Will to light; and, after doing so, we gave the late Rev. Dr. M'Lean no rest, night or day, till he diagonged the money, and erected the Sobool; but in all this we only did, what is at all times very pleasing to us; samely, our duty to the public at large. As the matter now stands, we cannot help expressing our extreme surprise, that his son should be permitted to act in regard to it, in the exclusive and arbitrary manner he appears to do. We hope

and trust, that the Reforming Magistrates of Gorbals, who, we are sure, have the good of the public at heart, will immediately take him to task about it. They have the power to do so; and we emphatically call upon them to put that power into execution, without any delicacy or scruple towards the Rev. Mr. James M'Lean, who indeed seems inclined to insult them. If, however, they hesitate or fail in this, we know a remedy, which we shall not fail to prescribe to the Gorbalonians next month. But we repeat our confident hope, that, as soon as this letter meets the eye of the Magistrates, they will take it up in right earnest.—En.]

#### PILFERING POOR'S RATES.

Sin,—The persons entrusted with the management of the Poor's Funds (the Heritors and Kirk-session I suppose), of the parish of Slamannan, have been in the practice, for some years past, of abstracting from these funds the sum of £10 lOs. sterling yearly, and of giving it to the bellman or beadle of the parish, in lieu of a certain quantity of corn which the said beadle was in the habit of collecting yearly through the parish. This practice has given great effence to many well-meaning persons, and is highly prejudicial to the poor of the parish, as the rapidly decreasing state of the funds doth sufficiently testify. Now, Sir, if you would have the goodness to inform me, through the medium of your useful publication, whether these worthles have any right to take the funds, collected for the special purpose of relieving the needy and distressed, and bestow them upon a person who has literally no need of them whatever, it would oblige several of your constant readers in this quarter.—I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Crossroads, 16th Feb. 1835,

[We have looked into the authorities, and do not find that the Beadle has the smallest right or title to receive one farthing of the funds collected specially for the relief of the poor; and we advise our correspondent, if he be a rate payer, to protest against the misapplication of the money. No doubt, the sum is small; but if the principle be sanctioned in the Beadle's case, the Minister might, with equal propriety, put in his caveat for £100, or so, additional, in lieu of his "corn." There is great need, we suspect, for an inquiry into the application of the Poor's Funds in every parish in Scotland; and possibly we may be seen able to get some independent Member of Parliament to take it up.—ED.]

#### THE CLUB SYSTEM.

Sia,—Much credit is due you for exposing the Spy System and the Quack System, but there is a system still unexposed by you which presses upon the working man heavier than either,—namely, the Club System. If you make strict inquiry, you will find, that the poor man is made to pay 25s. a pound to Club warehouses. In the first place, he pays hazardous price, 50 per cent. profit: then the most of these warehouses keep, for themselves alone, two sheriff officers to due these poor people, if haply they fail to cash up weakly; and the decreet is theirs, of course, with expenses.

Therefore, for Godis sake, put your shoulder to this evil;—open the eyes of the peer;—and I am, &c.

Humanus.

[We have but an imperfect knowledge of the Club System here referred to. We believe, however, that it is fraught with great mischief to the working classes, while it is exceedingly lucrative to a few Club Companies, or selfish speculators. If our Correspondent, or any other, will have the geodness to send us some farther details respecting it, we shall endeavour to blow up "the System" with much pleasure. At present, we observe that some of these Club Companies are the greatest sticklers for keeping up the cruel law of arrestment of workmen's wages,—doubtless thinking, that if that law be altered, they will not be able to grind the working classes, as we fear they have hitherto done.—Ed.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Although we are morally cortain that the statements in the letter of " A Probationer of the Church" are true, he must see that we cannot act upon them with the powerful effect he anticipates, till we are put in possession of the original letter from Dr. C., and then we will tell the whole two harms the desired truth and shame the devil.

The present Marquis of Londonderry is brother-german of the late Lord Castlemagh.

Say what they like, we paid every attention to the communications from Paisley, and more perhaps than we should have done for all the thanks we have received.

Admirial Framing takes the title of Honourable from being a son of Lord Ephinstone deceased. We answer no insulting questions, and therefore advise W. C. to withdraw his letter in time. Lord Catheart was Commander of the Forces in Scotland, in the year 1907.

Lord Catheart was Commander of the rotees in Scottand, in the year 1997.

None of the Judges who sat on the trial of Thomas Muir, in 1793, are living.

Seringapatam was taken 4th May, 1799.

If the statement in the letter of D. F. be correct, he unquestionably has the legal right.

We have to acquaint our Airdrie Correspondent that the Act 59th Geo. III. cap. 12, merely extends the provisions of the previous English Statutes as to the poor, to Scotland. We can find no clause in any of the statutes relieving Officers or Soldiers on half-pay, or pension, from Hability to be assessed in poor's rates.

Mrs. Janet Gray should accept the offer made to her.

It is not possible for us to attend to the request of B.

According to the rules of the Church, we believe that law agents are not entitled to appear for parties before a kirk-session.

We never maintained the doctrine which X imputes to us.

Mr. P. M. Stewart; the ratting Member for Lancaster, is brother of Sir M. S. Stewart.

The English Reform Bill was first brought into the House of Commons, by Lord John Russel, on 1st March, 1831.

Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor of France, 18th May, 1804.

Of course, the heritable property of a bankrupt can only be sold under burden of any heritable securities created over it. Bills are not arrestable.

We received the letter from Kilsyth, addressed to Mr. Forbes, the miscalled representative of that county; but it was not written in good taste; and we confess we are not surprised at his refusing to answer it.

A person allowing his name to be used in a Company firm, although he should draw no profits, will clearly be liable in law as a partner.

Joseph Smith, we suspect, was fined quite properly.

Mr. H. Buchanan M'Phail fairly destroys any power of criticism we possess, by his wonderful flights of fancy.
It is useless for James Wilkinson, 429, Gallowgate, to send us any certificate of his poverty.

He ought to wait with it on the Minister and Kirk-session of the Barony Parish.

If J. F. sends us the particulars of the late projected duel between the son of a respectable writer, and that of a weathy merchant in the city," we shall likely take a shot at them ourselves

It J. F. senss us the particulars of the late projected duel between the son of a respectable writer, and that of a wealthy merchant in the city," we shall likely take a shot at them ourselves next month. Does he mean to say that the seconds are the parties we formerly Gazetted?

Dr. Wardlaw, we believe, tendered his resignation as President of the Glasgow Voluntary Association, in consequence of his crooked conduct at the late Election; but the other Office-bearers of the Voluntaries had not the courage to accept it, which has placed them sufficiently low with many. This only proves, that when a great public principle is at stake, Churchmen and Voluntaries will sometimes tar themselves with the same stick.

William Robertson who save he is bette to the late Scheeberg Flore Committee.

William Robertson, who says he is heir to the late Secretary of Lord Granville, may call on

Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The number of steam boats that ply to and from the Clyde, at this date, is fifty-seven. General Campbell of Lochnell is still alive.

We are sorry we cannot answer the question of J. J.

Admitting all that H. M. has stated to be true, we do not see that he has any thing to complain of ; on the contrary, we think he has been treated too leniently.

The proposition which G. makes cannot be entertained.
No person is admitted an officer of Excise below 19 or above 30 years of age.

Information about the House of Refuge will be had from Captain Watson at the Police office.

All that W. F. mentions, in apparent secresy, was known to us six months ago.
We consider the decision of the River, Baile, in the late Steam-boat case, a very proper one.
Laudable as may be the intentions of "Guardian," he must observe the precise directions in the settlement, otherwise he may be brought into a legal scrape when the heir comes of age.

We return no answer to "A Voter" at Greenock, because he had not the decency to pay the

T. may shew all the spleen against us he pleases. We are perfectly independent of him; and it is out of his power to damage us in the slightest degree.

We have not yet had any particulars of the " Swindling Toll Case."

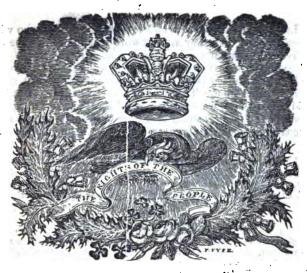
Our Correspondent at Kilbarchan has formed a very correct opinion of the "strolling character" he has referred to. He is utterly unprincipled; and we would only honour him if we even named him in these pages.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Camelte published this morning.

Nos. 141 and 142 will be published on Saturday morning, the 2d May, 1835.

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THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXL.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

[Price 2d.

### GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, March 28, 1835.

LORD John Russell brings forward in the House of Commons, on Monday first, his important motion for a Reform of the Irish Church. He is to contend that the enormous Revenues of that Church, so alien to the feelings of the vast majority of the people of Ireland, shall be placed on a more just and equitable footing than they have hitherto been; and that the surplus revenue shall be applied either to the legitimate purposes of the State, or to relieve the people of some of the heavy burdens that press upon them.— But Sir Robert Peel and the Tories are to resist this excellent motion tooth and nail. In other words, they want to keep up that bloated and iniquitous system, which has been the chief cause of all the deplorable insurrections, burnings, desolations, and bloody domestic murders in Ireland for the last thirty years. These Tories have ever shewn the greatest attachment to Bishops and to Tithes. And whereas the Whigs reduced, very properly, we think, the number of Bishops in Ireland, so now the Torics intend to make up for them in England; and, accordingly, the people of England are to have two additional Bishops planted among them; and this is what the Tories call their "Church Reform!"

If they are beat, as we pray they may be, on Lord John Russell's motion, Out they must go bag and baggage. But if they should attempt to remain in office in spite of a fresh defeat on this que

VÕL. V.

tion, Lord John Russell, it is understood, will follow it up with an energetic motion that they are not worthy of the confidence of the

country, and calling upon the King to turn them out.

Already, we think that the Reformers in the House of Commons have been by far too timid and irresolute. They must give the finishing stroke to the Tories next week or never. But if they should fail so to do, we see no other alternative, but to apply the pressure from without; and if that once begins, the Tories and the Turncoats may look out for something else than mere squalls!

We have earnestly to request that all those who intend to patroniss us in our projected Newspaper, but who have not yet forwarded their names, will have the goodness to do so on or before Saturday, the 11th April, as our decision respecting it will be immediately afterwards come to.

#### GOOD NIGHT TO THE TORIES.

Good night to the Tories! - Good night
To pensioner, placeman, and peer;

To those who stand up for a fight;

To those who dissolve in a tear;—

Good night to them all !—They are down, Chin-deep, in the gulf of affright;

Knave, coartier, feel, bigot, and clown,— Good night to the Tories!— Good night!

Good night to the Tories,—they're in,
In a day or two hence to be out;
And the helm they usurp'd with a grin,

They must hasten to quit with a pout,

I see them with infinite tact

: Scamper off amid many a curse; Like pickpockets caught in the act Of mistaking a gentleman's purse. Good night to the Tories; -- but why Should the Bishops, dear souls! be forgot? Their fingers are in the same pie;

They row in the same Tory boat;-

They, too, from their posts must be driven.

If they'll deign, then, to take my advice,
They'll "lay up their treasures in heaven,"

For on earth 'twill decay in a trice.

Good night to the Tories!—Good night!

But to Freemen thrice welcome the day

That wakes us to life and to light.

And calls us to life and to light

Hark !---bells from hall, steeple, and tower; Hark !----shouts from hill, valley, and lea; Hark !---- Briten's stern cry, 'Fis the hour To strike the last blow, and he free!

### WHIG CLAIMS TO NATIONAL CONFIDENCE.

As we do not reckon to be bound to "men or measures;" but try to find out and hold fast by that which is good in either, we give insertion without hesitation to the following. It is a summary of the real or supposed benefits conferred by the Reform Ministry and Reform Parliament. It is what Mrs. Austin would call a "one-sided statement;" but as the Whigs are in trouble, and likely soon to be put on trial before the whole country, it would be unjust to suppress any evidence that could be adduced in their favour. Among their good deeds are reckoned these:—

Taken off taxes to the annual amount......£5,235,000 Lessened the annual expenses of the government..... 3,471,000

above £1000 per annum......

259,260 242,250..

199,490

Reduced salaries and allowances of ambassadors, non-	
suls, &c	£50,525
Reduced the expenditure of the navy	1,220,000
Two boards of stamps and taxes thrown into one, with various other economical regulations.	. *
House-tax	.repealed.
Duty on printed cottons	repealed.
Duty on candles	repealed.
Duty on starch, stone-bottles, and sweets	repealed.
Duta an age	reduced
Duty on soap	one-half.
Duty on slates and coal	repealed.
Duty on tiles	repealed.
Duty on hemp	reduced.
Duty on drugs	reduced.
Duty on currants and fruit	reduced.
Duty on cotton wool	reduced.
Stamps on marine insurance	reduced.
Stamps on fire assurance—farming stock	repealed.
Duty on advertisements	reduced.
Stamps on small receipts	repealed.
Land tax on personal estates	repealed.
Duty on pamphlets and almanacks	repealed.
Duty on commercial travellers	repealed,
Duty on clerks and book-keepers	repealed.
Duty on horses of clergymen and dissenting minis-	-E
ters—if salary under £120	repealed.
Duty on tax carts	repealed.
Duty on overseers, warehousemen, and shopmen	reduced.

The Irish church placed on a more satisfactory footing by the abolition: of several useless bishopricks, and adding to the salaries of the inferior;

Irish church-cess abolished.

Bill for the abolition of Irish tithe carried through the Commons, but rejected by the Lords.

The Bank charter renewed on a more liberal system, a monthly report, of its accounts to be made public; and to pay £120,000 a-year to the public for its privileges. Also quarterly returns from private bankers of their notes in circulation required.

The East India monopoly destroyed; all India and China thrown open' to British enterprise and employment of British capital. The charter granted designated by Mr. O'Connell, "the great charter' of the Indian people.

Negro slavery abolished.

Great and salutary changes effected in the law, particularly in the Court of Chancery, in which alone the public will save £96,000 per annum.

Established the Court of Bankruptcy, by which a vast saving of time

and expense has been effected to creditors.

Established the Central Criminal Court, the jurisdiction of which extends, over a population of 1,700,000, and which by monthly sessions affords facilities for the speedy trial of offenders.

Established a "Judicial Committee" of the Privy Council for the prompt

decision of appeals and admiralty causes.

Abolished the punishment of death for housebreaking, forgery, and reerning from transportation.

v 2

Almost gave political existence to Scotland by new representative, cor-

porate, and police institutions.

Laid the foundation of a new and, it is hoped, an amended system of Poor Laws, and appointed a commission of inquiry into the practicability of introducing Poor Laws into Ireland.

Commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the state of corporations in England and Ireland, and into the state of the churches of the

two kingdoms preparatory to effective reforms.

Preserved the peace of Europe without compromising the honour or

interests of the empire.

Lastly, commerce and manufactures were never more flourishing than under the late Ministry, and by negociations with France and other means attempts were being made still further to extend them.

TRADES' UNIONS AT LAST SEEN IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT. For a season we were taunted and traduced by some of the immaculate leaders of the Trades' Unions, so prolific at one time in Glasgow, because we attempted to expose their fallacious, absurd, and mischievous tendency. We put up with all their revilings against us, because we knew that ere many months elapsed, the poor deluded members of these Unions would soon he taught to see their own folly by the best of all arguments—that of "dear-bought experience." None, in fact, had, or could have, an interest in maintaining these Unions, but the lazy, good-for-nothing drones, who always like to live on the toil of others. Still our ears were dunned by the "glorious exertions" of some of these Unions. They had, forsooth, already worked "wonders." The "regeneration"—the total emancipation of the working classes was at hand! And such was the immense wealth they were to accumulate by "their own resources," that they were to set up Co-operation Bazaars, and Trades' Union Banks, and God knows how many fine projects. Nay, they were to have a National Parliament of their own!

There never was such stuff or flummery crammed into the heads of the operatives of Glasgow, as was done during the hey-day of these Unions. And it was swallowed, too, for a season, like Gospel. But what now are the fruits of it? Are we not correct in saying, that the operatives of Glasgow, so far from bettering their condition by these Unions, have been most cruelly imposed upon and grievously injured by them? And if an accurate account could be taken of the enormous sums squandered upon them, or wasted, and lost to the public, through their instrumentality, the amount, we are sure, would be incredible. We have heard it estimated for Glasgow alone at not less than £50,000 sterling!

But though these Unions dwindled down to their own insignificance one after another some months ago, (the drones would have been willing to carry them on, not a doubt of it, so long as the weekly "levy" or supplies lasted,) we have been amused to see the cool and crafty means by which the leaders get themselves extricated out of them at the expense of others. These fellows never acknowledge their error, however palpable it may be. They have always a ready and convenient mode of turning it to good account. And though

their schemes have been expessed times and ways without number, they still shove themselves forward, and get themselves graced with the appellation of "Patriots" and "only true champions of the working classes," &c. &c.; and strange to say, not one of the working classes have the pluck to draw the veil from them! Verily the Operatives of Glasgow have much need to carry the principles of Reform to the Members of their own Parliament, as we may call it—we mean the leaders of these Trades' Unions, some of whom should have been

put in Schedule A long ago.

We are led into these remarks from seeing a case reported in the Liberator of 14th current, entitled, "Important law decision to Members of Trades' Unions." From it we gather, that the Operative Potters' Society, "composed of all the potters in Scotland, resolved to commence a small pottery of their own, on the principles of the Trades' Unions." This, if we mistake not, was the grand pottery affair, formerly extolled at wonderful rate by the Tradesman. There was to be no doubt whatever of its success. In fact, it was held up as a pattern to all the other Trades' Unions in Scotland. Well, let us now see the final fate of it. According to the report in the Liberator, which we assume, of course, to be a correct one, " premises were taken in Duke-street, and operations commenced. Various other Trades' Unions were applied to for loans of money, and obtained; materials for building, &c. were got on the Society's credit, in all amounting to about £300; and the work was set a-going, and likely to prosper. The Potters' Society, however, began to withdraw their weekly instalments; the men working at the pottery were not paid their promised aliment: and the whole concern went to confusion, leaving their creditors to do their best to recover their debts, and laughed at by many of the potters, who thought, that, as it was a Union concern, the public might be defrauded."

"Under these circumstances, (continues the Liberator, from which we are still quoting,) Alexander Campbell, who, in his enthusiasm to forward their object, had obtained them credit for wood, and lent his name to bills for loans to the amount of nearly £100, had bimself accepted a small bill, in part payment of his debt, for £10, and accepted by James Greig, and others, potters." The result of the "important case," may now be told in a few words. After the " whole concern went to confusion," Mr. Campbell takes this bill out of his pocket—reduces it to £8:6:8—convenes the deluded potters who accepted it before the Sheriff in the Small Debt Court-and gets a decree against them personally, with expenses. We offer no opinion, at present, on the justice or the legality of this decision; but, as it has received publicity through the Liberator, we ask whether Mr. Alexander Campbell himself was not the prime originator and mover of these Trades' Unions? and if so, will be venture to put into execution the decree he has got against his own dupes?—If he does, the Operatives of Glasgow will know with what face he eternally appeals to

their "sympathy."

It is not against Mr. Campbell personally that we notice this case in the manner we have done; we have a much higher object in view.

It is to warn the Operatives of Glasgow not to entangle or ruin themselves, as these poor potters have done, by the specious and clap-trap harangues that may yet be made to them in favour of Trades' Unions. This case is pregnant with instruction. It is another edition, but on a smaller scale, of Babylon the Great, as Mr. Owen's scheme at Orbiston was called, of which Mr. Campbell, we believe, was also a disciple. Possibly we shall be worried to death by some of these great patriots and chosen champions for this very gentle notice we have now taken of them; but it is, we hope, our last epistle to them on the subject; and, at any rate, with truth and common sense upon our side, we fear them not.

### TRIBUTE TO PETER MACKENZIE.

"On Thursday evening, the 5th curt. a deputation of the subscribers to a Memorial to Mr. Peter Mackenzie, waited upon him at his own house, and presented him with an elegant silver snuff-box containing sixty guineas in gold, and bearing the following inscription:

Presented to Peter Mackenzie, Esq.

By a few of his fellow citizens as a token of their respect for his exertions in Exposing Richmond and the Spy System.—Glasgow, 1835."

'The above is the plain and gratifying approuncement which was made of the matter in the Chronicle, Argus, Scots Times, and Herald. None of the other Glasgow newspapers, chagrined, we suppose, at this very handsome compliment paid to us, took the least notice of it. But now that it has received such publicity, we may be pardoned for referring to it, as we do, with no ordinary degree of pride. Where the idea of presenting us with this splendid testimonial first originated, we know not. But this we know, that it was put into our hands somewhat unexpectedly by a deputation of four of the most respectable gentlemen in this city, viz. Mr. Ord, the excellent Chief Magistrate of Gorbals; Mr. Bankier, one of the Town Councillors; Mr. James Tweedie, merchant; and Mr. John Reid, bookseller. To these gentlemen, therefore, in the first instance, our unfeigned and heartfelt thanks are due for the trouble they have taken, and for the kindness and urbanity they manifested towards us. Next, it is peculiarly gratifying to us to know, that this "Memorial" met with the approbation, and received the liberal subscription, of the two honourable Members for the city, Mr. Oswald and Mr. Dunlop, M.P. But what enhances the whole affair in our mind is, that it was gone about in a private, but most agreeable manner, receiving the unanimous sanction of those kind friends whose good opinion we prize beyond what we can express. Truth compels us to add, with great reluctance, that we are under no obligation to the working classes on this occasion. We wrote the Spy System, at no trial hazard, chiefly for their benefit and instruction, yet some of their would-be leaders tempted to run us down for so doing! This splendid tribute, how-

empted to run us down for so doing! Into spiendid tribute, nower, coming, as we own it does, from quarters where we least excted it, now tells us to pursue our own course rejoicing. We shall ue it to our dying hour. And the grateful feelings that now animate us, lead us only farther to say, that if other Richmonds shall perchance make their appearance in this land, we trust in God we shall be able to expose them with as much courage and success as we have hitherto done.

CASE OF POOR WM. ROBERTSON FERSUS WM. DUNN, ESQ. SOME of Mr. Dunn's spinners sent us a letter last week attempting to whitewash their master at the expense of this poor man, William Robertson, whose unfortunate case we detailed at length in our 137th No. We must say that some of the statements in that letter were calculated to sink Robertson very much in our estimation. But as we always wish to shew the utmost impartiality to all parties, no matter what their rank or station may be; and, above all, as we wish to act faithfully to the public at large on every occasion, we took a course in this matter which we hope they will approve of. It was, to desire the parties who forwarded the letter against Robertson to meet him face to face, in our presence. This was agreed to; and after hearing both sides patiently for two hours last Wednesday, we must declare our entire conviction to be in favour of William Robertson. He produced written certificates in his favour, which, if published side by side with the letter of Mr. Dunn's spinners against him, would make some of them cut a very sorry figure indeed. But we have no wish to say more about this matter than is really necessary. From what we have seen, we do not retract, but rather confirm, every word of our former article. There can be no doubt of the fact that this poor man, William Robertson, after a service of eighteen years (no matter though it had only been eighteen hours) had his leg or foot shattered to pieces by his master's machinery. And under the whole circumstances, we say advisedly, that it will be an eternal disgrace to Mr. William Dunn if he does not make some compensation to this old and faithful servant, who is no longer able to earn his usual subsistence. Mr. Dunn ought not to allow any feelings of pride to sway him, or to hinder him from doing justice to the poor man, because we have laid the facts before the public in the plain manner we have done. We understand he is already smarting under the force of our former article. Let him therefore act the truly magnanimous part by sending for the poor man, and doing justice to him. But to shew to the world that we have acted correctly in this case-with no vindictive feeling whatsoever against Mr. Dunn-we advise W. Robertson to offer to refer the whole matter to Mr. Dunn's own Agent.—Nothing surely can be fairer than such a proposition. But if Mr. Wm. Dunn, rich as he is, shall reject it, then we trust the cotton-spinners in Glasgow and over the whole kingdom will enable this poor unfortunate man to give battle to him before an honest Jury-and in that view, we already acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of 10s. 6d. from the Cotton Spinners of Busby-undertaking that we shall place it and any other sums that may be sent, in the hands of a most respectable agent, and pledging ourselves that we shall devote our own gratuitous yet best services in favour of the poor man versus the rich.

#### LETTER FROM RICHMOND THE SPY!

MR. TAIT, of Edinburgh, has received the following letter from Richmond the Spy. We publish it, as a curiosity of its kind. One would think, reading this letter, and in ignorance of his previous character, that Richmond was a very saint upon earth, and that the late trial which he brought on himself, was in truth a "Conspiracy" against him! We beg our readers to read the letter with as much gravity as possible; and after they have done so, we undertake to expose the villain—the bloody arch-fiend, "a leetle farther," by way of addendum, as his friend Mothy would say.

" LONDON, 17th Feb. 1835.

"Sir,—I think it an imperative duty I owe to myself, as well as to the public, to put in an unqualified disclaimer against the accuracy of the report of the trial of the cause, Richmond v. Marshall & Miles, for Libel, in the Court of Exchequer, on the 20th and 22d December last; and also the accompanying comments published in the No. of your Magazine for the present month.

"In that pretended report, language is put into my mouth which I never uttered; facts are wilfully falsified, garbled, and distorted; and many circumstances of the greatest importance to a proper understanding

of the case, are altogether omitted.

"The same thing occurs, in numerous instances, in Sergeant Talfourd's address, wherever he made the most distant approach to do any thing like justice to my motives and conduct; whilst every one of his erroneous deductions, garbled extracts, and vituperative sentences, are carefully preserved. Altogether, indeed, the statement is so completely partial and ex-party, that no respectable reporter would affix his name to it; nor would it have obtained insertion in any periodical work laying claim to

respectability even in their own cause.

The whole of your proceedings, from beginning to end, have manifested the design of defeating, instead of promoting, the ends of justice and equity. My object has been, and is, to elicit truth, and elucidate facts, at the least possible expense, and with the least possible delay;yours to avail yourself of every legal quibble which could tend to procrastinate, harrass, and circumvent, and tire me out by a vexatious and interminable litigation. It has been my object to bring all parties cognisant of the facts fairly forward, that the real merits of the case should be laid open to the country; -yours to twist and distort, garble and conceal, that by disconnecting circumstances naturally conjoined, and vice versa, you might be able to support your absurd, conflicting, and ridiculous assumptions, and give plausibility to deductions which you well knew to be at variance with the truth. In fine, it has been my object to do strict justice to all parties, that the investigation might furnish an useful historical record, and prevent the recurrence of similar errors, mistakes, and crimes;—yours to minister to the bad passions and frauds of a party, and indulge in the petty, contemptible gratification, of a temporary triumph over a man who has outstripped you in the race of practical benevolence to mankind by five hundred fold.

"Standing out, however, in bold relielf, as the very climax of wilful mendacity, is the history you profess to give of the Commission to Scotland, for the examination of witnesses. You know that you did not apply for a Commission to issue until I had forced on the cause to trial, when Lord Jeffcet,

portant witnesses, were in town, ready to be examined, viva

voce, before the Jury. You know that after the Commission did issue, it was delayed by every quirk and quibble which your agents could interpose, from the beginning of June to the end of September, and then only proceeded with when I drove them out of every subterfuge, and compelled you to go on. You know that my not formally joining in the Commission was for the purpose of leaving you entirely unshackled in the inquiry, and that as the list of witnesses you were obliged to produce included all the persons really necessary to elicit the facts—from a belief that every one of them so found necessary for either side, would have been fairly, and, as a matter of course, subjected to examination. You know that this had no referrence whatever to the expense, which, by the course pursued by you, was more than four times greater to me than if I had formally joined in the Commission. You know that when the Commission did meet in Glasgow, that you never produced the record of the pleadings to guide the Commissioner in the inquiry; and that every position I laid down, whether in law or practice, and every objection I made, were found to be correct, and were afterwards sustained by the Judges in the Court of Exchequer. You know that at the very threshold of the proceeding you violated all the rules of evidence and common sense by bringing forward your minion, Mackenzie, as a witness, who you well knew could not emit a sentence of relevant testimony, but who by prevarication and evasion, unfounded and unsupported assumptions, sacrificed time, and the concluding of whose examination you durst not hazard, because you had discovered that I should fix him both as a principal, and your accredited agent. You know that I was most anxious to proceed with the inquiry, die de diem, and bring forward every person and document that could throw light upon the subject; and with the exception of one, mutually agreed upon, I objected to, and protested against, every adjournment of the Commission. You know that you precipitantly and joyfully laid hold of the pretext of Mr. Finlay and Mr. Reddie refusing to be examined, to persist in closing the Commission, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, because you knew their evidence was almost essential. Finally, you know that you adopted that course without calling upon Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, and several others, who were willing to be examined, because you also knew that their testimony would have brought out the truth, and upset the whole position upon which your case rested. When all this meets the public eye, your conduct will afford a most edifying specimen of consistency, when contrasted with the innendo of the great benefit you would have derived from the evidence of Lords Jeffrey and Cockburn. and Sir James Gibson Craig. It will also decipher the cause of the whole of the witnesses not having been examined in Scotland, as well as the reason for not producing the Report of the Commission, on the trial in London.

"On the import and quality of the evidence, and the veracity of the witnesses you produced at the trial, it is not yet time for me to make specific observations. But it has taught me that I have lived sufficiently long in the world to learn that conspiracies and subornation are not exclusive attributes of the Tories, and that theirs is not the only school of ethics which sanctifies and justifies the means by the motive and end.

"Your observations on the law of libel, either as it now is or as it ought to be, are entirely beyond the reach of criticism. I shall leave you to draw the deduction, whether they are above it from their profundity, or below

it from their puerility.

"From a mind constituted like yours, it is vain to expect any just appreciation of my motives and conduct. They are much too elevated to come within the limits of your comprehension. But you may rely upon

it, that you will not in the end escape a public exposure; and the recoil will be in proportion to the deception you have practised upon that public. It would be equally vain to expect you to have sufficient magnanimity to publish this letter in the next number of your Magazine, without mutilation; but it may serve as an amusing and instructive portrait for the edification of your private friends.—I am, &c. &c.

" A. B. RICHMOND,"

This precious Spy scoundrel, who sticks at nothing, whose cool, unabashed effrontery equals all his other works, tries, in the first place, to impugn the accuracy of the published Report of the Trial, and says, that "no respectable reporter would affix his name to it." Now, we tell Mr. Spy Richmond, for his comfort, that the Report, as it stands in Tait's Magazine, was taken down in short-hand by Mr. Lawson, one of the very best and most respectable reporters in London; and, moreover, the Reporters of the London Courier, Times, Morning Chronicle, Sun, and Examiner, besides others who were present taking notes, have already amply confirmed it, by the copious details published in these several newspapers, and Richmond, in London, bas not ventured to call any one of them in question for so doing. geant Talfourd's Speech, before being printed, was carefully revised by that learned gentleman himself. But, indeed, the perfect fidelity of the whole Report may be left, not to Richmond, or even to Tait, but to the Judge and the Jury before whom the case was tried; and we challenge Richmond to get any one of them to support his statement, that the Report is inaccurate or garbled in any one particular. A fairer report of any trial, we will be bound to say, never issued from the public press.

But there is one *omission* about it which we can supply and vouch on our own personal knowledge. Does Richmond recollect the reception he met with from the crowded audience immediately after he was nonsuited? They assailed him, as he well knows, and will, we hope, for ever remember, with such a storm of hooting, hisses, yells, execrations, and groans, as Burke the burker, (to whom, by the bye, he referred in his opening speech,) was assailed with, when he appeared on the scaffold to pay the just penalty of his inhuman traffic

in blood.

But hear the scoundrel saying for himself, that he "has outstripped you (Mr. Tait), in the race of practical benevolence to mankind, by five hundred-fold!"—Gracious powers, hear, O hear Richmoud the Spy talking of his "practical benevolence!!"—Why, seriously, some of the objects of his "practical benevolence" are still alive, his very "benevolent" purpose towards them having signally failed. Are they grateful for the "benevolence" shewn them?—Would Mr. A. B. Richmond like to meet a few of them on Glasgow Green, by the side of the flowing Clyde?

Come forth, Andrew Mackinlay, and say whether the "practical benevolence" he meant, in particular, for you, was not the torturing of you in Edinburgh Castle, and afterwards the hanging of you on a gibbet, your head being to be cut off, and your body quartered?

Enough of this for the present. We despise the observations he

he makes allusion to Lords Jeffrey and Cockburn and Sir James Gibson Craig; but we tell him what the opinion of these eminent individuals now is of him,—namely, that he is the greatest vagabond

probably alive !- They loathe him as much as we do.

The lying scoundrel says, that his "positions laid down" before the Commissioners at Glasgow, "were found to be correct, and were afterwards sustained by the Judges in the Court of Exchequer;" whereas we know that the very reverse is the fact. But, indeed, this atrocious rascal has not one word of truth about him. His correspondent, John Wilson, told him, by his published letter in the Glasgow Chronicle, fifteen years ago, that his diabolical practices stripped him of every degree of credit. We only hope, that such a scoundrel will not yet be permitted to leave the earth without due punishment; and if he shews his wicked and degraded front once more in Glasgow, what will he not receive?

If the subscription now announced to cover Mr. Tait's expenses goes on with spirit, as we think it will, he may be induced, under the decree for these expenses against Richmond (from whom

nothing can be recovered), to send him to limbo.

### GLASGOW POLITICAL UNION.

This body, we are glad to know, is again in active operation. The following is the copy of an Address which it has just dispatched to the King, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

" May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Office bearers and Members of the Glasgow Political Union, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty, acknowledging all the prerogatives which the Law and the Constitution have invested your Majesty as Chief Magistrate of the State. But while we do so, we cannot kelp expressing our astonishment and regret that your Majesty should lately have called to your Councils those Ministers who, when formerly in office, despised the wishes and trampled on the rights of your Majesty's subjects. We cannot but fear that if such Ministers are continued in power, and act on the principles they formerly professed, the peace and prosperity of the country will be periled, and the honour and renown of your Majesty's hitherto happy reign will be tarnished and destroyed.

"Conceiving that we have an undoubted right to make known these our sentiments to your Majesty, we would therefore now earnestly implore your Majesty to dismiss from your Councils the whole Members of your present Administration. And we would further besech your Majesty, as you value the safety of your Crown, and the just rights and liberties of the people, to take to your councils such statesmen alone as possess the penfidence of the nation, and who will faithfully respond to its righteons

demands.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. "Signed in name, and by appointment of a public meeting of the Glasgow Political Union, held in the Lyceum Rooms, Glasgow, 19th March, 1835.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Jas. Turner, Chairman.
" P. Machenzie, Sec."

It will soon be seen whether this Address, like the late Orange ones, has been received by the King, and acknowledged by his Secre-

tary of State, in the "most gracious manner."

The next Public Meeting of the Political Union will be held in the Lyceum Rooms, Nelson-street, on Thursday evening first, the 2d of April, at eight o'clock.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### RENFREWSHIRE TURNCOATS.

Sia, - Although I am a stranger to your person, I am not a stranger to your writings; therefore I hope you will give that attention to the following plain statement of facts which you may consider they deserve.

As the pages of your Gazette appear to be open for the correction of all abuses, whether in church or state, and also for the correction and exposure of all unprincipled political apostates; and as I am perfectly convinced that your motives in so doing is only to correct and improve mankind, I have taken the liberty of sending you the subjoined list of the names and designations of those in this parish whom I consider most deserving of public censure. To one and all of them I bear nothing but the greatest good will. Towards their private character I have nothing to say; but I nevertheless consider that public principle never should be sacrificed in order to gratify private feeling; but as it is, you will be enabled to let them see that their unprincipled conduct has not passed unobserved.

William Caldwell. Innkeeper in this village, was one of those pledged to vote for the Radical Reformer Mr. Dixon, but under the pretence that he had a bill to answer in Paieley, he went out of the way, and could not be found by Mr. Dixon's friends; he, however, was in perfect readiness for the Tory's agent, when he made his appearance. - He therefore richly deserves a severe castigation.

James Lang, Farmer, Townhead, one of the Councillors of the Renfrewshire Political Union, acted as President of the first Reform Committee in this parishprofessed to be one of the most enlightened and liberal Radical Reformers—supported Mr. Bontine in the most strenuous manner at last election—and even after Mr. Houston was in the field, asserted, that before he would support the damned beardless pup, he would much rather support Sir Michael. Likewise, when in conversation with a friend a few days before the election, who took the liberty of adverting to the possibility of a change of principle at this election, Mr. Lang seemed to look upon the assertion with apparent astonishment, and declared that the sun and the moon might change their course, but his political principles never could change. Alas! alas! how feeble were the resolutions of this high pretender, when one day's carousing with the Tory's agent laid all the mighty pretensions of this great man prostrate to the earth, and consigned him to everlasting disgrace.

James Lang, Farmer, Plantreeyeats, a member of the Renfrewshire Political Union, pledged himself to support Mr. Dixon, in the presence of two very respectable men, Mr. Kinloch and Mr. MacMillan: he also yielded to the Tories, and prostituted his political faith for ever.—He likewise voted for Mr. Bontine

at the previous election.

Alexander Laird, Proprietor, Overton, having professed to Mr. Dixon's friends that he intended to vote for that gentleman, he was accordingly waited upon the first poll morning, but feigned himself to be smitten with paralysis; however, on the second morning, the sight of the Tory's agent had the happy effect of restoring him to perfect health, and to the poll he went and voted for the Tory. The finger of scorn will also be poined at this perverse creature through after life.

"A Parker, Rowentree-Hill, came to Mr. Robert Laird's, Innkeeper, Kilmalpon the first pell morning, - entered the room where Mr. Dixon's friends were assembled—treated himself freely with the good things of this life, and immediately afterwards entered a carriage with Sir Michael's agent, and voted for Sir Michael; but this is perhaps not to be wondered at, when his own declaration next day was to the following effect: "No man," said he, "not even myself, knows any thing concerning either my religious or political principles." The peorest artizan in the county of Renfrew would feel himself perfectly ashamed were be in such a state of brutal ignorance.

Robert Craig, Farmer, Hatrick, voted for Mr. Bontine at last election, and voted for the Tory this time. The only reason that he asigns for his conduct is, that no one came to solicit him in Mr. Dixon's interest but an Innkeeper and a Weaver from the village. He states that they were poor bodies, and not worthy his attention. But we have yet to learn that poverty is a crime; and with the exception of the possession of this world's goods, the two men that waited upon him will bear a comparison, and in many other respects the poor Weaver is exceedingly his superior; in mental and literary acquirements, the haughty farmer is infinitely his inferior. It is greatly to be lamented that these supercilious farmers allow themselves to remain in such a degraded state of ignorance.

William Laird, James Laird, and John Laird, all Farmers in Gibbleston, voted for Mr. Bontine at last election, and at this time for the Tory. They have also prostituted their political faith, and the finger of scorn will point them out while they have a being on this earth.

Alexander Taylor, Fermer, Glen-Mill, is really the most intelligent and liberal farmer in Duchal estate; but what his motives were for supporting the Tory, I have not yet been able to learn. He is, however, inexcusable, as he must have acted from a conviction that he was acting wrong.

William Stirret, Farmer, Newton; Alexander Holm, Farmer, Killochwreas; and Alexander Holm, Farmer, Slates, all voted for Mr. Bontine at last election, and for the Tory at this time. In consequence of their inconsistency, every honest man will despise them.

Kilmalcolm, Feb. 1835.

[A precious set they certainly are. - ED.]

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sir, - Few subjects are of more importance than the conservation of the Public Health, and yet, strange to say! none seem less attended to. Our late and present Magistrates have, however, in this point of view, acted a very praiseworthy part as regards the Quack-bill distributors; but this, Mr. Editor, is only attacking the outworks, while the citadel of Quackery remains secure. The purport of this letter is to prove, that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons possess the power of effectually protecting the community from all such vampires, and therefore that they are bound, by every obligation, moral and social, to discharge a duty, at once honourable and humane, with energy and impartiality. King James's patent to Messrs. Low & Hamilton (of whom the Faculty are successors), has the following clause :- " Understanding the great abuses which has been committed in times bygone, and yet daily continues, by ignorant, unskilled, and unlearned persons, who, under colour of chirurgery, abuses the people to their pleasure, and thereby destroys infinite number of our subjects, wherewith no order has been taken in time bygone, especially in the burgh and city of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbritain (Dumbarton), and Air. For avoiding of such, ordain Mr. P. Low, and Mr. R. Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, and their successors, given and granted to them full power to call, summon, and convene all persons professing the said art, and to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practice; -if found worthy, to admit, allow, and approve them, and give testimonials according to their knowledge, and to discharge them to use any farther than they have knowledge passing their capacity, lest our subjects be abused: And, in case they be contumacious, to be lawfully cited, every one to be unlawed in the sum of £40; and for pr ment, to have our letters of horning on the party, or magistrate, where

If Paul Pry will put his name to his letter, we shall answer him to his heart's content.

John Malcolm, Farmer, Balewan, Strathblane, is a turnecat that will be brought to his proper level at next Election. Admiral Fleming ought to put a very distinct mark upon him. We never saw the Resolutions which R. D. refers to.

Any explanation which "A Tourist" has to make, had better be sent to his friend at Edinburgh. Under ordinary circumstances we would acquiesce in the view which "Retaliator" has taken, but we earnestly advise him to concede the mere matter of form; he will stand the firmer on the merits.

A Constant Reader assures us, that we are "again wrong in the direction of that flaming Patriot, Robert Brown, Commissioner of Police," who has, he says, his late or present residence in the Jail of Glasgow for debt, having asken in his Creditors to the tune of £900. We believe that some of the other "Bears," as they have been properly designed, at the Police Board, are ripe for the same place. Our wonder is, that they have the audacity to shew face among honourable men at the Police Board.

If the facts represented to us be true, the decision against James Confield, in the Anderston Police-office, was most disgraceful; but his friends will see that it is impossible for us to get the

case re-heard for him.

Captain Ross returned from the Arctic regions, 12th October, 1833.

We have pored over many volumes to get at the information required by "Civis," but cannot find it.

At present there is merely suspicion attached to the late Rev. Mr. Dunoon of Rothsay. But if the woman brings forward the claim, the truth must be expiscated. What about the Minister of Kingarth? We have not heard of that story.

The Letter of a Proprietor on the subject of Land Stent and Trade Stent, will be published, with a Note to it, next month; we shall see the Collector by that time.

We cannot say that we are in love with the Lines of a Greenock Voluntary.

Sir Herbert Taylor is Private Secretary to the King.

We had a very satisfactory interview with some of the Magistrates last month, and have no doubt that a new and proper Code of Regulations for the Carters will be immediately announced. The Carters ought to thank their Colonel for the great interest he has taken in their weifare. He is one of the shrewdest men we ever came in contact with, and has carried his point most successions. fully.

All that Mrs. J. N. states could do her no good; she has no legal claim whatever.

Our Correspondent at Ayr should write us more distinctly than he has yet done. Are all the

A Messenger is obliged to carry his Prisoner to the nearest County Jail.

Very great blame attaches to J. R. Jun. and he ought to make some allowance to the Mother of the Child.

Much difference of opinion exists on the point stated by J. Wilson; and we cannot say that we are prepared to decide it one way or t'other

A Correspondent begs us to put the Public on their guard against the dishonest attempt of certain dealers in Milk with their Messures. We have already given notice on the subject to the Captain of Police; and if that won't do, we shall publish our Correspondent's Letter next month. Case of Don Pedro's Recruits, and the shabby conduct of Bell the Agent, will be handled next

We have never noticed Theatrical concerns.

Any authenticated complaint sent to us about the conduct of Mr. Mylnes, the Overseer, or against the Gardener on the Castlemilk Estate, in reference to the late Election, will be attended to.

James Foster is requested to call.

James Foster is requested to Call.

An additional brace of turnocats at the late Stirlingshire Election, will be found, we understand, in the persons of Graham of Myot-hill, and ex-Eider Peter Taylor, at Kelt, near Denny; but the Letter sent against them would be a libel, it is so very strong.

A Correspondent expresses his surprise that we have not turned our attention to the formation of a Liberal Club in this city. The suggestion is good, and we shall see about it.

Neil M'Kay, at Balfron, should send us a detailed statement of his case, under his own hand, and we shall make some of the Tories and turnocats in that place sweat for it.

Suppose his Malesty to die just now leaving the Oueen prepanel, would the Princess Victoria.

"Suppose his Majesty to die just now, leaving the Queen pregnant, would the Princess Victoria be proclaimed, or a Regency appointed?"—This is a knotty point and the greatest Constitutional Lawyers differ about; but, on the maxim that the King or Queen never dies, we think the Princess Victoria would at once ascend the Thronc.

Letters to Foreign Ambassadors in London, we believe, go free. The President of the United States reads his Message to Congress.

The President of the United States reach his Message to Congress.

We shall note the case of poor James Marsh against Henry Houldsworth & Sons. It will be decided by the Sheriff next Thursday.

The flagrant decision of the Justices in the case of Mr. S'oan, about the Seaman's Wages, is against all law and principle. The Justices have no jurisdiction whatever in maritime cases; and decisions like this ought to swamp that Court. Mr. Sloan should write to the Lord Advocate about it.

about it.

Tory Dialogues, No. 2, are postponed to make way for Richmond's Letter.

It is not always in our power to answer every Correspondent; and some of them, therefore, must just have patience with us util the succeeding month.

Dalmarnock Bridge, and other Articles, in our next.

Proc. 141 and 142 will be published on Saturday, the 2d May.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the continuation of Notices to Correspondents.

lished this morning.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXLI.]

VOL. V.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1835.

[Price 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, 1835.

PRAISE be blest!—The Tories are at last out.—The Whigs are back again.

Agreeably, therefore, to our former sanguine anticipations, we again lift our pen with joyful hearts, -not that we like the Whigs so much as we once did; for it seems as impossible to forget, as it is difficult to forgive, their unfortunate backslidings. But with all their faults, we esteem the Whigs in proportion as we hate the Tories. In fact, we consider the Tories to be by far the most unprincipled and bloodthirsty set that ever wielded power in Britain. Who was it that created the National Debt?-Who was it that cruelly and systematically trampled on the People?-Who was it that employed Spies?-Who was it that lifted the axe, and struck off the heads of our humble Reformers?—None other but the Tories. And now, if we had to prepare a Bill of Impeachment against them, we might bring a thousand and one other equally atrocious charges against them. But we have stated enough to make us lift up our hands and rejoice at their complete overthrow.

We do so with the greater pleasure, because we entertain the well-grounded hope, that the distinguished nobleman now at the head of his Majesty's Councils will no longer trackle to the Court party—will no longer succumb to the Incurables in the House of Lords—but, profiting by the experience of the past, will pursue

those bold, yet righteous measures, which the nation is entitled to

expect at his hands.

Though we belong to the Movement party, we shall be willing, in our own humble sphere, to give to Lord Melbourne, what the Tories so clamorously asked and obtained for themselves, namely, a fair trial. He sees, or ought to see, the true path that is now before him. We trust he will proceed in it, "with the spirit of the age." These were the memorable words of his illustrious predecessor, Earl Grey, when he quitted power. They ought to guide every Statesman. If, then, Lord Melbourne shall adopt them, the hated Tory faction, now in their last throes, may weep and wail and gnash their teeth. But a grateful and enlightened Nation will accord to him its highest praise.

The following is a correct list of the New Administration:-

The	Cabi	net.		
First Lord of the Treasury,		•	Lord Melbourne.	
President of the Council,			Lord Lansdowne.	
First Lord of the Admiralty,			Lord Aucland.	
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lane	caster		Lord Holland.	
Woods, Works, and Privy Seal,		٠.	Lord Duncaunon.	
Home Secretary,			Lord J. Russell.	
Foreign Secretary,			Lord Palmerston.	
Colonial Secretary,			Mr. Charles Grant.	
India Board,			Sir J. Hobhouse.	
Secretary at War,			Lord Howick.	
Board of Trade,			Rt. Hon. P. Thomson.	
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	•		Rt. Hon. Spring Rice.	
Not in the Cabinet.				
The Seals of the Lord Chanc	ellor	in		
Commission,		•		
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	•	•	Earl Mulgrave.	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,	•		Lord Plunkett.	
Chief Secretary for Ireland,	•		Viscount Morpeth.	
Postmaster General, .			Marquis Conyngham.	
Lord Chamberlain to the King,		•	Marquis Wellesley.	
Lord Steward to the King,	•		Duke of Argyle.	
Master of the Horse, .	•		Earl of Albemarie.	
Paymaster General and Treasure	r of t	be	•	
Navy,	•		Sir H. Parnell.	
Vice-President of the Board of	Trac	le,	•	
and Master of the Mint,		•	Mr. Labouchere.	
			( Lord Seymour.	
Lords of the Treasury, .			≺Mr. Steuart.	
			CMr. W. H. Ord.	
·			Lord Dalmeny.	
Lords of the Admiralty, .			Sir W. Parker.	
,,	•	•	Hon. Captain Elliot.	
			( Sir T. Troubridge, Bt.	
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	,		Mr. Baring.	
Secretary of the Admiralty,		_	Mr. E. J. Stanley. Mr. Charles Wood.	
		•	Mr. Robert Gordon.	
Secretaries of the Board of Contr	ol,	•	Mr. Vernon Smith.	
Judge Advecate General,	•		Mr. R. C. Ferguson.	
Clerk of the Ordnance, .			Colonel Leith Hay.	

Surveyor General of Ordnance, . Under Secretary of the Home Depart-	Sir Rufane Donkin.
ment,	Hon. Fox Maule.
Under Secretary of the Colonies, .	Sir George Grey.
Attorney-General,	Sir J. Campbell.
Solicitor-General,	Mr. Rolfe.
Lord Advocate for Scotland,	Mr. J. A. Murray.
Solicitor-General, Scotland,	Mr. John Cunninghame.
Attorney-General, Ireland,	Mr. Perrin.
Solicitor-General, Ireland,	Mr. O'Loughlen.

### THE MEMBER FOR RENFREWSHIRE.

SIR MICHAEL S. STEWART has at last finished himself with the constituency of Renfrewshire. He has lied against them: he has lied against himself; no man of honour can trust him again, and down he sinks as a renegade. No wonder that his supporters were nearly sick of him at last Election. They had a presentiment that he would play the part of Doubleface at the first convenient opportunity that presented itself. But they tied him down by explicit written pledges to oppose the Peel and Wellington Administration, and they thought that these would surely keep him in the right path. He jinks them, nevertheless, pretty coolly. He votes in favour of Peel and Wellington, on the very motion which he knew was calculated to drive them from office; and therefore we hold him up as a pledge breaker, or a notorious liar, and if he is not hooted out of the county of Renfrew at the very first election, we shall only say, that the constituency of that county are the most degraded in the kingdom. We are aware that many of them cannot, dare not, indeed, vote according to the dictates of their own judgment and conscience. We saw numbers of the tenants of Sir Michael himself, and of Sir John Maxwell, and of the Earl of Eglinton, driven up to the poll at the late election, like so many negroes in the West Indies. Many of these farmers have not the moral courage to resist the laird or the laird's factor; they therefore put their heads in the noose, and are driven, we repeat, to the poll, (to use another simile, more homely perhaps, than that of the negroes,) like so many calves to the shambles. If the farmers would only consider that the landlords are as much beholden to them for their rents, as the tenants are for their farms, a little more independence would be infused among the latter, which would teach the landlords not to trample upon them in the way they have been doing.

We strongly suspect that Sir Michael S. Stewart went over to Peel and Wellington in the hope that they would reward him for his breach of trust with a Peerage. We believe he would lick the dust to them, or to any Minister who would create him Baron Argowan. He has been dining, too, we see, with Sir Robert Peel and a "select party;" but the day, we hope, is not far distant, when, in spite of Whig lairds and Tory lairds, and their serfs, the really honest and independent ten pounders of Renfrewshire will blackball him in the way he so richly deserves. Will Sir John Maxwell, or Mr. Wallace of Kelly, after

this, say one word in his favour?

#### THE LANARKSHIRE MEMBER.

Ma. John Maxwell will, we hope, be sent to keep company with his friend, Sir Michael S. Stewart, precisely for the same reasons we have assigned against the latter in the preceding article. They are, to be sure, a pretty pair of *cheats* and public tricksters! Both were rolling down the hill at last Election. It was then touch and go with Maxwell, but he was saved by a few generous, but too confiding electors, at Strathaven and Avondale. They will never more come to his rescue.—No, let the renegade sink in the pit he has dug for himself; and now let him take his parting adieu with the constituency of Lanarkshire, whom he has insulted and degraded.—Forward, Mr. Hope Vere! Forward!

### THE TREACHEROUS GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

JUSTICE and judgment have at last overtaken this treacherous thing y'cleped the Glasgow Free Press. The wheel it made, and so suddenly, was most disgraceful. The Tories even, though it joined them, admitted that it was a recreant to the principles on which it first floated into popularity. But as virtue has its own reward, so political dishonesty has its own peculiar antidote. A renegade is never trusted a second time by any party. He may reel on, for a short time, showing all the airs of flirtation and bragadocio he can, but he is sure to fall at last, without pity and without friends.

It is not for us to exult on the misfortunes of any establishment; but it is quite notorious that the Free Press is now in a state of utter

insolvency.

"Bankrupt alike in fortune as in fame."

Methinks we hear our readers say—Devil help it!

### TRADES' UNIONS-THE LIBERATOR, &c.

WHEN we wrote our last article against Trades' Unions (see Gazette, No. 140,) and pointed out the disastrous and pernicious results that had flowed from them to the working classes themselves, we laid our account that we would be barked at, or snarled at, by those who had made these Unions their particular hobby, and by those also who had an interest in keeping up the delusion attending them. The result has not disappointed us. We have had our full share of abuse. But we have not minded it much, and really experience has taught us to submit to such things with wonderful equanimity. If we had heeded the one-thousandth part of the lies and base insinuations that have been told against us in almost every quarter since we began the Gazette, what a miserable life we would have had of it! Doubtless, we would have been worried to death long ago! We have been sustained through the whole course of our labours, as we still hope to be, by the recollection of the following words of the eloquent De Foe, "If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him is fate. If he resolves to venture on the dangerous precipice of tellg unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind à la mode le zis de pole-neither to give nor take quarter. If he tells the crimes

of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take

myself."—De Foe.

With these observations, we now come to say a few words in reply to an article which appeared against us in the *Liberator* of the 4th April. Undoubtedly we have no wish to indulge in any acrimonious feeling towards the *Liberator*, though we have frequently been provoked to do so. We wish to allow bygones to be bygones, and therefore we shall not reply to any of the personalities against us in that day's *Liberator*. We desire to conduct this controversy and all others with him in perfect good humour, to the end, that if we be wrong he may set us right, or that if he be wrong we may set him right.

Now, without retracting one single syllable of our previous article, we must be allowed to say, that the Liberator has fallen into a very egregious blunder about it. He supposes that we have attacked all Trades' Unions indiscriminately. And then, arguing on that supposition, he describes the benefits that have resulted from certain "Mechanics' Friendly Unions," to those who were members of them. . Now, we challenge the Liberator to point out when and where we ever said a word against any "Mechanics' Friendly Institution;" we mean an institution having for its object the relief and protection of the indigent and distressed? We are very sure he cannot do so. The whole tenor of our writings, in fact, lead the other way. We beg, therefore, not to be misunderstood. It is the Trades' Unions, on the principles of Robert Owen, and his disciples Campbell and others in Glasgow, and them alone, that we have attacked; and, therefore, to bring the matter to a direct issue, we ask the Liberator to say whether he approves of the principles of Owen and his disciples or not? If he approves of them, then we have only endeavoured to show their folly and pernicious effects, by comparing the promises, we should rather say the delusions, held out to the Operatives who joined these Unions last year, with what these same Operatives actually realised from them. On the other hand, if the Liberator disapproves of Mr. Owen's principles, we simply ask him to join us in shewing the working classes the folly of them. But if he declines to do so, he surely has little right to blame us for attacking Owen and his disciples about their Co-operative Bazaars; and Co-operative Banks; and the National Parliament of the Working Classes; and the "levies," and God knows how many great and grand things which were to have sprung from these Trades' Unions long ere now. But, alas! where are thev?

There is, however, one sure and practical mode of testing the Unions on the principles they were formed, and we beg leave to suggest it to the Liberator as worth ten thousand arguments pro or con. Let all the different Mechanics of Glasgow, including the Calico Printers, who joined these Unions, publish separate accounts of their whole transactions, with the office-bearers of them; let them shew or the one side the amount of the levies, and on the other the amount of

the expenditure, and we very much fear that the balance will not be

in favour of the Operatives.

But says the Liberator, "How could the sums squandered upon, and by Unions, be lost to the public?" This reminds us of the dictum of Justice Bayley some time ago at the York Assizes. He said that the National Debt was a blessing, as it consolidated the strength of the country, and that the people had no right to complain of taxation, as the money thereby raised was not lost to the public, but increased the circulating medium. And so, on this principle of the Liberator, a man should not complain of being fleezed or robbed of his money, because it has gone to enrich some other at his expense, and is therefore not "lost to the public!" We dare say the Liberator will think twice again before he puts himself into such a dilemma.

We hope we are done with this controversy; but if it is to be renewed, we promise, though we hit hard, to be very cool, and not to lose our temper about it.

### THE SQUEAK OF THE OWENITES!

An awful disaster has happened us!—We are disgraced for ever!! We implore our readers to take pity and compassion upon us while they read the following most awful advertisement which appeared against us in the Liberator of the 11th April.

### " Peter Mackenzie versus Trades' Unions.

"At a very numerous Meeting of the Glasgow Branch of the United Joiners of Scotland, held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday last, the following Resolution was carried by acclamation:—

"That the article under the title of 'Trades' Unions seen in their true light,' written by Mr. P. Mackenzie, Editor of the Reformers' Gazette, in the 140th No. of that paper, is a tissue of falsehoods, and a base and vilainous attempt to misrepresent the conduct of the Committees, and other members of Trades' Unions, as we know of no idle or lazy drones, who live on our toils, but the unproductive classes; and for this conduct of Mr. P. Mackenzie, we are determined neither to give him our confidence or support.

" H. ALBXANDER, Secy."

Lord preserve us! This, indeed, is most awful. It is truly heart-rending. The Owenites, led on by that mighty champion of the working classes, Sandy Campbell, and his Secretary, H. Alexander, are, it is seen, "determined neither to give us their confidence or support!"

O the hard-hearted crew, to kill us in this way! and to do it "by acclamation!!" We appeal to our readers, we appeal to the whole public, whether they ever had a better servant than we have been to them. And are the Owenites at last to crush us, without mercy,

ithout rhyme, and without reason?—Pooh! we do not care the

<sup>&</sup>quot; If we fell we are got up again, and sae will we yet."

# PUBLIC MEETING PERSUS THE GLASGOW HOLE AND CORNER TORY ADDRESS.

How comes it that the Glasgow Tories never venture to shew face at any public political meeting? The only answer we can make for them is, because they know their deeds are evil. Hence they resort to their old favourite haunts, the holes and corners, and there they spew out their bellyfuls of bigotry, and " Constitutional leyalty," till it becomes absolutely naussating. In this dirty work, however, they only pollute and disgrace themselves. Thus, in their despair at the prospect of the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, they got up an Address in his favour, full of the most irritating and insulting language to every They had the assurance to characterise the Rehonest Reformer. formers as " a combination of reckless factions who unite to pursue, with undeviating aim, the subversion of the true principles of the British Constitution, by invading the sacred rights of property, by insulting and defying the Throne, and by undermining the alter." This, indeed, is the old canting cry of the Tories, "the Throne and the Altar." But if ever there was "a reckless faction" in this country, the Tories belonged to it. They are, without exception, the most " reckless" and unprincipled and bloody "faction" we know. It is, however, very satisfactory to find, that this really "reckless faction" in Glasgow is now reduced to a very contemptible state, in point of sumbers. With all their exertions, they could only get about 8000 individuals, including their clerks and dependents, and other feckless creatures, to subscribe the Address to Peel; whereas a counter Address to the King, agreed to at a Public Meeting of the citizens, at which the Lord Provost, with great propriety, presided, beseeching him to dismiss Peel and his colleagues, was spontaneously subscribed within forty-eight hours by 15,000 inhabitants. Thus the Tories here been beat in Glasgow by a majority of at least four to one. They are, we hope, for ever finished as a party; but if they wish at any time to have a fair stand-up fight in Glasgow, we prognosticate that they will get a still more complete and thorough drubbing.

# LETTER FROM ANDREW M'KINLAY PRESUS RICHMOND THE SPY.

Sin,—I have seen a letter in your last Gazette from that arch-villain Richmond the Spy, dated London, 17th February, in which he boasts of his "practical benevolence towards mankind," &c. You have properly referred, Mr. Editor, to my celebrated but unfortunate case, and truly I am an instance of his practical benevolence.—For it was through his hellish contrivances that I was entrapped. He hatched the Treasonable Oath that pleased Sismouth and Castlereagh so much, and then he found me letiglings for it in Glasgow Jail;—from that he got me quarters in Edisburgh Castle, and relying on his reward, he no doubt expected to see my body upon a gibbet, and my bead upon a spike; and this is the specimen of his practical benevolence towards me and my wife and eight children. My heart swells when I reflect on the dreadful pangs I have undergone in that business. But I congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on your meritorious exertions in exposing the villain in all his deformity; and although I am bound down to the earth with adversity, I thank you sincerely for noticing the sase of Your poor humble Servant, Anders M'Kinlar.

Calton, 17th April, 1835.
[Something should be done for this unfortunate man, Andrew M'Kinlay. V learn that he is now in a most miserable condition,—literally starving!—En.

GLASGOW PUBLIC OFFICES, OR GOTHAM IN ALARM!

FIRE! fire in Stockwell-street! methinks we hear some Police officer exclaim. Run, run then, with your engines, ye active and enterprising men connected with the Fire department, else the whole

county of Lanark will be in a blaze!

This is no joke. It is of most serious import to every inhabitant of Glasgow and Lanarkshire, as the following plain statement will shew. In almost every county in Scotland there is a set of public offices, sometimes called "County Buildings," in which deeds, or records of the property of the county are deposited, under the care of the Sheriff-Clerk, who holds his appointment from the Crown. When a man, for instance, possessed of an estate; makes a settlement of it on his heirs, these heirs, or their agent acting for them, send that settlement to the Sheriff-Clerk's Office to be recorded, where it is also invariably retained, as in safe and legal custody. In fact, the principal and most important deeds relating to every species of property in the county or kingdom are deposited in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office. Now, will it be believed, -although the county of Lanark is, in point of population and wealth, the first county in Scotland-it is the one most wretchedly ill off for public offices. The Magistrates of the city may be well enough provided; but the Sheriff of the county, with the Sheriff-Clerk and Procurator-Fiscal at Glasgow, are all deplorably deficient. They have their Offices in an old tavern in the Stockwell, in which we doubt if there be a single iron safe. The most important deeds relating to the land rights of the county-hundreds, nay thou-' sands upon thousands of them, are piled up in rickety wooden presses, without any other protection whatever. If, then, a fire happened in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office in Glasgow, the most disastrous consequences might ensue. The one-half of the property of Lanarkshire possibly would no longer be held by safe tenure. Bills, bends, and cautionary obligations, &c. might likewise be devoured, to the serious, the irreparable loss of the mercantile community. Verily, the Sheriff, or the Sheriff-Clerk, has much to answer for. We do not blame these officers for this state of matters, by any means. We dare say they would be very glad to have better and more sure accommodation. But we do say, it is their duty to make a serious and energetic representation on the subject to the Lord Lieutenant and Commissioners of Supply of the county; and if they fail to attend to it, the Lord Advocate would soon compel them to do so. We only wonder that a Bill has not been introduced into Parliament long ere now for building County Offices in Glasgow, and for assessing the Heritors of the county in the expense. We hope we have stated enough by sounding this note of alarm to induce those interested to set about the business immediately in right earnest. For our parts, we should have great scruples in depositing any document of the least value in the

riff-Clerk's Office, as now situated. We say that there is not a ed proprietor in the whole county, who is, at this moment, safe the deeds of his property! They ought, therefore, to thank us varning them of their danger, and pointing out the mode by which ay be averted.

PITIFUL CONDUCT OF A GLASGOW CLERGYMAN TO ONE OF HIS OWN HEARERS—OR, A TORY BLACK COAT PERSUS A HUMBLE RADICAL.

We have to submit the following case to our readers, which we doubt not will rouse the indignation of not a few of them, while, at the same time, it will exhibit the conduct of some of our Established *Tory* Clergymen in their true colours.

James Foulds, a beamer by trade, has resided in Anderston of His father, too, was a native of Glasgow, and Glasgow all his life. was admitted a Burgess of the city as far back as the year 1753. Foulds himself has been a Burgess for the last 30 years. He is now far advanced in life, and being much reduced in his worldly circumstances, he lately resolved, as all Burgesses in his situation have a right to do, to apply for relief from the funds of that most excellent, but grossly mismanaged Institution, Hutcheson's Hospital. In these cases, it is necessary that the applicant should have a petition prepared, and certified in his behalf, and this is generally done by the minister and one or two elders of the parish in which the applicant Accordingly, in the present instance, James Foulds not only got his petition prepared, but he had it also certified in the strongest terms in his behalf by two most respectable gentlemen who knew him well, and he further got it certified by one of the ruling elders in his parish, whose name we shall be obliged to give by and bye. With these documents, James Foulds thought he might repair to his own minister, viz. the Rev. J. C. Brown, of Anderston, not doubting for a moment that the Rev. gentleman would read the petition, and subscribe the certificates after his own ruling elder, most willingly. James Foulds had the best reason in the world to think that he would, at least, be received courteously or civilly by the Rev. Father, because he had sat in his Church for upwards of thirty-five years—a period longer, perhaps, than any other individual had done. But when the poor man, helding his papers in his hand, was ushered into the presence of his Reverence, he was coolly told by his Reverence, that he did not know him, and could therefore have nothing to do with his petition. Irritated at this rather extraordinary reception, (the poor man being, as we have just stated, a sitter in his Church for upwards of 35 years.) James gave him a sort of rebuke for the negligence this implied to the concerns of his flock, whereupon the Rev. Father condescended to tell him that he might leave his papers, and that he would inquire about him.

James therefore came away, thus musing to himself, for we have it from his own hips, O ho! thinks he, I see now how the Rev. Father pretends not to know me. Indeed, he knows quite well that I am one of the most decided Radicals in all Anderston. He knows that I was hunted out of it at one time,—compelled to fly from my family and friends during the bloody days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, because I had permitted Reform meetings to be held in my premises; he knows that, old as I am, I do most heartily rejoice in the progress of liberal principles; and therefore it is, that the Rev. Father, who a high Tory and keen Church party man, affects now not to kr

me, when I am supplicating from him a favour. But I shall return to him at the time appointed, and learn the result of his "inquiries."— It was as James imagined. For on going back the second time, his Reverence broke out upon him as an awful Radical!-- "James! James!" says he, "I have learned most unpleasant accounts of you. You are charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and with holding and encouraging unlawful and ungodly meetings of persons styling themselves Radical Reformers—therefore I cannot sign your petition. Go away, James-go awan;" and turning on his heel with great dignity, his Reverence added, "I advise you never to attend any more of such meetings."-- "Sir," says James, in reply, "I will attend what meetings I think proper; but you have accused me of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and I insist on knowing on what anthority you make the charge, as I am conscious I have berness quiet and decent character, and I dare any man to prove that he has seen me the worse of liquor for the last thirty years."-" O, James," says his Reverence, "I saw you drunk and disorderly myself at the head of Clyde-street, Anderston, not long ago."-" Positively, Sir," says James, "you are mistaken."—" No," replies his Reverence, " I am not mistaken. I knew you perfectly."-" Then," says James, "how did you come to tell me when I first waited on you, that you did not know me? But I say, Sir, you have spoken falsely of me. and if there had been witnesses present, I would have made you antwer for it in another way. As it is, give me back my papers, Sir, and I am done with you."

James Foulds received back his papers; but what was his astonishment to find that the minister had scratched out the name of the raling elder to the certificate—or, what is equally bad, the minister had gone to the ruling elder, whose name is Coverlie, and induced him to do so! It is very clear, we think, that whether the minister complied with the original request of James Foulds or not, he was, at all events, bound to return to Foulds the papers in the state he received them from him; but instead of this, the petition and certificates are destroyed by the operation alluded to, for when the name of the elder was palbably scored out from the certificate, the Directors of Hutcheson's Hospital could, of course, pay no regard to the petition

itself.

Can any thing be an despicable or truly pitifal as this conduct on the part of this minister of truth and charity, the Rev. J. C. Brown? It affords a tolerable index to the conduct of the Established Clergy of the present day. In particular, it abundantly demonstrates the apite or persecuting faciling of this Tory Clergyman to this Radical Reformer. This, then, is all the deduction we intend to draw from it.—Had James Foulds not been a Radical; had he rather been an obsequious admirer of Tory domination, and Tory principles, according to the creed of this Rev. Father, there is every probability that he hald have had his certificate signed by his Reverence at once. As s, we hope James Foulds with, if he is spared, be put upon the de of Hutcheson's Hospital next year, independent of all the Establed Clergy in the city. But he authorises us to say, that though

he should live to the age of Methusalem, he will never more attend the ministrations of the Rev. J. C. Brown of Anderston.

#### EPIGRAM.

The Church is in danger! the Clergyman cries; The Church is in danger! each bigot replies. Should this appear stranger, will it not appear stranger, If none will proclaim that the People's in danger, As placed in the hands of those minions of power, Who, under the long robe Religion, devour, And who, when oppression embitters our state, Insult o'er the sufferings themselves did create.\*

Kirkwood.

When the Rev. William Burns visited the family of Mr. John Goodwin, at Barlandfauld-house, the conversation turning upon the condition of the hand-loom weavers, he (the Rev. gentleman) gravely observed, that sixpence per day was a fair remuneration for the labours of a weaver, as being sufficient to furnish him with all the necessaries of life.—J. K.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE CLUB SYSTEM AND FLASH NOTE ISSUE.

Similar Perceiving in your last publication a desire expressed to learn semething of the details of "Club Dealing," permit me to lay before your readers the substance of a communication from a person lately in the employ of one of these slop-bouses, and appointed by their influence a sheriff-officer, for the sake of profiting by the emoluments exigible in such a capacity.

"You ask me," says my informant, "to furnish you with my experience of such peculiarities in the Club System, whilst I was in the employ of Mesars.

\_\_\_\_, as I thought permicious to the working-classes.

"I came to Glasgow some years ago in search of employment, and was informed by an acquaintance of a vacant situation behind the counter of the company referred to. I was wishful to attain a knowledge of retail trading in their line; and on application to them, was agreeably surprised at the liberal offer of weekly wages—18s. per week;—my duties being to serve customers at the counter; to take the place of errand lad occasionally, and of light porter; to which I was to add the duties of a sheriff-officer; after attending a course of

instruction under a person they appointed, in another club-house.

" My employers having soon approved of my initiatory instruction, and having furnished the required sufeties, I was fully installed his Majesty's humble representative, 'with all the horrors,' let me confide to you, as one branch of my instruction which obliged me to be present at a course of proceedings by dis-You see I traint, &c. to which my signature was required as 'a concurrent.' am quite fluent in phraseology of jaw. Most of our visits of desolation were to the suburbs, in which my instructor, whether for effecting a pointing, or 'a search'-not the least lucrative pretext,-or an apprehension at meal hours, when by at least detaining the debtor over his return-hour, -or in laying an arrestment, -contrived to charge, not only his own nunecessary coercion, but an additional sum for 'one mile distance from the Cross.' In cases of premeditated intimidation only, the poor wretches, or their wives or children, would make any struggle to satisfy the present demand, for apprehension, diet, or poinding charges, of my relentless companion, rather than the parent, or other member of the family, should lose their employment. I have known cases of three, four, and five, if not more, apprehensions for the same debt, and the exactions so made successfully; and often all these successive impecitions succeeded by a poinding, -all the emoluments of which were the employer's preperty, and hence all the services of their official compounded for in his weekl

wage of 18s. per week. The cases of actual imprisonment were very rare, as they were never so productive as the intimidation. I need scarcely say, that the effect of intimidation, on females especially, was most effective; and the exactions of the officer were immediately, and without all reserve, conformed to with tears and trembling, and often something, to my mind, as nearly approaching to insanity as I have seen or heard of.

"You have probably seen the flash notes issued by Club establishments. mode of securing members (or victims, as some of the shop lads more properly term it), is this. A canvasser for members to a club house, who styles himself 'collector,' having succeeded in obtaining a customer, the initial exaction to which he is entitled is five per cent. upon the amount of purchase, viz. one, two, Thus, one, two, three, or four shillings, three, or four pounds worth of stuffs. are paid by the member to the said collector as a bonus on the acquisition of credit; and, on another payment of the like proportion, to account of the sum specified, being an instalment in advance to the collector's employer, the member then receives one or more of the counterfeit notes used by club houses, to the nominal amount of the goods to be purchased. You will thus observe, that 10 per cent. has already been paid by the 'member,' before he or she has been shown the goods required; when it follows, should that member attempt expostulating on the exorbitant charges made for the articles exposed, which are generally of qualities considered unsaleable for cash, or in little request, the dupe having committed him or herself by the payment of the collector's premium, is told that the goods may be either taken or let alone. I believe I may fairly challenge contradiction, whether the quality of goods of a general description purchased in this way, is not, at least, overcharged thirty-five per cent. compared with the scale of charges for the same description of goods sold at any respectable establishment in Glasgow, not in the club line. The amount of instalments is one shilling, weekly, per pound.

"In reference to the appointment of 'collector,' I believe the public are not yet aware of the double purpose of such a capacity. All defaications in the payment of instalments, together with incidental expenses, such as officer's fees, dues of citing, of extract, charging, execution, apprehension, arrestments, &c. &c. were, while I was in the employ of the house before stated, prosecuted at the instance, and in name of the 'collector.' If, by any circumstance, the claim of the collector, to its fullest extent, was refused by the Court, and the defender assoilzied, recourse was still available by his employers, who, producing their books, swore to the delivery of the goods to the defender-summoned anew; -this second summons, &c. falling also in expense upon the unfortunate member. cases, too, where sums of money had been paid into the collector's hands, and the defender was written a receipt-a thing seldom insisted on, and more seldom granted, I have known such sums, and even sums that were docquetted, to have been paid into the collector's hands, when he was afterwards declared insolvent, or, as was not unfrequent, had disputed the amount of his liabilities to his employers, the onus of which fell on the unfortunate member. Numbers of such cases have I known, where the members had to suffer by making a second payment, either from the collector's intromissions, his insolvency, or having absconded; there being, as you see, a liability maintained by the collector to himself, a priori; and failing his success in a prosecution, or his integrity to his Often has it been my painful task to appear as prosecutor in employers also. name of my employers, for sums which, on soul and conscience, I believed to have been duly paid by the defenders to their jackall, the collector."

Let me for the present draw the curtain on the details of this infameus system. Need we be surprised at the increase of our Small Debt Court discussions? Need we marvel at the tenacity exhibited for the power of arrestment and imprisonment in our Club merchants and Flash Note jobbers? And what

all purify us of the body of this sin?—a sound and sanative measure of legisve interposition, such as that introduced by Sir William Rae,—wholesomely nteracting those seductive blandishments, filmsy'and unsubstantial as they be, which are enervating, impoverishing, and degenerating the operative youth of both sexes of this city and neighbourhood, by those credit systems whose deceptive attractions are daily disseminating the seeds of a growing indifference to either substantial comfort, provision for infirmity, or for parental dependance, in exchange for acquisitions of tinsel, finery, gilded gewgaws, and lack-lustre gentility.—I beg to conclude for the present, by calling on every respecter of the social comfort of the operative classes,—every venerator of filial responsibility and parental solicitude,—and every conservator of the moral eminence of Scottish families,—to join their endeavours in arresting the progress of this "accomplished vampire," by petitioning, that legal interposition and control may be awarded either in the Bill for abolishing arrestment of wages and imprisonment for debt, or in some more powerful and determinate measure, which the alarming extent of the Club peculation in Glasgow demands.

Vegita.

[ We shall endeavour to knock down this system with all our might.—ED.]

# TESTIMONIAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

Sir,—In coming thus forward to acknowledge your public usefulness and patriotism, I am actuated neither by personal vanity, nor a blind devotion to your talents. I conceive that the greatest honour which can be conferred on a public man, and the most powerful stimulus to his continued exertions, is the approbation of his fellow-citizens, expressed in a tangible form. Sensible men. while they hold in contempt the empty plaudits of unreflecting minds, and excited feelings, set a just value on the applause of education and intelligence. In this respect the list of subscribers to the late testimonial presented to you does you more honour than if it had been subscribed by five thousand of the cheering and vociferous, but unthinking and ungrateful, of what are self-styled the people. I had not an opportunity of subscribing on that occasion, and therefore come forward now, as a matter of public duty, with my own, and the contribution of a very few friends, amounting to £2, which it is requested you will accept, and apply to the liquidation of the expenses necessarily incurred in searching out and exposing our manifold local and public abuses. The little liberty we enjoy, and the concessions at various periods to the cause of Reform, have been the work exclusively of a few bold spirits. It is individuals who move the mass, or accomplish objects, by their single exertions and daring exposures; often hazarding their personal safety, and making great personal sacrifices, which the body of the people seldom, if ever, appreciate. We sometimes see the patriot exiled, to escape persecution, or shun the world's ingratitude; and see him as often destined to eke out a life of poverty, on his native soil, without a single acknowledgment for his many services. The cases in which he triumphs over persecution, and assails tyranny and corruption with success, are those in which he is supported by the intelligent and respectable portion of society; men who can appreciate, and are willing to reward real merit. Whatever spleen may be evinced by the envy and mortification of some, who manage designedly to live on the earnings of their ignorant and deluded dupes; and whatever threats may be held out by others, who live by poisoning mankind with quack pills, I trust to see the villany of both laid bare, by your manly exposures, and yourself long continue in the laudable position which you at present occupy,-and I beg to subscribe myself, your humble supporter,

JAMES SCOTT.

68, Glassford-street, 11th April, 1835.

[Most sincerely do we thank Mr. Scott for this very convincing proof of his esteem. The sum he has sent will help to enable us to liquidate the enormous expenses we must incur in defending ourselves, as we are at present engaged in doing, from the audacious action of damages brought against us by the rascally quacks.—En.]

#### WILLIAM PITT'S STATUE.

Sir,-Having occasion to be in the Town's-hall at the Cross, on Saturday last, along with many others, doing our duty in resisting, in a constitutional way, the attempt to raise the price of water, my attention was more than ordinarily directed to the marble statue of William Pitt. I cannot withheld my meed of praise, and expressing my gratification in inspecting such an excellent piece of workmanship. I consider it to be a production of great merit, and ought to be preserved in some secure place: as I cannot think it consistent that it should remain in a place where our Reformed Council may have occasion to meet, I have been looking for a place of safety for him-In passing the Bridewell, I can observe the statue of what I take to be a female looking out at the window of the centre building: whether this is the statue of Cleopatra of Egypt, Mary of Scotland, Catherine of Russia, or some personage of less note, is unknown to me; but suffice it to say, that she must have been a transgressor, or she would not be in Bridewell. Now, Sir, seeing that we have got a Reform in Parliament, and as the first fruits Burgh Reform, don't you think that it would be acting in accordance with the professions of a Reformed Council to send William Pitt to be a companion to the lady in Bridewell, where the statue itself would be in perfect safety? Surely there never was a character on earth more deserving of Bridewell than the individual whom it represents.

If you consider this a subject worth the taking notice of, you may give it a place in your next, with any remarks you may think proper. By so doing you will at least oblige one of your humble admirers.

T. R.

Drygate Toll, April, 1835.

[An excellent suggestion. Send him to Bridewell by all means!-En.]

### QUACK MOAT AT PAISLEY.

Siz,-I am induced to send you this on account of Quack Moat's Action of Damages against you. I have been sorely afflicted with a highly excited state of the nerves, twelve months past work, with no hopes of relief. The Paisley Infirmary visiting Doctor, and three others, say they can do nothing for me. In this dilemma, I made my wife state my disorder to Moat's agent, G. Bairns. He strongly recommended a long trial of his pills, and sent a bill about pulmonary consumption, with orders to take eight pills per night, and go on increasing the doses: but I must own I cheated Beelzebub; for I took but six, and never increased that number. Three different times this farce was acted: the fourth time she desired him to come next day, and see me, as the symptoms were becoming very alarming, the blood leaving my extremities, &c. so;-told me I must increase the dose;-that it was owing to an impure state of the blood, which must be purged off. I swallowed all he said for gospel : but teld him. I could not, being so very poor, buy any more: but was willing to take as many as he ordered for a twelvemonth; and that it would increase the fame of his medicine; and I would, with the blessing of God, pay him every farthing. He told me he would speak to the King of the Cannibale and the God of Physic-Mr. Moat. I sent for another box of poison, and to inquire about the gratis one; but, " O, bless me !- I entirely forgot," was the reply, But promised to be a good boy next time he went to Glasgow. I bought no more for the same reason Jock wadna sup his brose. I think I never blessed Providence for making me poor before. I was perfectly horrified at reading in your Gazette, that nervous disorders were benefited by an opposite treatment. I am thankful to your exposures, but not to his pills, that I am still living. sent different times to inquire after my death-warrant, i. e. the gratis pills, but I still received the old answer of Green Bag notoriety-" Non mi recordo." and suppose he has now forgotten it altogether; but I expect you will not forget take this in your proket to the Court; and keep mind, remember, and don't get to clap this in some was corner of your Gusette, that it may never be fer-Rend-I am, Sir, your humble servant, HENRY DEANS. No. 6, Smith-street, Charleston, Paisley.

### DALMARNOCK BRIDGE IMPOST.

Sir,-Being aware, since the commencement of your spirited little work, that you have many times stepped forth as the friend of the labouring classes when their case called for sympathy, I would now introduce to your notice one case which in these Reform times I think should be reformed too.

It is the daily payment for the Dalmarnock Bridge Toll. Every passenger has, before passing that bar, to pay one halfpenny, no matter how often he passes, unless he contracts with the toll-keeper by the week, for which he must pay threepence. Now, sir, though this be the cheaper way, yet this amounts to 13s. in a year; and where there are two or three from a family—as many anch cases there are - whose work compels them to go by the bridge, it becomes a very great burden: and now that it is, or nearly cleared, think you, could not one day of the week produce as much as would keep it in repair?—Such a charge might be necessary. At Hutchesou-town's wooden bridge this was done, after the daily payment was done away with; and though this bridge, it may be said, is much more extensive than Hutcheson's was, and consequently will take more to uphold it; yet, if we take into view the outlays and inbringings of it, we behold a handsome sum on hand to defray any extra repairs for a considerable time to come.

£3000	0	0
1400	0	0
1400	0	0
£5800	0	0
7800	0	0
£2000	0	0
	1400 1400 £5800	1400 0 1400 0 £5800 0

If, sir, you can give any information how the Act of Parliament runs respecting this bridge, an insertion of it with this in your Gazette will oblige,

A FRIEND TO REFORM IN EVERY CASE WHERE REQUIRED.

[We have found out the Act of Parliament, passed 14th June, 1819. Bridge was erected in the year following, at an expense, as our Correspondent accurately states, of £3000. One of the clauses in the Act declares, that " the pontage duty shall be applied to, and for the upholding of the said bridge; and for paying the interest of the money advanced or borrowed to pay the expense of it: and the surplus shall be applied to pay off the principal of the mency so advanced or borrowed; after which, a sufficient sum, arising from the said tollduty or pontage, shall be set aside, and appropriated for the future support and maintenance of the said bridge; and upon such sum being so set aside, the said pontage bill shall thereafter cease, and the passage of the said bridge become free."— Now, we have ascertained, that, after paying the principal sum, and all other expenses, the Trustees have, at this moment, a surplus of £980 in their hands; and, at Whitsunday first, there will be an addition to it of £600. We, there-. fore, hope they will immediately drop the pontage duty, and declare the bridge to have "become free," in terms of the provisions in the Act; but if they refuse to do so, we shall suggest a proper remedy to the public before it is let next year. —ED.] .

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We believe the Speaker of the House of Commons receives a fee of £5 for every private bill

We believe the Speaker of the House of Commons receives a see or 20 nor every private our introduced into the House.

Blame attaches to W. Ross, on his own shewing.

Lord John Russell is son of the Duke of Bedford.

To entitle J. G. or any other person, to be registered as a Parliamentary Elector, under the Reform Bill, it is not necessary that the several premises he occupies should belong to the same landord. For instance, he may occupy a shop, value 27, from one landlord, and a dwelling-house, value 28, from another; but these combined give the tenant the requisite qualification.

Old Provost Graham has not yet returned to Glaggow.

The Septennial Act was passed 5th May, 1735, exactly 100 years ago.

As the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Duke-street, fell upon his knees and acknowledged his guilt, it would be cruel for us to torment him about it. It is only incorrigible, not penitent sinners, we meddle with.

Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower for a libel on the House of Commons, 9th

April, 1810. Mr. Turner of Thrushgrove is Depute River Baille. If W. D. Jun. is correct, he should communicate at once with the commanding officer in the Infantry Barracks.

Justices of Peace receive no salary for acting as such.

According to the best of our judgment, we should say that F. was wrong. The Letter of William Robb is utterly unintelligible.

M. M. may rely on the most implicit confidence.

The Lord Provost has a deliberative as well as a casting vote, in cases of parity, at the Council

Board, not sanctioned by any positive law, but by immemorial usage.
Jurymen are not entitled to any allowance for striking the Fara of the County.
All that A. M. states is nothing to the purpose, so long as he bilinks the special question formerly

put to him.

The number of Voters in the county of Lanark, at this date, is 8036.

We are sorry we cannot avail ourselves of the several communications of J. R. They should be sent to some Dublin Newspaper.

Mr. Speirs of Elderslie is Member for an English burgh, Richmond, in Yorkshire.

We have no means of ascertaining the income of the Justice of Peace Clerk.

Mr. Hope Vere is a very large landed proprietor in flanarkshire.

We see no point in the long letter signed Senex, that n worthy of public notice.

Abundant applications have already been made in the quarter to which "An Old Servant" refers, but they will be all answered in the month of August.

We snap our fingers at D. and his pitiful threat.

MrPhun, the bookseller, certainly acted in the most iesuitical and unhandsome manner to his

M'Phun, the bookseller, certainly acted in the most jesuitical and unhandsome manner to his neighbours, Rutherglen & Co. about the Sun express; but the proprietors of the Sun in London, are the proper parties to punish him for it.

How long will G. W. take to send us the information he promised? If he cannot undertake it

will be marched to by next month, we must go on without it.

William M'latyre has been hoaxed; and if the fellow comes back to him, he should seize him by the neck and take him to the Police-Office, from which he will be marched to Bridewell, "and no mistake." The lately-deceased wife of Sir J. C. Hobhouse was a daughter of the late, and sister of the pre-

sent, Marquis of Tweeddale.

A. J. R. is informed, that we can exercise our judgment without consulting him.

Lord Lyndhurst was first made Chancellor under the administration of the late Mr. Canning. in 1827.

The famous Battle of Bannockburn was fought in the year 1314. We are very thuch afraid that Di L. is only deceiving himself. He is not the heir, assuredly. There is no doubt of the fact, that Motherwell and Richmond associated with each other in

From all we have seen and heard, we should certainly say that T. L. was quite warranted in making the statement he did. He need not fear any posecution.

We are glad to find that the Lock Hospital received £6 7s. last year, as a share of the Justice of

Peace fines. But how has the other portions of them been applied?

Mr. Fox died on 13th September, 1806.

Unless a late delegate of a Trade's Union sends us his real name and address, with liberty to use

it, we must decline to publish his letter, instructive though it be.

It is unnecessary now to warn the public about the late Glasgow Tory Addres.

Does "Vindex" really suppose that we will allow ourselves to be led astray by his balderdash?

The Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, was founded by the late Professor John Anderson; in

The Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, was founded by the late Professor John Anderson; in the year 1795.

If Mr. Ewing gets back again to Parliament, it will only be after he has washed his hands entirely clear of his Tory friends and their principles.

Nothing could be so humilisting as the written apology of Mr. J. M'Haffle. We wish Mr. George Anderson would authorise us to publish it, for we do like to shew off every malignant, red, hot Tory, in his true colours.

Whenever our Greeneck Correspondent comes again in contact with the Rev. Dr. Patrick M'Farlane; we hope he will communicate with us.

In the event of the death or resignation of the present Lord President of the Court of Session (Hope), the likelihood is, that, under the Whig Administration, Sir James Menorieff, or Lord Correlations, would be elevated to that high station.

Stake nets in the river Clyde were declared illegal by a decision of the House of Lords, in 1816, we have to give him.

It is very evident that Mrs. Graham has been cheated by an unprincipled agent. In fact, she

It is very evident that Mrs. Graham has been cheated by an unprincipled agent. In fact, she should complain of him as a swindler, to the Fiscal; and the sooner he is sent to Board Bay, the better. Examples of that kind are much wanted among the legal fraternity of Glasgow.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, published this morning.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS GAZETTE

No. CXLII.] SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1835. [PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, 1835.

In the previous No. we have given the names of the Members of the New Administration. We say Success to them! with all our hearts. We only wish that Lord Durham, and one or two other choice spirits, had been among them.—But "the day will come." Aye, it is not very far distant either.

Let us here chronicle the event which finished the recent short-lived career of the Tories. We said, last month, that if they were best on Lord John Russell's motion for a Reform of the Irish Church, "Out they must go, bag and baggage." And sure the pretty darlings have made us most correct prophets, for which we thank them.

On Tacaday night, the 7th of April, after a debate of many days,

For Lord John Russell's Motion, - 285
Against it, - 258

Majority, - 27

Peel could not stand this. He saw it was in vain to struggle against the House of Commons, even though he had the King and the House of Lords on his side; and, after consulting with his Grace, Atthar, Duke of Wellington, who was really the Premier, they literally made a virtue of necessity, by packing up their bag and baggage (this is now a favourite expression of ours), and laying them at the feet of the King. His Majesty, we dare say, was not very fond of

VOL. V.

We would respectfully remind your Lordship of the dark and atrocious scenes which were enacted in this country in the year 1820, under the eye of its then Government, when the blood of Scotchmen reeked on the scaffold, for acting, as they believed they did, the part of honest and patriotic Reformers. In an especial manner, we would call to the recollection of your Lordship the following important Resolution unanimously passed at a numerous and highly respectable public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the month of December, 1820, at which we believe your Lordship was present, with Lords Jeffrey and Moncrieff, and many other gentlemen now in exalted public stations.—"Resolved, That they (his then Majesty's advisers) have struck an alarming blow at the morals of the people, and have invaded the princts escurity of every class of subjects, by employing, encouraging, and protecting an unprecedented number of Spies and Informers, who are proved in many cases to have been thmselves the instigators of those disorders for which others have been exposed to prosecution and punishment."

Your Lordship is aware, that the above Resolution, among others, was published and proclaimed in the face of the country; and every circumstance which has subse-

quently transpired only proves its perfect truth.

We would therefore now entreat your Lordship to consider the case of the unhappy men who, in the words of the Resolution, "were exposed to prosecution and pussishment," in consequence of the base and bloody machinations of the Government Spies or "instigators" of 1820. No fewer than 23 of these unhappy men had sentence of death recorded against them by the Government Judges under the Special Commission at Stirling in July, 1820. That sentence was carried into execution against two of them, namely, Andrew Hardie and John Baird, while sa against the ethers, viz. James Cleland, Thomas M'Culloch, Benjamin Moir, Allan Murchie, Alexander Lottimer, Alexander Johnstone, Andrew White, David Thomson, James Wright, William Clarkson, Thomas Pike, Robert Gray, Alexander Hart, John Barr, William Smith, Thomas M'Farlane, John M'Millan, and Andrew Dawson, it was commuted to transportation beyond seas for life.

May we not therefore now implore your Lordship to exercise your high and powerful prerogative in favour of these your unfortunate countrymen, the most of whom,

we have reason to believe, still survive in the colony of New South Wales?

We need not dwell on their manifold privations, or on the cruel sufferings and wrongs which they have endured. It is some satisfaction to us, as it may possibly be to them, even in chains and bondage, to know, that the cause of Reform in which they embarked under such evil omen, is at last happily triumphant, in spite of all the bloody and nefarious exertions of its enemies to thwart it. But we are the more encouraged to make this application to your Lordship, when we remember, that scarcely two years ago a number of unhappy prisoners, taken and tried at Derby, in England, at the same period, and on the same grounds as those at Bonnymuir, Stirling, received the ffee and gracious pardon of His Majesty.

We confidently anticipate that the case of these our own ill-fated countrymen has only to reach the case of His Majesty, to be attended with the same gracious and

merciful result.

We therefore most earnestly implore your Lordship, as the member of a just, liberal, and Reforming Administration, to seize the earliest opportunity of carrying the object of this our humble Petition into effect. And if the Captives are at last set Free, and restored to their dear native homes, we doubt not they will bless your Lordship during the remainder of their lives, while we are persuaded, that whatever the remnant of the bloodthirsty Tories, or their tools, may say, your Lordship will also receive the heartfelt applause of every true friend of humanity and justice, and of every lover of liberty in the kingdom.

Signed in name, and by appointment of a numerous Public Meeting of the Glasgow Political Union, held in the Lyceum-rooms, Glasgow, this 30th April, 1835.

John Birkmyre, Chairman. B. Gray, Treasurer. Jas. Turner, V.P. P. Mackenzie, Sec.

The Union will meet again on Thursday Evening, the 14th of May, at 8 clock, in the Lyceum.

## CRUEL CASE OF DON PEDRO'S RECRUITS.

THREE years ago, when the civil war raged in Portugal, between the partizans of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, a body of troops was raised in this country to go over to assist Pedro. In Glasgow, a great number of young men were enlisted on the most enticing statements and promises held out to them by Pedro's agents in this quarter. ticular, Mr. J. S. Bell, agent in Miller-street, was most active in favour of Pedro, and no doubt he took good care to be well paid for his trouble. He stuck at nothing to get the recruits shipped off. He even granted some of them, who were more scrupulous than others, letters of obligation under his hand that they would be most liberally paid at so much per month. On the faith of that obligation, and these promises, hundreds of them went to Portugal-and there shed their blood-risked their lives-and endured most cruel privations in the cause of Don Pedro. But they were unable to recover payment even of the bare pittance of soldier's pay stipulated for them; and when they returned home to this country in a most deplorable state, Mr. Bell, the worthy agent of Don Pedro, whose cause had now been successful, literally laughed at them! He knew, we dare say, from the beginning, though the poor simpletons themselves did not, that there was such a thing as a Foreign Enlistment Act in operation, one of the provisions of which makes it illegal for any British subject to leave the kingdom to enter into the service of any foreign state; and hence Mr. J. S. Bell gave himself very little concern about his written obligation, knowing all the while that it could not be enforced against him in any court of law. In order, however, to try the question, and that it might be seen whether this agent of Don Pedro would really resort to such a defence, an action was some time ago raised against him before the Magistrates of Glasgow, at the instance of one of these unfortunate recruits, viz. Hugh Thomson, bookbinder in Glasgow, who had suffered most severely in the service of Pedro. Bell opposed the action on the point of law. But the Magistrates, after a long litigation, and after a proof, in which Thomson, among other things, proved the hardships he had undergone, were pleased to decern against Bell, or, in other words, to find him liable, in terms of his written obligation to Thomson, the pursuer; and the Magistrates also found Bell liable in the whole expenses of process. This, we have no hesitation in saying, was a most just and equitable decision by the Magistrates. But law is law. And Bell, nothing daunted by the decision of the Magistrates, drags it, and with it, the poor unfortunate man, to the Court of Session, where the following decision has at last been pronounced by Lord Corehouse, which we quote at length, for the purpose of holding it out as a warning to all those who may be in danger of being enticed from their country by a set of unprincipled agents for foreign powers in future.

## " Hugh Thomson against J. S. Bell.

"26th February, 1835.—The Lord Ordinary having considered the record proof, judicial declaration of the defender, and whole process, finds it proved, that in the month of November, 1832, the pursuer agreed with the defender to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier in the service of Don Pedro, who had then assumed the government of Portugal, in consideration of a certain sum of pay and other allowances: Finds it proved that, in pursuance of that agreement, the pursuer sailed to Portugal in that year, served in the army of Don Pedro for some months, and until he was taken prisoner by the troops of Don Miguel, and after being detained in prison for some time, was conveyed, in consequence of the interference of the British Consul or some one else, to England: Finds it proved, that after his return, the defender gave a letter to the pursuer and six other men, dated 10th October, 1833, addressed to the officer in command at Oporto or Lisbon, bearing that the defender had guaranteed that all the pay justly due to them should be paid to them on their return to Portugal: Finds, that the said agreement in November, 1832, now libelled on, was itlegal, and cannot be the ground of action, in respect of the statute 59 Geo. III. chap. 69: Finds, that the letter of the 10th Nov. 1833, is not a valid ground of action, in respect it bears that payment to the pursuer was guaranteed on his return to Portugal, an event which it is admitted never took place: Therefore advocates the sause, alters the interlocutor of Magistrates of Glasgow, assoilzies the defender, and decerns; reserving action to the pursuer on all competent grounds of law arising from the conduct of the defender, or of those for whom he is responsible, towards the pursuer: Finds that the pursuer is not liable for expenses of process either in this or the inferior court.

(Signed) " GEO. CRANSTOWN. " Note.—An act declared by a public statute to be a misdemeanour, and to subject the defender to punishment, is prohibited by necessary interence, and cannot be the ground of an action. The defender's engagement in 1832, therefore, cannot be enforced on account of justice. The condition of the guarantee in 1833 was never purified.—But while the Lord Ordinary finds himself constrained to alter the interlocutor of the Magistrates, he does so with great regret. It is proved that the defender held himself out as an accredited agent of the Portuguese government, and in that character induced the pursuer and many others to enlist in the service -hired a vessel, and appointed a master to transport these men to Portugal, and after the pursuer has fulfilled his part of the contract, and had ex-posed himself to danger and suffering, the defender refuses to fulfil the counter part on the plea of pactum illicitum, he himself being the chief culprit. This is not a case, therefore, in which an absolvitor can be followed with expenses. If it were instructed—and the evidence in this process renders it extremely probable, that the pursuer was detained on board the vessel by threats of violence, and compelled to falfil this illegal contract, a different ground of action would arise, which therefore the Lord Ordinary has thought it his duty to reserve."

MR. JUDAS OF THE FREE PRESS PERSUS MR. DUNLOP, M.P. NEVER let it be forgotten by the Reformers of Glasgow, that Mr. Judas, of the Frèe Press, wanted to keep out Mr. Colin Dunlop from the representation of the city at last election, and to bring in a Peel and Wellington man. But we all know how Judas and his Plumping Clique were discomfited.—Soon after the election, Mr. Dunlop was seized with severe illness. The Plumping gentlemen, alias the Tories, could not conceal their joy at the cincumstance, thinking, probably, that it would lead to his resignation. But fortunately he was able to proceed to London at the opening of the Session, and he has never

been absent from any important division in the House, his vote always being given, along with that of his colleague, Mr. Oswald, in favour of the good cause. Chagrined at this, and with the view, we can only suppose, of giving one fleeting word of comfort to his new allies, the Tories, Mr. Judas, of the Free Press, so recently as the lith ultipropagated a statement that Mr. Dunlop would "retire from the representation of the city at the (then) ensuing Easter recess. We trust (says Judas, assuming an air of honesty or public virtue!!) that the Bill for preventing bribery, influence, and intimidation, will be passed before our next election comes."

We trust so also. But the gratuitous insult thus effered by Judas to Mr. Dunlop and the Reformers of Glasgow, should not be suffered to pass over slightly. We are, in the first place, happy to know from Mr. Dunlop himself, that he has no intention whatever to retire from the representation of Glasgow,—that his health is happily re-catablished—and we believe we do not exaggerate when we say, that he will continue to discharge his duty to his constituents with ability,

fidelity, and zeal.

When, however, the Free Press speaks of Bribery, we must take the liberty of saying, that if any thing of that sort was practised in Glasgow, the Reformers and the Reform Candidates are, we believe, completely guiltless of it. Can the Tories say as much? Did they mae no "influence?" Did they resort to no "intimidation" with sheir tenants, clerks, or dependents? As for the "Bribery" part of the insinuation, perhaps the Free Press speaks from its own experience, for many people suspect that the wheel it made just at the very time of the election was not without con-si-de-ra-tion, whether from the West India Planters or not, we shall not say; but certainly we have heard it whispered that some of the Banks in Glasgow have had a nexus on the Free Press for some menths past.

Judas, however, cannot injure Mr. Dunlop, nor exercise the least influence over the Reformers of Glasgow—that is now plain—is it not?

## MR. OSWALD, AND GLASGOW HONOURED.

None of the newspapers have stated the fact, but we have heard it from so many private quarters, that we believe it to be undoubted, that Glasgow's faithful and honourable Representative, Mr. Oswald, was affered a high place in the present Administration—that of one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury; but Mr. Oswald, not willing to take the onerous duties attending the situation upon him, respectfully declined it. The offer, however, was highly complimentary to him, and not less flattering to his constituency, the Reformers of Glasgow. What would his rival, Mr. James Ewing, have given for it? We will be bound to my, using the words of an old proverb, that "he would have jumped at it like a cook at a grozet." Aye, he would have given the reversion of Duncon Castle for it, and no mistake.

The knowledge of this offer will raise Mr. Oswald higher and higher in the estimation of his constituents, if, indeed, it be possib!

for him to ascend higher than he has already done. He stands in a proud station in the House of Commons, for of the 658 Members of that House, Mr. Oswald is the seventh who had a larger number of votes at last Election, than any other Member from any other place in the three kingdoms.

### A WATER BAILIE RAT!

IT was our duty on a previous occasion (vide Gazette, No. 135,) to expose the treacherous conduct of Mr. John Mitchell, (cork-cutter and water bailie,) to the Reformers of Glasgow at the late election.-He was elected one of the members of the Town Council for the third district, two years ago, in the confident belief entertained by the electors that he was a true and decided Reformer; and a similar belief was entertained of him by the Magistrates and Council, for they exalted him to the station of River Bailie, which we are confident they never would have done had they been aware of his ratting propensities. We say nothing now about his speechifying and licking the dust (or rather the dirt) for Mr. James Ewing. We rather wish to show how he has fairly turned his cout on a more recent occasion, in a manner, too, which we understand has made him contemptible in the eyes of his own colleagues. But their contempt is nothing to our plain, yet rough exposure of him, which we dare say he will feel like a blister on his bare back. At the last Burgh Election, a keen struggle, it will be remembered, was made in the third ward, to which Mitchell belongs, to keep out Mesers. Hutchison and Dalgleish, on the ground that the latter, in particular, was connected with the old rotten Burgh stagers. Mr. John Mitchell, we beg pardon, his honour the Water Bailie, affected to be in a sort of horror at the idea of these gentlemen getting into the Town Council, they being, in his (then) estimation, such Tories. He therefore made a parade of opposing them: but they got in, nevertheless, by a majority: and now mark the inconsistent and highly treacherous conduct of Bailie John Mitchell. It became necessary three weeks ago to elect a Preceptor or President for Hutcheson's Hospital—a most important situation. since it comprehends almost the whole of the charitable institutions in the city, and therefore, in our humble judgment, it was peculiarly desirable to have a man of liberal principles in the situation, particularly as up to the period of the Burgh Reform Bill the Tories always crammed these charitable institutions with their own creatures. was supposed that the present Provost of Glasgow would be elected Preceptor, without opposition. But the Tories and the High Church Bigots never will forgive him for presiding at the late public meeting where resolutions were passed against their barefaced new kirk building scheme; and so, on the day of election, the whole ten established Clergy of the city, who are ex-officio Trustees of Hutcheson's Hospital, met, and, in conjunction with these worshipful Tories, Dean of Guild Martin and Deacon-Convener M'Lellan, they outvoted Provot Mills by a majority of two, and put in as Preceptor Mr. Robert Dalgleish, the ex-Tory Provost! This they never could have done if all

the liberal Town Councillors had been at their posts; nor could they have done it as matters stood, if Mitchell, we again beg his pardon, if his honour the Water Bailie had remained faithful to his party; but instead of doing so, he treacherously left his colleagues, and went over to the Tories, and unblushingly voted in favour of the very individual, viz. Mr. Dalgleish, whom he had professed to oppose with all his might and main at the last Burgh Election! There is another individual also, namely, Mr. David Hope, Town Councillor, whose conduct we must likewise notice on this occasion. He professes to be a Dissenter, yet he voted in favour of the dominant Church party!—This is just about as bad as if a Radical had voted for a Tory. We hate to see a man belying his principles in this way. But nothing can be so pitiful as the conduct of Bailie Mitchell. It shews him to be either a very silly, a very inconsistent, or a very unprincipled man, we mean in a political view. He is, withal, a bit of a Saint, we understand, and would now fain be made an Elder in the Gorbals Church. We should be sorry, in this age of hypocrisy, to mar his views in that way. But we think the title we have put at the head of this article is not an inappropriate one for him.—Henceforth let him be called the Water Bailie Rat; and at the next Election he ought to be smoked out of the Council Chamber; or, at all events, stript of the gold chain which now he wears as the (rat) River Bailie,—a consummation devoutly to be wished by all who hate rate, turncoate, and trimmers.

### HOOD'S WILL.

In the year 1817, an old unmarried lady in Glasgow, named Miss Mary Hood, succeeded to a large fortune through her brother, Dr. Alexander Hood, surgeon in the East Indies. The cash which she drew was upwards of £30,000. She was then in her dotage, and learning that she had " rowths o' gear," some of our Established Ministers, who are vastly fond of such things, took care to flock round, and they soon gained the complete ascendancy over her. Under the particular advice and direction of Dr. John Burns, of the Barony, she conveyed the bulk of her property to him and certain other Trustees, " in aid of the institutions for charitable and benevolent purposes established, or to be established in the city of Glasgow and neighbourhood thereof, and that in such way and manner as the said Trustees should think proper." In order that they might have the complete control of the funds, the Trustees took care to get a clause inserted in Miss Hood's settlement, "declaring that they shall be the sole judges of the appropriation of the said funds for the purposes aforesaid." And over and besides this, they got another clause inserted, authorising them " to assume any other person or persons they shall think fit to be Trusteen along with them." In short, the Rev. Fathers managed to get the cream of this old lady's settlement into their own hands, without responsibility of any sort, for no person was authorised or empowered to call them to account for their intromissions at any time. The old lady died in about a year after the date of this settlement, and, of course, the Rev. Fathers then drew her immense funds.

One of the pearest beirs of Miss Hood was Mary Hill, wife of D. H. Whitehill, a humble but respectable weaver in the neighbourhood of Port-Dundas. She was the neice of Miss Hood, or, in other words, that lady was ber aunt; but although she was thus the nearest, or, at least, one of the very nearest heirs of Miss Hood; and although her own character and that of her husband was honest and irreproachable; although they had a numerous family, and were in poor circumstances, they were not left a single shilling by the rich old dame. Having been advised that the settlement could be reduced on various grounds, they accordingly brought a reduction of it in the Court of Session in the year 1823; but the Judges, by a majority of three to two, sustained the settlement, and the decision of the majority was afterwards affirmed (14th April, 1826,) in the House of Lords. On looking into the proceedings, we find that some of the Judges who voted in favour of it, thus characterised the settlement .- Lord Balgray: " I certainly do not like the way the will was made."-Lord Gillies: "I have great doubts on this question. Who is to call these Trustees to account? There is no particular person or corporation to whom they are bound to give the proceeds. They may give them to their own friends, or they may upply them to their own use, for they do not appear to be under any control. This deed was obtained by undue in-Auence, and expresses not so much the will of Miss Hood, as of the Trustees by whose advice it was made."—The Lord President: " I have no affection for deeds of this description, nor do I admire the way in which this one was concocted, but I am afraid that we are bound to give effect to it."

Thus the Rev. Fathers gained the plea, but not, we think, with any great honour. They have never published any state of their intromissions with Miss Hood's money. It is true they transferred £6000 to the funds of Hutcheson's Hospital. It is true they sank £10,000 in Government stock to endow an institution named Hoad's Charitable Institution for the relief of unmarried females in indigent circumstances. But what have they done with the balance? If their hands be clean, and their hearts pure, why, we ask, do they not publish a statement of their whole intromissions, and get themselves exonerated by the public? We shall either wring it out of them, or cover them with shame. But, in the meantime, we call the attention of our readers to the following pitiful conduct of these Trustees to the poor relatives of Miss Hood. D. H. Whitehill and his wife (the proper heirs) are both now opwards of seventy years of age. They are in a state of indigence. They are unable to work for their own subsistence. Yet what do the Trustees allow them? Why, they get from the funds of Hutcheson's Hospital the miserable pittance of Five Pounds per annum-that is, about one penny three farthings each per day !!! While there are other individuals no ways related to Miss Head, but who are the friends or favourites of the Trustees themselves, who draw as much as £20 per annum!! Is not this andalous? Would it not have been but fair and decent on the part hase Trustess to have put every one of Miss Hood's poor relatives and foremost on the list? Nay, we think it would only have been their duty to have endearoused to make them as comfertable as possible during the remainder of their lives. The old dame, if she could rise from her grave, would, we think, now shake her fiet in the face of Dr. Burns and "others!"

As for poor old Whitshill and his wife, we have written a petition for them, addressed, not to the Rev. Fathers, but to the Trustees of Hutcheson's Hospital, who have the management of the £6000, and we hope they will augment the allowance to £20 per annum at least. Perhaps the Rev. Fathers, for this exposure, may attempt to deprive the poor frail recipients of the £5 they now receive. Let them do so, and we shall raise something more tangible than ghosts or goblins about their ears. We shall certainly preach to them from another text so soon as we learn the fate of the petition.

## ARRESTMENT OF WAGES BILL, &c.

We are again glad to find that the Lord Advocate has introduced a Bill for abolishing the law of Arrestment of Workmen's Wages, and of Imprisonment for Debt in all cases under £8:6:8. Much prejudice and considerable diversity of opinion prevails upon the subject, but we entertain a strong belief that the alteration of these laws wiff tend powerfully to improve the habits of the Working Classes, by making a character for economy, good conduct, and punctuality, the best, or rather the only means of obtaining credit, and consequently more valuable than it has ever previously been. Nor will the alteration of the law prevent any individual that deserved it from getting accommodation in goods or money, or both, while it will make shopkeepers put their trust in something else than courts of law and prison-houses, and render the contraction of debt, without the means of paying it, much more difficult and discreditable than at present. Moreover, it will induce tradesmen to look more carefully into the character of those with whom they deal. We therefore hope the Lord Advocate's Bills, so often postponed in the House of Commons, will now pass.

The above was set up for last month. Since then, a number of dealers, who take contracted views, and wanted to smother the Bill, got up a requisition to the Lord Provest for a public meeting in the Town Hall, at a most unseasonable hour for the working classes, viz. 12 o'clock, on Monday, 6th April. We attended, and with the aid of Messrs. H. Dunlop, A. Duncan, and others, moved an amendment in favour of the Bill, which was carried, as the acting Chief Magistrate admitted, by "a sweeping majority." But we tell the working classes, that if they really desire to see the Bill itself carried, they must be up and active about it. Already their opponents have sent a deputation to London to oppose or cripple it. We are therefore decidedly of opinion that a counter deputation should proceed from the working classes. The merest trifle from the members of that numerous body would cover all the expense. They have not a moment to lose. But if they neglect this opportunity, we shall only say, that they deserve to be screwed down by diligence and oppression for ever.-ED.]

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. TAIT Versus RICHMOND.

WE are happy to say that we are getting on tolerably well with the subscriptions to enable Mr. Tait to cover the enormous expenses incurred by him in vanquishing Richmond. We have already met with many generous subscribers—and, in particular, we cannot withhold our meed of praise from the numerous workers in the employment of Messrs. James Oswald & Co., John Dennistoun & Co., and Charles Todd. They have sent us their subscriptions in the most gratifying way. We confidently anticipate that others yet will follow their example. And it shall afford us great pleasure to give out additional subscription sheets to any one who is pleased to apply for them. The smallest trifle will be thankfully received—not so much for the value of the money, as for the test it affords of the real feeling of the community. We shall be enabled to judge by the end of the month whether Glasgow has done its duty in this matter or not.

### THE WESTERN BANK.

THE Directors of this Bank have at last been brought to their senses. The slight notice we took, and the still mere significant intimation we made of a Condescendence against some of them, has operated most powerfully, and they have now liberated Mr. Southernden from prison. We believe they never would have put him there, had they known that we would have exposed them for so doing in the way we did. As, however, we took up the cudgels in behalf of Mr. Southernden, so now that the end we had in view is accomplished, we lay them down, assuring all and sundry, that we are not afraid to attack Banks or Bankers, any more than other parties, when a fair case presents itself against them. We do not say that we are yet done with this Bank, by any means. We have only finished the affair of S. Southernden.

## THE BEARS, ALIAS THE THREE PATRIOTIC COMMISSION-ERS—ANDERSON, FLEEMING, AND BROWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

We were in hopes that these three worthies, from former exposures, would have consulted their own interest as well as the welfare of the community, and resigned their important functions. As yet, however, we have been mistaken. It is indeed much to be regretted that the efficiency and respectability of the Board of Police, should be affected by the presence of such men. With regard to Anderson, few persons have been more frequently charged with drunken and disorderly conduct before the Police Court; and as for Fleeming and Brown, they are already sufficiently notorious, the one is known as the 'Gourack Swell,' and the other as the 'Gomeral of the Bell o' the Brae.' Fleeming was a candidate for the situation of Superintendent of Police upwards of fourteen years since; and he was again a candidate when the present Superintendent was appointed. His repeated disappointments have had the debasing effect of urging him on all occasions to annoy the Superintendent, and in this, he

ably supported by Anderson and Brown. Our limits do not admit of a gthened statement in the present number; but in our next we shall ume the subject,—and that, so long as these individuals are permitted sit in company with respectable gentlemen at the Board of Police, we ll consider it as our bounden duty to bring them before the public.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,-Your spirited attacks upon Quackery, your fearless exposure of knavery, and your unwearied perseverance in the cause of humanity, merit for you the gratitude of your countrymen and the praise of every lover of justice. You have doubtless done much to accelerate the downfal of these villainous Quacks, and to open the eyes of the deluded creatures who blindly peril their lives on their vaunted nostrums. sacrifice of health, of money, and of life, have been made at the shrine of Quackery! Of money, in the first place, for that is the grand sine qua non of Quackery, of which an instance was given me the other day in a poor man who went to one Beck for advice, enticed by the indecent bills that disgrace our streets; but was refused even a Witness also the numbers of poor hearing until he had paid a fee of one guinea. creatures who resort to their medical advisers after having spent all their hard-won earnings on the rapacity of these wolves. Of health, in the second place, for who will deny that a continued use of drastic purgatives, such as aloes and scammony (the composition of Morison's pills), will ruin the strongest constitution. The Quacks know this; but as their only object is to make money, they are not deterred from redoubling their dose by the fear of purging their patient into the grave. This may be deemed unwarrantable language; but I defy any man or woman, who have been so deluded as to use these pills, to contradict me. Of life, in the third place, as you have often proved, and as the survivors of many a poor victim of Quackery can, if they will, teatify.

But though you have done smuch to crush this monster, you cannot expect to becompletely successful, so long as hypochondriasts, the stronghold, and chief support of Quackery, continues to exist. I need not tell you, Sir, that this is one of the most unmanageable discuses that medical men have to contend with, from its seldom presenting itself in a tangible form. A shadow is what they have to encounter-an idle phantasy of the brain. Is it wonderful, therefore, that success should so seldom attend their efforts, or that the unhappy patient, finding himself nothing improved by medicine, should become an easy prey to the fangs of imposture. The mumber of these victims is immense, and the money fleeced from them enormous. have alluded to is one among hundreds that might be given, where the savings of many a hard day's work are freely surrendered to the rapacious Quacks, whose constant song is perseverance while the money lasts, and the District Surgeon when this fails. As might be expected, such cases generally end in bitter disappointment, and; what is worse, in an impoverished purse. Whatever influence you have with your numerous readers, do advise them, and especially those who are afflicted with imaginary ailments, to shun these rogues as they would shun the devil; and if their medical advisers cannot bring relief to their aufferings, or consolation to their bosoms, far less may they expect to find either among unprincipled Quacks.

## FLYING BY STEAM!!!—MOST EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

Sin,—Through the medium of your widely circulated and independant paper, I take the liberty of drawing the attention of the public to Quack Most's "STEAM EAGLE!" Having been informed that this redoubtable impostor bad, after consuming "much midnight oil," invented a machine for "Flying" by Steam, and had erected the whole apparatus in a field in front of his Country Vilku on the Renfrew road, I stept down to eatisfy myself as to the truth of the statement. To my attentishment the affair was actually found as had been described to me. On the field lay extended a pair of Enormous WINGS, made of thin spars, over which were spread thin canvas. These "Wings" were like the mainsail of a Leith smack. They were to be set in motion by a piston rod moving in a cylinder which was placed on the top of a boiler, to the sides of which the above-mentioned immense "Flappers" were fastened.

Altogether, the machine was one the most ridiculous imaginable, and shewed in strong light the desperate infatuation of the innolent fellow. A "FLYING MA-

We have at last a letter from the Admiralty for Mrs. Oakley, which is worthy of her immediate attention.

A. A.'s father is qualified to be put on the funds of Hutchison's Hospital.

The name of the present Provost of uthergien is White, not Cunningham. But Cunningham is a Bailie, and a bit of a Tory one.

We are sorry we cannot answer the queries of a lady about the alk mercers in Buckanian street: We are sorry we cannot answer the queries of a lady about the silk mercity in Buthaniah street.

A. Correspondent at Dunlop infounding, that the minister a side is that publish the think is the base has petition for more churches, and treating people to whisky for their names. The same sort of system, we understand, has been pursued in other parishes; but the Clergy will make nothing by, it, but shame and confusion.

Mr. Archibald M'Lehose, umbrella-maken, treated the respectable apphan girl very ill; but we hope she has succeeded in recovering the sun, awarded against him by the Sherill. It is true; as our old friend states, that Mr. L. called upon us shout the beptim case noticed last month; and having explained that he was a sitter under Dr. Muir for many waken, was cost-interest.

month; and having explained that he was a sitter under Dr. Muir for many years, we certainly acquitted him of all blame anent it. Dr. M. however, should be sharply watched by his brethren, for he yearns too much after "the presents," and does not scruple by step out of his way to catch them

The communication from Stirling, about the subscription to Mr. Tait, is gratifying.

On the dauth of its mother; the fasher of a natural chief is by beyon the detection of the custody of it.

Mrs. William Little, Barrhead, is entitled to receive the silment and funeral expenses from the

society, in right of her late husband. We cannot answer her second question without seeing the bill itself, or a copy of it.

Murdoch's School, according to the will of its founder, ought to be saught gratuitously. The conduct of the laird and his son, at Airdrie, about the pump-well, is very shabby,—we should almost say it is dishonest; but as they came under no witten agreement about it, and as a period of 40 years' prescription has not run, they can now, by law, exclude the habitants from the use of the well; and all that the inhabitants can do, is retaliation, is to summon the laird for health of the witner sharps the restriction. the price of the primp, &c. which they contributed.
Letter from Falkirk about the poor's rates in that quarter, will be attended to, as soon as we can.

"Anti-Usery" judges right.

J.F. St. Vincent-street, should send us farther particulars about the duci.

Mr. William Mentgomery, at Englesham, will see that his suggestion has already been attended

We would have published Mr. M'Gavin's excellent letter about the Ladle Dues, &c. if it had reached us in time; but we undertake to have a special article on the subject in our next.

reached us in time; but we undertake whaterspecial and the state of the free in the county.

't Aines from Johnstone on Sir M. S. Stewart for only is seen to everly Elector in the county.

We shall edify the editor of the Glasgow Courier, and some of his admiring friends, on a Monamental subject, next month.

Geiginal Letter from James Wilson prior to his execution, or rather judicial mudden, in 1820, will also appear next month.

We thank: the kind Correspondent who has called our attention to the article in the Weekly.

Disputch It is very important against the vagabond we have to contend with, and shall be used.

used.
"Have Dissenters from the Church of Scotland a right, by law, to erect esceples; and have bells in said steeples?" They have; at least we are not aware of any law to hinder them. The question from Kilsyth about the tolls cannot be answered till we examine the Acts of Parliament, which we cannot do till next month.

The Numbers of the Gazette which P. B. wants are out of print long ago, and therefore

we cannot supply him.

Alexander Thomson, we think, is safe, if he cites the mandatory.

If Mr. Gray succeeds with his motion about the Preceptor in the Town Council, as we hope he will, and he deserves thanks for bringing it forward, we shall certainly pay proper attention. he will; and ne deserves manage of the clergyman who refused his subscription to it.

"A Dissenter" is requested to forward the same of the Clergyman who refused his subscription to the Infirmary, for the reason stated.

Water Companies must and shall receive another slap.

Statement by the Pawabrokers of Glasgow to the Justices of Peace, in reference to the usprincipled prosecutions lately before them, will meet with attention.

What is the question which N. L. at Lanark wanted us to answer? We do not remember the resisting it.

of receiving it.

We are assured by Mr. W. Dixon of Cambuslang, that the letter published in the Libergior

We are assured by Mr. W. Dixon of Cambuslang, that the letter published in the Libergior

Of the 18th April, signed "John Burns," about a Co-operative Society in that place, is entirely
fallacious. If we open out upon Burns for his impertmence next month, we shall make bird

a pretty hash. Certain horse-leech writers in Glasgow, who plundered old J. Etick of his property, will be taken to task, we promise. One of the agents of Richmond the Spy is among them!

We whall pay a visit next month to the Rev. Mt. Forbes; and also to the Rev. Mt. Lettens come jouring in upon us, just as we go to Press. It is impossible to undertake a special notice of them. We are always over head and ears at this period.

Several articles are unavoidably postponed.

\*\*A Twenty Pounder\*\* is requested to send, and as early as possible, the information he proffers.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondence, see also the other No. of the Can the pubtlaked this morning.

Nos. 143 and 144 will be published on Saturday morning, the 30th May, 1835.

## . Printed and Published by

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## MUIR, GOWANS, & CO. 42, ARGYLL-STREET, (Opposite the Buck's Head),

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE

No. CXLIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, May 30, 1835.

We said, that "the English Parsons and Conservatives intended to make a dead set against Lord John Russell in Devoushire." They will never forgive him for the noble principles he has advocated, so fatal to Tory misrule and domination.—Hence they poured in the whole of their treasure, and other foul appliances, to turn the Election against him, and they succeeded, we admit, by a considerable majority, 567. Great was the joy of the Tories at the defeat of Lord John Russell. They were like to go raving mad about it. But the Yorkshire Election took place in a few days afterwards—and the joy of the Tories was turned into lamentation. Yorkshire is by far the largest, as it is the wealthiest and most intelligent county in Britain.—Here the Tory was defeated by the signal and overwhelming majority of 2873.—Splendid "re-action" this, was it not, against Toryism? They have since been pretty quiet on the subject.

We own we were sorry in one sense, but glad in another, at the temporary defeat of Lord John Russell in Devonshire. Sorry that there should be any place in England given up to bigotry, or to the senseless clanour of Priestcraft. Glad that the result of this election will, in all probability, inspire Lord John with redoubled vigour, and make him at last a convert to the Ballot.

Vain was it for the Tories to attempt to keep him out of Parliament.

They could not find a place for any of their defeated candidates at the last election, Sir George Murray among the number. But immediately dozens of places are envious of the honour of having Lord John Russell to represent them; and now he is returned for the independent Burgh of Stroud, containing a population of upwards of 40,000, brought into political existence by the Reform Bill. This is "re-action" again!—Really we must thank the Tories for teaching us that word.

We are happy to find that Lord John, now the Leader of the House of Commons, has already intimated his intention of bringing forward a Bill for the Reform of the English Rotten Burghs on Monday first.— That is the thing for settling the Tories.—Go on, my Lord, and prosper!—Hurrah! for the Russell Purge once more.

## MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

ABSTRACT of Accounts of the sums actually expended in each year, for the Militia and for the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of the United Kingdom, from the 1st January, 1816, to 1st January, 1834.

	•	• •
	Militia.	Yeomanry.
1816	£306,306	£112,598
1817	381,668	138,813
1818		
1819	375,545	
1820	418,537	185,479
1821	420,377	207,568
1822	340,617	184,317
1823	332,093	142,944
1824	326,901	144.514
1825	418,194	
1826	359,613	162,480
1827,	333,127	151,027
1828	335,516	58,715
1829	308,421	63,027
1830	243,629	70.345
1831	279 221	184,883
	372,331	102,000
1832	226,840	
1833	222,173	92,406

Tetals.....£6,084,406

£2,367,348

## TOLLS AND TAXING HINTS.

THE present system of collecting toll duties, &c. on the turnpike roads of Scotland, is, we think, faulty, and capable of great improvement. In every county there is a parcel of what is called "Road Trustees," who generally are the greatest aristocrata in the place, and these "Trustees" are either self-constituted, or, what is equally bad, they are not, or do not hold themselves responsible for their proceedings to the public at large. Under the old Parliamentary self-elective system, these Trustees, who were its chief props, could always contrive to get any Act of Parliament they pleased carried into law. Hence they could take away a slice from this man's property, and another slice from that man's property; they could turn

the read in this direction, or that direction; they could bring. it near to, or they could remove it far away from their own mansion-houses, to please their own whims; they could build fine walls, too, surrounding these mansion-houses, at the public expense, and all in virtue of some very convenient "clause" in the Act of Par-Then, these Trustees could accommodate each other by lending money out of the Trust funds or toll duties; or if the toll duties were deficient, they could borrow money from third parties. and pledge the Trust or toll duties in re-payment. Many nice jobs have been enacted by "Road Trustees," of which the public have no knowledge or conception, and never will; so long as the present secret self-elective system lasts. Then, again, at the letting of the tolls, it is notorious that these Trustees, in many districts, always contrived to throw them into the hands of their own particular friends or favourites, with whom they probably shared the profits, while if any loss occurred, the toll dues were doubled or trebled in a year or two, the public, in any event, being made to pay the piper. It has not unfrequently happened that many individuals, previously worth nothing, have realised thousands and thousands of pounds of profits by being tacksmen of certain tolls; and there are instances in which individuals, after acquiring a sort of monopoly in these toll dues for a year or two, have been able, by some means or other, to prevent other individuals from bidding against them

Now, we think that this system is bad, and ought to be reformed. With that view, we have to suggest, that henceforward the toll duties in Scotland ought to be taken out of the hands of the present private and irresponsible Trustees, and vested in responsible officers appointed by the Government. This, we think, would be attended with great advantage to the country, and the policy and justice of it is, also, very plain. In the first place, toll duties are, to all intents and purposes, a tax on the agriculture or commerce of the country. Why, then, should it not be collected, like any other tax, by the Government, instead of going into the hands of private individuals, who can job it as they please? Surely it is as legitimate for the Government to take the collection of toll duties into their own hands, through responsible agents, as it is to charge and collect the postage on letters that go by the mail on the King's highway from one end of the kingdom to the other. What is to hinder the Postmaster or Collector of Excise, for instance, in any given district, from remitting the toll dues in that district to the Government at head-quarters, with as much facility as any other tax? We should say let these functionaries have a reasonable per centage for the additional trouble imposed upon them: and let every officer or person appointed to a toll station be remunerated by a fair salary or per centage, by all means; but these are subordinate details, which could be easily arranged, and into which we need not enter at present. The great object is to get the toll luties out of the hands of the present collectors. Were that done, we re persuaded very great and beneficial results would follow. bould have better roads (good as they are at present), and the profits n toll bars, which now go into the pockets of private speculators, would be devoted to the service of the public at large. This would lead, in a short while, to a reduction of toll duties, or, at least, to a more just and equitable application of them over the whole country, for the rates, in many districts, at present are totally disproportioned. It would put an end to all peculation on the part of road Trustees, and toll contractors, for our Representatives in Parliament would then be entitled to call for a particular statement of the income and expenditure on every particular road, which we have not at present.

We shall recur to this subject. But, in the meantime, we cannot omit to mention, as shewing the importance of it, that there are in and around Glasgow some twenty or thirty tolls let by public roup, at a rent of upwards of twenty thousand pounds per annum, although probably not more than the one-half of that sum is applied to the repair and maintenance of the roads. What is done with the surplus? Nobody can tell but the Trustees themselves or their Clerks. Down, then, with this system. Under the arrangement we have suggested, upwards of a million of money, we are persuaded, might go to the public Treasury yearly. This would help to cover the necessary expenses of the State, or to lighten the pressure of taxation; and better that it should be employed in that way, than go to enrich a few private individuals.—Certes, we shall communicate these our views to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HRARTLESS CONDUCT OF HENRY HOULDSWORTH, ESQ. This rich nabob; this grasping, avaricious, stubborn mule of a Tory, Henry Houldsworth, Esquire, Cotton-spinner, Justice of the Peace, &c. &c. has been guilty of a most base and heartless piece of conduct to a poor, unfortunate, but highly meritorious individual, lately in his employment, for which we think his Worship deserves no ordinary share of public reprobation. We therefore take up the pen, determined to punish him with it as sharply as we can; and our readers know that we can use it occasionally with some effect.

The case itself is rather interesting, and we proceed to state it as correctly as possible.—James Marsh, an intelligent English mechanic, has devoted many years of his life to scientific pursuits. He is now upwards of 60 years of age. Within the last twenty years he has brought out many improvements in the silk, cotton, and wool manu-In particular, we understand he was the first person who invented the machine for mixing silk and wool, now called Persian yarn; and some of his employers at Leeds, Stockport, and other places in England, profiting by his services, took out patents in their own names for some of his inventions, and realised fortunes by them while he himself received little or nothing but his bare wages. it is that the mental and physical labour of the poor man generally goes to eurich others, who at last become purse-proud domineers aristocrats, with nothing in their brains worthy of commendation Two or three years ago James Marsh invented a machine for cardin cashmere wool, whereby immense labour and money were saved in previous picking or preparation of the wool itself, now become a me valuable branch of British manufacture. Hearing of this invention

and of his general abilities, Henry Houldsworth & Sons addressed to James Marsh, at Leeds, where he then was, the following letter, the original of which is now in our possession, and therefore there can be no mistake about it:—

" Glasgow, June 15, 1834.

"MR. JAMES MARSH.—Sir, From a communication which we have received from Mr. Thomas Houldsworth of Manchester, we now write you to state, that we are spinners of cashmere yarn, and should be happy to learn from you a few more particulars regarding your invention for picking wood, also on what terms you would be inclined to serve us. For this purpose, we shall be glad to pay your expenses down here, and to give you employment, provided we find that you can do what you state to our satisfaction; and in case that should not be the case, we shall pay your expenses back again to Leeds, for we are of opinion that a personal interview will be more satisfactory than written communications. We shall expect to hear from you, as to whether or not you will be inclined to come down here on these terms.—Yours respy.

" Hy. Houldsworth & Sons."

Marsh, on receipt of the above letter, and on hearing otherwise of the high character of Henry Houldsworth and Sons of Glasgow, wrote them, stating that he had no objections to come hither on the terms proposed, and this, we suppose, pleased Messrs. Houldsworth, for in direct course of post they wrote him as follows:—" We have written to our friend, Mr. Peter Fairbairn of Leeds, instructing him to supply you with the necessary funds for coming down here, and if you will call on him on receipt of this, you will be enabled to start immediately." This, we think, clearly shews that they were pretty anxious to get Marsh down to Glasgow. Accordingly, he received £10 at Leeds to defray his expenses, and he arrived in Glasgow, and had an interview with Messrs. Houldsworth on the 8th or 9th of July. 1834. He, of course, communicated to them the nature of his machine, with which they were quite delighted; and they promised that if he would only fit up one for them they would give him £100, and allow him, over and besides, two guineas per week of wages during the time he wrought at it. Both parties were satisfied with this arrangement. Marsh tells us that he desired to have it committed to writing; but Messrs. Houldsworth protested that their word was as good as their bond (rather a convenient way sometimes of doing business for certain parties), "and so," says Massh, "I was induced to take their word." Observe now what follows.—In a week or two the machine was fitted up by Marsh in Houldsworth and Sons' premises. They set it a-going, and profited by it. They retained Marsh in their employment from July till November, extracting from him all the benefit they could; but at last, when he thought it high time to receive his promised reward, namely, the £100, they pretended to find some fault with the machine, which he assures us was perfect, and, finally, when he became clamorous in his just demand, they turned him adrift without a shilling. In vain he threatened them with a prosecution at They coolly and tauntingly told him, in reply, that he might resort to that mode of settlement as soon: as he pleased, he would find them rather tough customers for him; and to be sure, it is cold

comfort for a poor mechanic to go to law with rich nabobs.

We come to the worst part of the case.—Admitting for a moment, (but which, in reality, we by no means do,) that the machine was useless,—not worth a single penny to Houldsworth & Sons, still it will be seen, from the terms of their original letter to him before quoted, that they were bound, at all events, to defray his expenses." back again to Leeds." Now, says the poor man, with true English spirit, your conduct to me has been sufficiently base and dishonourable. Give me up my machine, and I will give you a present of the £100; but surely you will pay my expenses back again to my own native home. cannot afford to lose that.-No, says the honourable Henry Houlds-'worth, not a farthing shall we give you till we get you out of Glasgow, but when we hear that you have arrived in Leeds, we shall probably remit such a sum as we think sufficient to cover your travelling expenses. At this period the poor man had only a few shillings beside him. He had remitted the one-half of his weekly wages to his wife at Leeds, whose melancholy case will immediately be stated, and being an utter stranger in this quarter, with no friend to assist him, he found it impossible to return to Leeds without the necessary assistance from Henry Houldsworth & Sons, which was expressly guaranteed to him by their own hand-writing.

Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come single-handed. Cheated out of his £100-nallured from his native home in the expectation of having his condition in the world bettered by these great Glasgow merchants, cotton-spinners, or Justices, this poor man retired to his humble lodgings to brood over this unexpected and most unmerited treatment, and was seized with severe and serious illness. His last farthing was now expended, and he sent to Houldsworth and Sons, imploring them to send him the means to enable him to procure the common necessaries of life; but they turned a deaf ear to his applications; and latterly, he was compelled to beg for admission into the Royal Infirmary of this city, from whence he addressed a letter to a respectable gentleman, whom we have the pleasure to know, detailing his case, and from which we extract the following paragraph:-- "When I was in their (Houldsworth's) employment, I sent my sick wife in Leeds a pound a-week; but when they treated me as above, I could not send her any more, so that she was obliged to apply for relief (from the parish), so they sold my little property in Leeds, and put my wife into the work-house, a poor distressed woman that has been ill above 20 years, and a servant that has taken care of her for 18 years, they ordered home to her own parish. All these hardships have brought on sickness and distress, so that I have been in the Infirmary, and confined for twenty weeks, pennyless, by which means I cannot get to hear whether my wife is living or not, and when I come out of the . Infirmary, I do not know what to do, unless I get my just rights."

The gentleman referred to, viz. Mr. David Dreghorn, brought an action against Houldsworth & Sons before the Sheriff in the Small Debt Court, limiting the demand to the highest sum claimable there, viz. £8: 6: 8, being of opinion that it was better to wrest even that trifling

sum from Houldsworth & Sons by this summary and least expensive process, than go into a litigation with them, which might be prolonged for years, though ultimately gained with a loss by the enormous expense attending such pleas. One would think that Henry Houldsworth & Sone would never allow such a case to come before the Court—that they would have paid the £8:6:8 at once, since, with one thing and another, it was barely sufficient to cover the poor man's travelling expences back again to Leeds, for which, in terms of their own written obligation, they were, we repeat, at least unquestionably liable. But strange to say, the rich Henry Houldsworth, aware that poor Marsh was confined in the Royal Infirmary, in the pitiable circumstances we have stated, had the despicable meanness to appear personally in Court, and resisted the claim to the utmost. Mr. Dreghorn cut him up, we are assured, in capital style, to the infinite satisfaction of a crowded Court; and the Sheriff more than once shook his head at the pitiful desence resorted to by Houldsworth. The case was adjourned till Thursday, the 13th curt. to afford the pursuer an opportunity of leading evidence. He himself crawled out of the Inarmary that day. We went along with him, to see him confront his heartless opponent. Evidence was in waiting to cover the latter with shame. But we believe he had now heard of our movement in the matter; and he had no longer the courage to show face in the open Court, but allowed decree, with expenses, to be obtained against him in absence, which the Sheriff pronounced evidently with eatisfaction.

Is there a merchant or manufacturer in all Glasgow, save Henry Houldsworth himself, who could be guilty of such heartless and truly pitiful conduct? This is not the first time we have had to do with him: and we understand that numberless instances of his petty tyranny might be developed if we only watched his conduct in some of the Courts in Glasgow. A deputation of the working classes have beseeched us to handle this case according to its merits. We have done so, we think, by narrating its simple details, without being conscious of giving to these details any undue exaggeration. But we cannot conclude without telling Mr. Henry Houldsworth, in the plainest terms possible, that his conduct in the present instance appears to us to be most disgraceful. He may writhe, he may curse, or he may swear, as we have no doubt he will do, at this statement. We rather think he never would have treated poor March in the way he has done if he thought it would have come to our knowledge, or have led to this particular article. Possibly some of his minions may attempt to whitewash him. Possibly he may threaten us with an action of damages. But we have told the naked truth about him; and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to flounder him, or any petty tyrant like him, before a Jury of twelve honest men.

The Operatives of Glasgow will, we hope, perceive that we have spoken out in this case with becoming energy. We like to deal out blows where they are deserved. And now we say to the merchants of Glasgow—to the rivals in trade of Henry Houldsworth & Sons, if such there be, that if they want any information from this intelligent

but distressed mechanic, James Marsh, respecting his ingenious machine, they have only to send to us, and we shall give them his present

address. Our favourite Bard has declared, that

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."
But whatever Henry Houldsworth & Sons may have done, James Marsh, we trust, shall not now leave Scotland like a beggar. His origin, we guess, is as good as that of Henry Houldsworth or any of his copartners.—And here we leave them.

Since the above was written, Houldsworth tried to get a rehearing of the case; but the Sheriff confirmed the decree against him,

with expenses.

# WARNING TO LIBERAL ELECTORS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE Tories are at their old tricks again—trying to swamp every constituency in town and country by treachery and deceit. We earnestly call upon every true and honest Reformer not yet placed on the Parliamentary Register, but who is entitled to be there, to look after his claim at the approaching enrolment; and those liberal electors already on the roll, but who have changed their premises or place of residence at this term of Whitsunday, will, we trust, take care to get themselves enrolled of new, otherwise they lose their right to vote. We think that another election will take place sooner than some people imagine. Every true Reformer, therefore, ought to be prepared for it. The Tories will made one other desperate struggle; but it can only be a desperate—certainly not a successful one, if the Reformers display ordinary activity and determination.

The liberal cause ought to have an immense accession of strength this year; and no man ought to be afraid to register in consequence of any supposed liability for taxes to be imposed upon him for so doing; because the Whig Government, to its credit be it spoken; have taken off the assessed taxes or house duty, which operated very materially against previous registrations; and in a short time, we hope that the fees of registration, amounting to half-a-crown, will be taken off also. The Tories, however, will not grudge that sum for every vote in the kingdom; and surely the Reformers will not suffer themselves to be run down, and fatally and disgracefully beat by such a palary

consideration.

Liberal Clubs should forthwith be formed in every district for the special purpose of attending to this matter, which is obviously of the utmost importance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MR. WM. TAIT

Are still dropping in. We have not yet been able to ascertain the amount of the whole sums already collected in Glasgow. The Treasurer is to make up his statement in a few days; but we acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the receipt of additional, and some of them liberal subscriptions, from Stewarton, Strathaven, Engineers in Napier's Vulcan Foundry, and from Mr. Grant, per the Workers at the Culcreuch Cotton Spinning Co.—Are some of the Operative branches of Glasgow, however, not lagging behild?

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE REV. J. G. LORIMER.

'Lis said by some of our best friends that we are by far too severe on the Clergy; and many exortations have been sent to us to let them alone. One old wife told us the other day that it was not canny for us to be eternally pelting them with such awful weapons; and others say that we can never thrive for meddling with the "godly men."— We must, however, be pardoned for pursuing our own course, nothing daunted by black coats, or red coats, or turn-coats either. Nay, we think that since the Clergy have hitherto been regarded with such slavish fear in this country; and since, notwithstanding of all their pious caterwaulings, the majority of them have ever been anxious to subdue the people, or rather to keep them down by that most insidious, but now most reprobated, of all Tory doctrines, namely, the divine right of Kings to govern wrong; since, in short, the Clergy, notwithstanding of all their cumningly devised protestations to the contrary, have never shewn any genuine regard for the people, except to fleece them, we hold that it is incumbent on us, as watchful shepherds, to expose the Rev. Fathers sometimes in their true colours; and this we shall continue to do, recollecting the excellent maxim of the Philosopher, that there is, in truth, no sanctity in garments.

Citizens of Glasgow!—Hear now what we have to say regarding the conduct of the Rev. J. G. Lorimer of St. David's, who receives from you £450 sterling per annum:—and judge whether he does not

deserve what he is about to receive at our hands.

Is there a humane, or a charitable institution in all Glasgow, so worthy of your regard, or which so well entitles you to the appellation of Christians or Philanthropists, as that of the Royal Infirmary?

You will answer, No!—And it is the more creditable to you, that that institution, where disease, in all its loathsome forms, has been assuaged, was originally erected, as it has been subsequently maintained, from year to year, by none other than soluntary contributions. Last year this Rev. Father did not contribute one farthing to it. But when he was waited upon, and solicited for his subscription for the present year, what was his answer? Why this—that he would not give a sixpence to, or countenance any such institution, because dome of the Managers or Directors of it were Voluntaries, or Dissenters from the Church of Scotland!!!

Now, if that statement be true, and we are only giving it on the most positive information conveyed to us, we ask, was there ever any thing so heartless, so unfeeling, so unchristian?—And, be it observed, this Rev. Father is one of the Editors of the Church of Scotland Magazine! None more active than he for building additional Churches for the good of souls and the glory of God, as they slways say; but in reality, as we should say, for the pelf or the additional "Endowments." And yet we have him absolutely refusing to give his mite towards an establishment calculated to relieve the wants, or to cure the sufferings of the most wretched of his fellow-creatures! Shame—shame upon him; for, according to his creed, he would destroy this institution—he would leave every Dissenter to perish for lack of

worldly sustenance, so far as it depended upon him.—And what is this but negative persecution of the blackest dye? The man that could refuse to support a charitable institution like this, for the reason stated, could light up the fires of Smithfield, and see the body of every Dissenter perish in the flames.

We cannot write too strongly about him, when we call to mind, that within the last eighteen months, he could put his hand into his pocket, and subscribe, with the utmost complacency, one, two, three, four, or five guineas, to pension Dr. Cleland—a man already possessed of ample wealth, though we doubt whether he ever gave any one of his own poor parishioners, at any one time, the one-fifth part of the

smallest of these sums.

This, then, is another specimen of Clerical —, what shall we call it? But whatever we may call it, can our readers blame us for exposing, or writing about this case in the manner we have done?-What is the use of the Press—what would be the use of the Reformers' Gazette, if we treated this case, or others like it, in solemn silence? Ought every right feeling and upright man not rather to thank us for dragging this Rev. Father to the bar of public epinion, in the plain and decided way we have now done?

### DR. BLACK'S WILL

Our readers will remember the statement we made in the 137th No. respecting the late Dr. Black's will. In particular, they will remember the excellent and most liberal provision it contained; in favour of old and decayed servants who had been ten years in one place.-Agreeable to the promise then made, we have been watching the progress of the proceedings in the Court of Session about the validity of the will, and we are as sanguine about them as ever, that is to say, we have no doubt the Court will confirm the will, and ordain Dr. Black's trustees to apply the money as he ordered, for the benefit of the poor servants. But, at the same time, we are sorry to state, that we have just been informed of a base and most dishonest attempt, on the part of one of Dr. Black's trustees, to frustrate the will altogether, whereby he is in the expectation of putting the greater part of the Dr.'s fortune into his own pocket. We shall take that Trustee to task for his conduct next month. We shall rake him fore and aft for it—if by that time he has not abandoned his present unfeeling, unprincipled, and ungracious attempt. At present, we name him not, to give him time for repentance. But all Dr. Black's fortune will not save him from everlasting execration, if he does not act the part of the honest man. He will likely see and read this article. Most earnestly do we advise him to ponder well upon it for the sake of himself, his family, and his connections.

## **GLASGOW POLITICAL UNION**

WILL meet next Thursday evening, the 4th June, in the Lycoumrooms, at 8 o'clock, when Motions for the Impeachment of the Duke of Wellington, and Richmond the Spy, &c. will, we understand, be brought forward.

## SPIES VERSUS PAWNBROKERS.

Some approve, others disapprove of Pawnbroking establishments. We are not going to argue the policy or impolicy of them at present, but we may take the opportunity of saying generally, that they appear to us to be of very great utility to the poorer classes. ean go to his Banker and get a sum of money advanced on his bill or bond. In like manner, a poor man can go, when necessity presses, to the Pawnbroker, and get an advance of money on some article belonging to him, but for which he might have starved. There can be no doubt therefore, that this was an accommodation to bim; and as the Banker receives his discount, so ought the Pawnbroker to receive his premium, for the loan or sum advanced. The business, however, of a Pawnbroker is regulated by a very strict Act of Parliament, according to which he cannot charge beyond a certain sum, otherwise he subjects himself in large penalties. This was, no doubt, intended to protect the poorer classes, i. e. the person pawning, from , exorbitant charges; and we need scarcely add, that we highly approve of such an excellent principle of law; but we shall immediately shew, that it has, of late, been made an engine of the grossest oppression, not on the part of the Pawnbrokers, but on the part of a set of most unprincipled characters in this city, who ought to be exposed and put down.

It may well be supposed that, in a great community like this, where probably 500 persons go to the different Pawnbroking establishments in a single day, some errors will, and necessarily must occur in the calculation of interest, &c. It is indeed scarcely possible for a person dealing in an expeditious manner, even with only a few customers, not to make some mistakes. We shall admit that the Pawnbrokers generally take care to err at least on the safe side, for their own interest; but in an unlimited number of transactions we defy any man to calculate the interest on any considerable part of them with unerring precision.

Now, the oppression we have to complain of is this. By the Act of Parliament (passed upwards of thirty years ago), it is enacted, that for every offence against the provisions in that Act, the Pawnbroker shall be liable in a penalty not less than 40s. or more than £10; and to get the Pawnbrokers within the lash of the Act, we understand that two or three unprincipled characters in Glasgow, for such they must be, have resorted to the following cunning scheme. They go about, like a parcel of Spies, from one Pawnbroker's place to another. They pawn, for instance, a coat here, and a tartan shawl there, which they probably redeem on the following day, and if they find that the Pawnbroker or his clerk has miscalculated the interest to the extent of a single sixpence or a penny, they immediately take out an Information against him from the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office, and get him fined in "not less than forty shillings," besides expenses. We understand that this sort of Information work has been carried to a great extent lately. We have before us a case where the informer states the overcharge at three-pence. The Pawnbroker is fined for it

in the "mitigated penalty (such are the words of the sentence)—in the mitigated penalty of Three Pounds, with thirty shillings costs!!!"—We could state many other cases equally flagrant; but the above will suffice to shew, that at this rate a common informer can make pretty good work; for he pockets the one-half of the penalty; and where the other half goes to, with the "costs," we shall not say at present.—We only promise to have another chapter on that subject next month.

In the meanwhile, we earnestly call upon the Justices of Peace of Glasgow not to encourage, but rather to put an end to this oppressive and most disgraceful system of espionage. A common informer, trying to make a trade of it—trying to entrap unsuspecting persons, is no better than a Spy, and deserves to be branded as such. We therefore warn such characters, that if they repeat any more of their processes of information, we shall, if the knowledge of them be communicated to us, print and publish their names and designations at full length, in order that they may be hooted out of this city. And we take leave very respectfully to tell the Justices who have already sustained these informations, that they have done so, we humbly think, contrary to the Act of Parliament itself, because a mistake is not an "offence;" or, in other words, the miscalculation of a few pence of interest surely never was meant by the Legislature to fall within the purview of that Act, or to warrant the infliction of a severe penalty. It is impossible, we repeat, to calculate the interest legally exigible by a Pawnbroker, in every instance, to the nicety of a fraction. And accordingly, we would put the following plain common sense construction on the Act of Parliament, which will meet the justice, equity, and honesty of every case that may hereafter come to be tried. We say, that before a person can complain of these Pawnbrokers for any evercharge, he ought first to satisfy the Justices that he went back to the Pawnbroker, taking a credible witness along with him, and insisted on having the overcharge corrected, but if the Pawnbroker refused to do so, then, we should say, he was guilty of an "offence," and deserved to have a penalty exacted from him. But we protest against these unprincipled informations, got up by the foul means we have etated. And whether it be for a Pawnbroker, or a Jew, or a Gentile, we shall ever stand up for the sacred principles of Justice.

## THE NEW CHURCH-PHOBIA.

We have no objections that they build as many new Churches in Glasgow as they please—provided that those who want them would be so good as pay for them out of their own pockets. We are therefore sorry to see a majority of the Town-Council agreeing to assess the inhabitants, or which is the same thing, taking from the city funds six or eight thousand pounds to build a new Church for the Rev. Mr. Forbes of the Outer High, in George's-street. The advocates for this new Church gravely say, that it will be a profitable speculation for the citizens. We can only say, that if it turns out like a majority of the rest of the Churches, it will be a very black business indeed. But will these advocates for Churches give a guarantee to cover the actual loss that may arise? No, catch them!—

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### A QUACK MIRACLE.

Sir,—It grieves me to the heart to think you should still persist in persecuting these unoffending creatures you call Quacks. If you had experienced such a dispensation as I did at their hands, you would quickly change your tune, and, instead of reviling them, sing forth their praises as widely as your Gazette is scattered abroad. For your information, as well as for that of your readers, you will perhaps be civil enough to listen to my story; and as I know you will grudge me room in your Gazette, I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible. Till within the last three months I have been all my lifetime the victim of a mest hideous obliquity of vision. Both my eyes were found, at birth, to be directed to the point of my nose, forming what is commonly called a double The doctor was taken to task about it, but defended himself so stoutly, that nothing more was said about it at that time. It is still, however, my mother's confirmed belief that he had a hand in it, and for which she blames bim to this day. Several medical men, famed for their skill in eye diseases, were consulted, but none of them would undertake to cure me; so that, at last, I was let alone altogether, with no prospect but that of contemplating my nose for life.

One day, while walking along the street, an elderly female accosted me, and said she grieved to see one of God's creatures suffering under any calamity while relief was at hand: and that it was a sin to myself to refuse the means that were offered me for the cure of my deformity. I looked upon her benign countenance as well as my squint would permit; and seeing there an appearance of sincerity that set suspicion at defiance, I instantly became a convert to her doctrines. The deformity, she said, arose entirely from the bad humours of the eyes, and that a cure would certainly take place on the discharge of these humours;-that there was a communication between the eyes and the bowels, by which the humours might easily be carried off. The medicines she used possessed none of the poisonous properties of common drugs, which invariably make patients worse, but never failed to cure the most desperate disease, and to restore the most unsightly deformities of nature. Nothing could exceed my cagerness to give this elixir vitæ a trial, and no time was lost in ascertaining its restorative qualifies. One dozen pills were taken as prescribed for the first dose, and their effect watched with the most intense interest. Nothing, however, followed this dose, except a copious discharge from the bowels: on which I went to the lady to report the failure of her medicine; but was assured, that the first dose was only preparatory to a more effectual, and that the second dose must be doubled. Two dozen were, therefore, taken; and guess what followed?---A rushing noise, like the breaking forth of a pent-up flood, announced the discharge of the bad humours. My eyes rolled about in the ecstacy of unconstrained and unwented freedom; but the incumbent weight being duddenly removed from the one side, gave the preponderance to the other, and fixed that divergent obliquity of both eyes for which I have ever since received the meet marked attention from my fellow-men.

A cure so miraculous could not fail to excite in me feelings of the deepest gratifude,—a proof which I intend soon to give the world, by setting up as an Agent for the British College of Health. Money is not my object, although, to tell you a bit of a secret, Moat has made me the most liberal and captivating proposals, and says he will make a gentleman of me in no time, if I will join him in the good work of disseminating Morison's marvellous pills.

Glasgow, May 18, 1835.

SQUINTICUS.

[This waggish letter makes a complete laughing-stock of Quack Moat and his Hygeian Agents. It will tend also to open the eyes of their deluded victims.— ED.]

### SHOP PESTS.

Sia,—I know nothing so very tantalizing as the system at present so prevalent, of people visiting shops with evidently no other intention than to put respectable merchants to a world of trouble, besides the damage sustained by turning over and over their goods. It is quite a common thing (more especially with the fair sex), to go what they term a-shopping; viz. to run through about a dozen of shops, and after tossing about, for three quarters of an hour, an innumerable lot of articles, leaving them, with a consolatory remark with a vengeance, that they merely wished a look just now, and would likely call back.

Such disgraceful conduct, I consider, requires no comment, but merely publicity, that it may be viewed in its proper light.

By inserting this in your spirited publication, will oblige, Sir, yours,

A SHOPKEEPER.

Glasgow, May 20, 1835.

[We understand that the practice of shop-visiting, so very properly complained of by our Correspondent, is carried to a most intolerable length in Glasgow, particularly by individuals in the garb of ladies, and moving, too, in the first circles. They had better abandon it, and turn their attention to other more homely and legitimate pursuits. If not, we advise the shopkeepers to send us the names of a few of the most notable of these fair pests; and however ungallant it may appear, we shall certainly Gazette them in a way which will probably cure them of such evil, and idle, and childish propensities; and some of their families will probably thank us for so doing.—Ep.]

#### POLLOCKSHAWS JUSTICE.

Sir. -- I beg to send you the following statement of a case which was decided in Polleckshaws Justice of Peace Court, at the instance of Pollock, Gilmour, & Co. against William Reid, Toll-keeper, Loganswell. On the 29th day of October, Mr. Reid, upon being asked, went along with a qualified sportsman, merely as a spectator of the sport, his bouse-dog following him by accident. He immediately took him up, and led him with a small cord until he came to a leeb, the mean preperty of the heritors of Mearns; he then loosed his dog, and commenced throwing stones into the loch, for the purpose of making the dog swim. At this time the gamekeeper came up, and took down the names of the party; the qualified person settled privately for his trespass. But the tacksmen of the game upon the lands in question, Pollock, Gilmour, & Co., afterwards called upon Mr. Reid, charging him with poaching, which he denied. After some altereation they went away, and in a few days Mr. Reid received a libel summone to appear at Pellockshaws Justice of Peace Court, upon the 4th of December 1834. He appeared accordingly, without an agent, when there were two witnesses examined for the prosecution, and one in exculpation; after which he was found guilty, and fined in the sum of one guines, with expenses, amounting to £4: 13: 2; he was also charged 2s. 6d. for the examination of his own witness, after having settled with him privately. The Fiscal handed Mr. Reid his account, which he paid in court, and was showing it to a friend. The Fiscal seeing this, sent an officer for it. Mr. Reid gave it to him, as he thought, to be discharged. Instead of returning, they packed it among other papers, saying, you can see it any time before the expiration of a month. Mr. Reid then appealed to the bench, who declined interfering. The Fiscal then said he could get a double of the account by paying for it. - Was this justice?

Yours.

**A** 

Loganswell, February 19, 1835.

#### WHOLESOME ADVICE BY AN OPERATIVE.

Sir,-Right or wrong, it has long appeared to me, that economical societies. co-operative societies, and trades' unions, far too much absorb and withdraw the attention of the industrious classes from the due consideration of topics of still more vital and momentous importance,-topics having for their object the speedy, the certain, and universal advancement of their political position in society, as well as their pecuniary welfare. To view the rage lately existing among the operatives of Scotland, England, and Ireland, for founding and supporting these societies and associations, and the apathy displayed by the great body of the working population in not earnestly and zealously entertaining the idea of petitioning our rulers for the extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and the constitutional return to triennial parliaments—the three great and primary measures which you know require to be carried for the country's salvation,-I should imagine, to the mind of every cool and impartial inquirer, must be lamentable in the extreme. Such drivelling conduct on their part pretty evidently shows that they are really taking hold of the wrong end of the lever for ultimately and permanently bettering their condition. It is, in fact, torpidly and unreflectingly taking shelter in dreams of security under the wide-spreading, baleful branches of the old, stupendous upas tree of misgovernment. form political unions throughout the whole empire, and spiritedly attend their various respective public meetings, in tens of thousands, until they have completely obtained all the rights and privileges belonging to freemen?-Why not arouse themselves from their lethargy, and be ready, on every occasion whatever, fearlessly and perseveringly, to press on the attention of the Legislature, with their numerous addresses, and millions of signatures, the consideration of the three great truly-meliorating measures above stated. These three grand points once gained-reduction of taxation and cheap government immediately following-will amazingly extend trade and commerce, which will greatly increase the profits of capital, and, as sure as effects proceed from causes, wages to a certainty will rise in proportion likewise. Nothing can be more manifest than that the condition of the fair capitalist and the operative classes will be vastly benefited by a return to (or commencement) of good and just government, Since the passing of the Reform Bill, has taxation, to any less amount, been drawn from the means and substance of the country in general, or the pockets of the middle classes in particular? -- No. -- Why? -- Because we have not yet got vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and the extension of the franchise. therefore, do not the middle and working classes now agree to throw to the winds all their present heartburnings and mutual crimination, and cordially unite, heart and soul, in vigorously supporting every liberal measure that happens to be discussed in Parliament with all the influence which they respectively possess?-By so doing, both parties could not fail, at no distant period, to reap a golden harvest, with immortal honour to themselves, and incalculable advantage to posterity.-I am, Sir, yours, ALEX. TELFER, Jun.

66, High-Street, 9th May, 1835.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lord Belhaven is again appointed the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly.

Mr. Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow, is cousin of Mr. Oswald, M.P. for Ayrahire, and in case of the death of the latter, the former would succeed to his large estates in Ayrahire, worth upwards of £90,000 per annum.

We assure D, that he has fallen into a complete error.

It was Mr. Thos. Davidson that wrote the able letters signed Lucius Verus.

Councillor Hope is only making himself pitiful in the estimation of all parties. A pretty

wountary no is, to be sure!

We earnestly advise Walter Gray to proceed to the West Indies as fast as possible, to look after the property, otherwise the rescally trustees in that quarter will swindle him out of it.

We are happy to find, that our article on the "Bears" at the Police Board has given such general satisfaction.

H. Alexander may sign and publish as many letters as he likes for Sandy Campbell, and his great Co-operative Bazaars. But the game, we guess, is nigh up with them.

Mr. Wm. Grier, author of the Mechanics' Calculator, &c., is an entirely different person from Dr. Greer, the Quack, both in speech, word, and behaviour.

We believe the copyright of the newspaper advertised for sale, is the bankrupt Free Press.

Going! Gone!! No Monument has yet been raised for the late Lord Arch. Hamilton, that we are aware of.

When a master means to part with a servant, or a servant with a master, the law is, that warning must be given 40 days before the term, otherwise the engagement will be held to be renewed.

It has been decided over and over again, that a master is not bound to give a servant a character.

It has been decided over and over again, that a master is not bound to give a servant a character. A verbal lease is only binding for one year.

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall, London, 2d January, 1649.

We cannot publish the statement of J. G. M. without some evidence in its support.

Although we have no partiality to Mr. Laurence Craigie, we think his proceedings were warranted in the case represented by M. B. The warning had clearly elapsed.

Liverpool is in the county of Laucaster.

The battle of Bunkers Hill, America, was fought in 1775.

A Radical, at Bridgeton, is welcome to form his own opinion on the matter he refers to. We can only say, we have dealt with it exactly as we thought right.

If a landlord gets his rent, we do not see how he can compel the tenant to keep his shop continually open till the end of the term.

There is surely a bee in the bonnet of D. MiG. He has no more chance of successing the the

There is surely a bee in the bonnet of D. M'G. He has no more chance of succeeding to the estate he refers to, than he has to the Crown of Great Britain.

Mrs. M'Farlane should send her petition to Mr. Craig, the Secretary of the Glasgow Highland

Society.

Society.

We cannot be of any service to J. M'Kertow.

Crows are not game. They can therefore be shot without a game license.

A Correspondent assures us, that the Glasgow Saints have a project in view, to get Mr. Colquhoun of Külremont, the ex-member for Dumbartonshire, returned at next election for Glasgow. Pooh! They may as soon think of returning Sir Andrew himself.

No Magistrate, or set of Magistrates, can enact new laws of their own, contrary to Act of Par-

Hement.

liament.

We are in presession of the document which Mr. W. F. writes about.

Sir James Graham's motion for an inquiry into the Salaries and Emoluments of Members of the Privy Council, was brought forward and negatived on 14th May, 1850.

If the Join Ritchie who writed us a most impertanent letter, be the individual that we got extricated from Lipithgow jail some time sgo, we can only say that he is a most ungrateful vagation; and none but the lowest pettifogger could write such a letter for him. Cases like his night well sour us, and Induce us never to stir one inch for any man.

We can assure a Constant Reader, that we are as indepenent of the Gorbals Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, as they can be of us; and if he sends us any well-grounded complaint signist them, or any one of them, we shall let him see that we can put the proof of that independence to the test.

The City Chamberlain will at once give the information to Mr. C. which he requires.

It is not in our power to extricate an Operative from the decree he complains of.

Certainly the master of W. D. Jun. is liable to him. The indenture itself is conclusive evidence on the subject.

on the subject.

We shall probably require to examine Mr. John M'Laren, in Quack Moat's action of damages; but he shall receive early intimation.

The long harangue of D. B. is not suited for us at all.

The long harangue of D. B. is not suited for us at all.

We cannot undertake to return the communications of any of our correspondents.

When an officer in the army or navy is "cashiered" by the sentence of a Court-Martial, he is literally dismissed the service, unless the King pardons him.

The Duke of Wellington did serve in India.

It is impossible for us to say whether the objection to the Inverness voters will be interested or not. That can only be determined by a Committee of the House of Counthous. " " " " The Sheriff and the Sheriff Clerk have both presented applications for a set of new offices.

A Member of Presbytery" is thanked. We have our eye on the procedure.

Nothing can be so childish as the effusion of " Phoenix." He should go to school and tearn the alphabet.

The Muters in St. Enoch's-souare must be mean scrubs, if they starve their servants in the

The Muters in St. Enoch's square must be mean scrubs, if they starve their servants in the way represented to us. We advise the servants to represent their case to the Sheriff or Justices,— and if that won't do, we shall expose the worthies, by giving them a proper bill of fare next

We know nothing of the private affairs of Dr. Smyth.

"If a bervant girl gets married during her half-year's engagement, query, is she at liberty to leave her place?" Yes.

A tenant is not legally entitled to any remuneration for erecting new offices on his farm, without a special agreement with the landlord or his factor.

Great danger attends the project of Mr. G. We advise him to get a written guarantee.

Pump-wells on the streets can, of course, be used by the citizens. They are put there for the

we pay attention to the hints of W. A.

7 31 A . 1

Per the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No, of the Genetic, subthe continuation of rotaces to correspondents, see also the other rot, or lished this morning.

Nos. 145 and 146 will be published on Saturday morning, the 27th June.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXLIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

[Price 2d.

Glasgow, Saturday Morning, May 30, 1835.

The Conservatives are moving Heaven and Earth to get the upper hand at next Election, not, we think, far distant. For in the present state of the two great Political parties, Whig and Tory, Reformer and Anti-Reformer, an appeal must soon be made by one or other of them, to the Nation at large,—probably in the course of the ensuing autumn.

As far, then, as our feeble voice can go, we earnestly beseech the Reformers to remain firm and united; and to gain as many recruits to their ranks at the approaching period for Registration, as they possibly can.

The Tories are already organizing their forces, through the means of the Carffon Club,—a Club formed by all the Great Jobbers in the land,—the members of which are the titled Pensioners and Aristocrats—the overthrown Boroughmongers, yet the constant foes of the people—the mean whose principles are, and ever have been, that the many should be ruled for the sake of the few, and who hate the very name of civil and religious liberty.

These are the men,—the sort of characters, who would bribe and pollute the whole Constituency in the three kingdoms, if they were able, in order that they might put a stop to the wholesome march of Reform, which, if accomplished, would soon afterwards enable them to ride rough-shod over the community.

VOL. V.

In order to committee and frustrate their base with his designs (for truly that Carlton Club has hatched a conspiracy against the whole nation), a great Public Meeting was held the other day in London, and on the motion of Lord Ebrington—a notifeman who is ever at his post when danger lours upon us, a liberal and comprehensive Club was formed, as a rallying point to the Reformers in the three kingdoms, and from whence signals will be put out against the common enemy.

It is not a mere idle expression to say that danger is at hand. Look to the conduct of the Constituencies in the rural districts or counties of England and Scotland. It is in these quarters where the Aristocracy have their strong-holds; and you will find them driving up their tenants to the poll, and voting against every Reform Candidate that presents himself. These poor creatures of tenants are treated by their landlords, particularly Withey have any violent Tory predilection, worse than the very brutes; for, being rational creatures, they are compelled to vote against their own consciences, just because they are at the merry more or less of their landlords. This is evinced too clearly by the result of the Inverness, the Devon, and the Staffordshire Elections, on which this striking remark has to be made, that in the rural districts the Tories were all-powerful; not so, in the towns or villages to which their influences did not, and could not extend.

Seven votes in the House of Commons would have saved Sir Robert Peel and the Tories. Seeing this, think you not, that they will make a most desperate struggle to gain over these seven votes, and as many more as they are able?—Aye, that they will. And if they succeed, Farewell to the Reform Bill! Wherefore, we sav, it becomes the sacred duty of every wellwisher to his country to be prepared to fight the Tories, and that, too, with their own weapons.

Let no senseless ory about the *Church* being in danger, the rights of property being invaded, and other such flummery, which these sanctified hypocritical sons of Tories eternally raise, as if, forsooth, they were exclusively the best men in the creation, and all others were demagogues or cut-throats,—let no such cry, raised by these canting scoundrels for the basest and blackest of all political purposes, ever divert the Reformers from their straightforward course, which has for its sole end and aim, good, cheap, and peaceful government, administered by virtuous and patriotic men.

We hard back upon the Tories their audacious prognostications and foul slanders on the Reform party; and we say to them, from his Highness Arthur Duke of Wellington down to the veriest Moth among them, that if they (the Tories) attempt to insult the People of these Kingdoms once more, there will be a Revolution, and a bloody one too; but the Tories alone will have been the cause of it: and as they will be the first to suffer, so they will be the last to feel the effects of it. They had better learn visdom in time; and to do this, let them consult, if they cannot move ith "the spirit of the age."

# No. II.—GLASGOW CLIQUE TORY DIALOGUES.

Scene 1st.—Soho Tavern, Queen-street.

Met, fifteen pretty darlings, as under.

"And here they scrape, and squeeze, and growl."-BURNS.

The Old Rodger.—Gentlemen, I propose that our excellent friend, the Deacon-Convener, do take the Chair.—(Great cheering, and ruffing of feet.)

Balgray Black.—Stop, Archy! Beg pardon, stop, my dear Dencon-

Convener, we are not going to sater into our pedigree at present.

Frederick the Great.—That would rather be a difficult business for some of us; there are few in Glasgow that can blazon their arms in stone and lime, like the worthy Deacon.

The Deacon.—Aye, I thought so. Well, then, to business. I call upon the Secretary of the Loyal and Constitutional Association for the West

of Scotland to report progress.

Secretary Watkins—(blowing his nose).—This, unquestionably, is a sad disaster that has befallen us. I never thought that these Whigs would get back again, till I was at least made Sheriff-Clerk of the County of Lanark.

The M Queen Slaver - (stamping his feet) .- Perdition sink their

souls!

The Moth.—Eternal destruction to them! The incapables—the infidels—the demagogues—the big beggarman—the—the—backgammon damned

players on the Lord's Day!!

St. Louis of the Guardian.—Amen! Our Zion is in danger, and it is the duty of pious God-fearing men like us, to support our venerable institutions in Church and State, to the last drop of our most precious blood.

Steeny D.-I would say cockie-leery-law to that.

St. Louis.—I repeat in the most solemn manner (turning up the white of his eye), that the Church—the Church is in danger; and without additional "Endowments," her glory is departed for ever!—(Sighing.)

Oh! why dost thou forsake us thus?
Must thy grieved Tories mourn?
Unto our holy sanctum soon,
O, Robert Peel, return.

The Moth.—Beautiful! Your hand, St. Louis. I will live and die in the defence of the Church; and with this arm of mine, I will smite the infernal infidels, and bloody papists, like the Philistines of old,—so help me, Bob!

St. Louis.—Neble resolve! We must, for your chivalrous and most

holy zeal, make you a ruling Elder.

William Dick.—Him an Elder like me? Na, na. By jingo, he can speak against backgammon players, but his landlady, my aunty, testifies till me, that he writes ballads, and gets himself ow'r often roaring feu, on the Lord's evening, and be d——d till him!

Frederick the Great here gave the wink to Steeny, and quoted the following admirable lines,

Hypocrisy! in mercy spare it!
That holy robe, O dinna tear it;
Spare't for their sakes who often wear it,—
The lade in black;
The bold Gazette, when it comes near it,
Rive'st aff their backs!

St. Louis.—Is you true, dear William?—what you said about Mr. Moth?

William.—As fack as death; and he went up to Hamilton wi' Richmond the Spy, (incog.) on the Sacramental Fast-day, before the last, and yet he can gegg us wi' his religion! He is a deavil incarnate, and I say't till his face.

The Moth.-You are a liar, Sir!

William.—Me a tiar! I'm an honest man, till I turned my coat; and that's as muckle as you and some of your breether of the broad sheet can any. You are magnificent, big, brazen lee'rs.

B-n-tt. of the Free.-Thunder and nouns, who talks here of turning

coats?..

He that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed!

[Great uproar, in the midst of which, William clenched his fists.]

Deacon-Convener—(with stentorian lungs),—Gentlemen, gentlemen, we are getting as bad as the Town-Council, or the awful Bears at the Police-office. I command you, on your allegiance. Never let it be said that the noble, high, and honourable Conservatives of Glasgow threaten to quarrel and stick each other in this way. That infernal imp, Peter Mackenzie, will soon make a pretty handle of it. Charge your glasses, I say. On your allegiance, charge you glasses for a right loyal and Constitutional toast,—"May her Gracious Majesty the Queen have the Prince of Wales in the cradle by the King's Birth-day, and no mistake."—Hip, hip, hurrah!

The Moth.—I drink the toast, for I always like to slake my thirst in Royal bumpers on Sunday or Monday, but as my friend, his Grace the Duke of Gordon, was graciously pleased to say of me (the wee Moth), at our grand Conservative dinner last summer, I now very much fear, that her Majesty will not Mother-well for us this birth-day, and next year

the chances get worser and worser.

B-n-tt of the Press.—The Clique are at the bottom of this, I swear!

St. Louis.—It is an awful sign of the irreligion and infidelity that stalks through our laud. O'Connell and his tail have much to answer for.

Should their horrible doctrines be once understood,
That Princes and Priests are but mere flesh and blood,—
The swine will obey them, but just while they're good.

The Deacon Convener.—Gentlemen, I now give you "the Kirk of Scotland," with all the honours, and never no mistake, three times three.

Some short time ago; the poor Church, sick at heart, Look'd as wan as if she and her friends were to put,"
Till a pulpit physician gave a cast of his art;—
"My brethren," said he, "I think 'tis no wonder
The Church is in such a sai case,—bloed and shainder,
The Whige are triumphant,—the Tories are under!"

Rab C. alias the Red Rover. — Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking (hiccop,) permit me to give, "the glorious Conservatives

(biccup), for ever and ever, and ever and ever more,-amen!"

[The Moth had been swigging away at William Dick's brandy tumbler in fine style; and at last he fell from his chair in an awful state of conglomeration. The Secretary took off his breeches, while he sighed, Jeannie Morrison,—O, dear Jeannie Morrison!]

Luky Ewing—(pointing to the Moth).—Gentlemen, I now propose a very particular toast.—It is, "The envy of surrounding nations, and the

admiration of the world."

The Calf here sang Jenny's bawbee!

Secretary Watkins.—Gentlemen, we are really neglecting the proper business of the evening. I propose that Sir Robert Peel's last grand eloquent speech in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, exceeding every thing in ancient or modern language, should be printed in gold letters, and disseminated in cart loads far and near, under the patronage of the sublime Carlton Club, with whom I am in close communication.

The Jordanhill.-Very proper. My dear friend, Lord-John Camp-

bell, will be quite delighted at this.

Steeny D.—It is all in my eye and Betty Martin. Allow me, Mr. Deacon-Convener, to give in true bang-up style, our Foreign Merchants, who are worth ten dozen of your Carlton Clubs; and at their head, permit me to place Julius Gumprecht, Esq. now present.—(Loud cheers.)

Julius G. Esq.—Shentlemans, I tank you; God bless you all, from de pope, de devil, and all de great rogues in Engalend; and all de damn

hypocrites in this here City.

[This short pithy speech, the last line of which was delivered with great animation, awakened the Moth, who was snoring vociferously. He roared out, "Save me, save me, O, Jeannie Morrison; the Papists are coming to cut our throats!" And, in short, he exhibited such raving signs of madness, that the soncy landlord of the Soho ran all his pith for Dr. Corkindale, who advised that he should be shaved and blistered without delay,—at hearing which, the most of the Conservatists went home greeting fou'. Wm. Dick and St. Louis stumbled together at the head of the Old Wynd, but where they went after that, this deponent sayeth not.]

(To be continued.) .

# WILLIAM DUNN, ESQUIRE.

" Now, mark the man that treads his fellows down." ... COWPER.

In the Liberator of last Saturday, we perceive a short article headed DUNTOCHER, the substance of which is as follows:—

"A few weeks ago, the workers of all branches here, laid in a requisition to Mr. Dunn, for fortnightly instead of monthly payments (wages). The inconvenience of monthly payments is so severely felt, that those who are subjected to it, are justified in complaining. The requisition, however, lay unanswered up till Saturday last, when a deputation respectfully waited upon Mr. Dunn, and he agreed to meet and answer them, on Monday at 10 o'clock. At that hour on Monday, the whole of the workers in the village suspended their employment, and met in a body to receive the promised answer. Mr. Dunn did not appear till 12 o'clock, but he would give no satisfactory answer; he wished them to leave all to himself. Now, (continues the Liberator,) what will be said of so many hundreds of workmen giving a menth's credit to their employer, and obliged to save themselves from sheer starvation, to put themselves under the power o

creditors, who are thus enabled to exact an extortionate profit from them in consequence. Surely, (concludes the Liberator.) Mr. Dunn cannot deny that such a system is productive of great evil, and the inconvenience of changing his payments to shorter dates, so trifling in comparison, that obstinacy can be his only excuse for danging to the universal wish of his workers, their respectful requests."

From this text in the Liberator, we shall write a very short but plain lecture on Mr. William Dunn,-treating him with no false delicacy,—but precisely as we think he deserves. We therefore say, in the let place, that the conduct thus developed on his part, is, if true, most selfish and most unfeeling, to say the very least of it. Here is a fellow, who was once himself a blacksmith,—who wrought with the fore-hammer for his weekly wages-who paid fifteen-pence for his room-rent-who used to take the broth pot between his dirty legs, and peeled the potatoes, and dipped them in salt with his bare fingers, -here is a fellow, we say, (we cannot afford to call him a gentleman at present,) who did this, and something more than this; but who, by a lucky stroke of fortune, got rich-bought his estate-built his cotton-mills-started his carriage-laid in his hogsheads of claret and champaigne—and now, behold him treating his hundreds of poor workers in the manner stated in the Liberator! Let any man of ordinary feeling, just reflect on this conduct of William Dunn for a little; and say whether we ought not to lash him for it as smartly as we can? Observe the hateur of the fellow: He treats the "respectful" requisition of his workers, as we are assured it was, for several weeks with apparent contempt, at least with palpable neglect. Then be condescends to have a meeting with them; but he does not appear till two hours after the time appointed (to shew, we suppose, his mighty consequence); but even then, he will give "no satisfactory answer." Like a true Eastern Bashaw, "he wished them to leave all to himself." We wonder they did not pelt him with rotten eggs.

It is no doubt a good thing for him to pay his workers only once a month. This puts them in his mercy, and in the mercy of others; while the profits he makes on the mere saving of the *interest* on the

month's wages, must be considerable.

The Liberator says, that "obstinacy can be kis only excuse for denying to the universal wish of his workers, their respectful requests." There is, we fear, too much truth in that remark. Nay, it is our belief that there is little humanity, but a very great deal of obstinacy in the composition or character of Mr. William Dunn, as, indeed, a reference to the case of

# Poor William Robertson

will prove. That unfortunate individual had served Dunn honestly and faithfully for ten or fifteen years. He got his limb, or body, mangled in his service; but when Dunn saw that he could not extract the usual quantity of labour out of him, he dismissed Robertson without a farthing of remuneration; and now the poor man, advanced in years, is a cripple for life. We noticed his case formerly; and we are put in possession of the following letter, which speaks for itself:—

" Glasgow, 25th April, 1885.

"WILLIAM DUNN, Esq. Glasgow.—Sir, We have been employed by William Robertson, who was for many years in your employment as a cotton-spinner, to raise an action to obtain reparation for a serious bedify injury he sustained in your service, and for which he considers you legally responsible. We earnestly hope you will take the case of the poor unfortunate man into favourable consideration, which will supersede the necessity of unpleasant legal proceedings. He authorises us to state, that he is willing to refer the claim to any respectable gentleman to be named by yourself. We hope to be favoured with a satisfactory answer on Monday first; and are, &c. (Signed) "King & Gemmell."

The honourable William Dunn has not deigned to take the least notice of this mild, civil, and respectful call, as we think we may term it, on his humanity or sense of justice. He could put down his name with the greatest ease for 200 guineas as his contribution to Dr. Cleland's Pension; he could act as Chairman of James Ewing's Committee, and call, by his impertinent circulars, on the citizens of Glasgow for Plumpers; he can now sign hole-and-corner Conservative addresses to Sir Robert Peel (professing himself formerly to be a Reformer);—he can do these things, and be the Director of fashionable Balls and Concerts; and again see how he treats his own workmen!!—Robertson's case alone should make him stink!

"Obstinacy," or something worse, is at the bottom of it. We shall try and knock some of these ugly ingredients out of him, rich and tough though he be; and, at all events, in order to bring him to his proper moral level, we shall probably favour the public with some of his other and earlier doings, for we can have no delicacy with an old, purse-proud, hardened sinner like this. It is humiliating to poor human nature to think that he should be worshipped in Glasgow like a god, merely in consequence of his unbounded wealth, and for no other reason. Possibly he will get into a mighty rage when he reads this article, the severest he has ever met with. But we are not yet half done with him. We are merely giving him an intilling of what he may expect, so long as he treats that portion of the community from which he has sprung with the insolence and cruelty here so very feebly alluded to.

It is, we think, disgraceful for the Cotton-spinners not to come forward in a body, and assist poor Robertson in the way we formerly suggested. The question of law ought, at all events, to have been tried with Dunn; and Robertson might have been put on the poor's roll at a mere trifle of expense. It is not yet too late for them to rally round him; and since Dunn has refused to return an answer to the civil and most reasonable proposition in the above letter, the Cotton-spinners, if they have any spirit at all, ought to assist to knock the obstinacy out of him,—

We again offer to lend our helping hand gratuitously.

### TO MR. MOTH.

We have an *Indictment* prepared against this gent.: and we shall publish it and bring him to public trial next month. It is right to give him this general warning about it. We are sure of convicting him.—Nay, we are sure that even a *Tory* Jury would bring in a verdict of Guilty against him under it. He may therefore look out.

### ANOTHER CLERICAL CONSPIRACY.

SOME months ago a young probationer of the Church of Scotland, of the name of Crichton, received a presentation to the church and parish of Kilmaronock, in the Presbytery of Dumbarton, which had recently become vacant. We never saw Mr. Crichton in our life, and know little or nothing of him: but we understand a majority of the parishioners approved of his appointment, and hailed him as their minister. So far, well. It is said that the Rev. Dr. Graham of Killearn, a member of this Presbytery, had a longing eye to this church for his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. James Campbell, alias the Hero of Craftammie; and chagrined at the appointment of Mr. Crichton, set about to libel him, with the view of depriving him of the church altogether. When some of these Clergymen have a point to aim at, they stick at nothing; and Mr. Crichton had soon the mortification to find himself really libelled at a pretty rate before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, the members of which are all tarred with the same stick—that is to say, they understand one another, on particular subjects, most admirably. The allegations against Crichton were—not that he had committed any great moral delinquency, like the Gunus, the Campbells, or the Muters,—but being rather a jovial sort of character, none of your Sir Andrews or Dr. Barebones, he could enjoy his tumbler of toddy to perfection. The essence of the libel, therefore, against him amounted to this, that some years ago he got tipsy on two occasions. This was a charge which Mr. Crichton frankly and candidly admitted; whereupon the Rev. Fathers pronounced sentence, depriving him of his license, which literally was a sentence of civil death upon him, since it annihilated for ever his connection with the Church of Scotland. He appealed to the General Assembly, now sitting. The case was heard on Monday last, when there voted in favour of Crichton, 104; against him, 136; so that the sentence of the Presbytery has been affirmed by a majority.

Dr. Graham of Killearn appeared at the bar of the Assembly against Crichton. Dr. Patrick Macfarlane of Greenock moved the final sentence. Dr. Cook moved the reversal of it; and in this he was ably seconded by one of the best and most upright judges in the land, viz. Lord Moncrieff. And thus poor Crichton, for getting tipay some years ago, has at last been slain among their hands; all, of course, for the good of souls and the glory of God. On the face of these proceedings, and looking at the large minority in favour of Crichton, we cannot help thinking that he has been most severely treated by the Rev. Fathers in the Assembly. But what shall be said of his original prosecutors, the Presbytery of Dumbarton, when we apprise the pub-

lic of the following facts?

The facts are, that every member of the Presbytery knew that Crichton had made the slips above noticed, some years ago. Did they then think him anything the worse of them? No. For they afterwards invited him to their houses; they also invited him to preach (as he did) in their own pulpits. And it is only after he comes in upon them with the presentation in his pocket, which frustrates the

selfish wishes of one of their own number, that they rake up his former errors—make a formidable charge against him—and eventually worry him to death! Supposing he was even grossly addicted to drinking, they do not even allow him a chance to mend his ways. But this, we suppose, is another proof of their charity and tender mercies!

Although, however, the Presbytery of Dumbarton have destroyed this young man, the Rev. Mr. Crichton, we tell them that they will gain no credit by their proceedings. We warn them, that we shall now watch their subsequent movements in regard to the Church of Kilmaronock; and if we find them bringing forward a particular gentleman for that church, whom we have in our eye, in place of Mr. Crichton, we shall give them food for the choicest libel ever laid on a Presbytery table.

# THE BONNYMUIR VICTIMS—LETTER FROM THE LORD ADVOCATE.

WE have had the honour to receive from the Lord Advocate the following answer to the address of the Glasgow Political Union, in favour of the unhappy Bonnymuir victims of 1820, transported to New South Wales:—

" London, 16th May, 1835.

"John A. Murray.

"SIR,—I have this morning received your letter of the 8th of May, which came with some other papers from Edinburgh. I feel very much obliged to all the individuals who have expressed themselves in such very favourable terms towards me, and hope my conduct will be such as to

deserve a continuance of their good opinion.

"I trust that the country, in its present state, and with the franchise which it enjoys,—honestly and independently exercised as a public trust by the Electors,—is fairly represented in Parliament, and that there is no occasion for Political Unions, while there are representatives who, in Glasgow and other towns in Scotland, are disposed to be guided by public opinion, and the real interests of the country, and of good government.

"I will make immediate inquiry as to the cases of the English convicts, whose sentences you formerly wrote to me had been remitted; and I will be obliged to you, if you will send me any particulars with regard to those who were sent from Scotland.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very

humble Servant,

"PETER MACKENZIE, Esq. Glasgow."

We have already sent his Lordship the particulars requested. And now, in a very short while, we hope to entertain the pleasing reflection, that the surviving victims of the bloody Spy conspiracy of 1820 are set Free, and restored to their own dear native homes, from which they have been so long and so cruelly exiled.

We should not, however, be surprised if some of the fiendish Tories still among us, should set up a growl at this prompt and excellent letter of the Lord Advocate; but, we would only say to them, Cease,

vipers,--you bite a file!

### HOLE AND CORNER WORK BY A LORD.

In some of our earlier Nos. we had occasion to castigate that miserable creature, though he be a Lord, the Right Honourable Lord John Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyle. He has not one particle of spunk or public patriotism about him; and with him, we fear that the ancient glory of the house of Argyle has departed. The conduct of this Lord, during the progress of the Reform Bill, was sufficiently glaring. His conduct now, in the matter we are about to notice, is truly contemptible; but still we think the public should be put in possession of the knowledge of it. When Peel and Wellington were driven from office, the Conservatives, alias the Tories, set up a loud Addresses were got up, extolling the one and the other in the highest terms. In some of them, Peel was called the Saviour of the country. None of these addresses were adopted at any public meeting, in any quarter of the three Kingdoms. The Tories are yet in such miserable odour with the country, that they dare not appeal to it in a fair stand-ùp, open manner.

> Passive obedience backward shrinks, And non-resistance dies; Nature rebels, and fact declares, Their principles are lies.

Hence, like owls in a dark night, they go about, hawking their addresses from one corner to another; and when they get the names of a few tools or simpletons to them, they send them off, and get them paraded in some Tory newspaper, as speaking "the sense of the country." A notable instance of this will now be presented through my Lord John Campbell. He concocted an address to Peel, in name of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commissioners of Supply, Electors, and other inhabitants of the county of Argyle. He sent out his scouts, and got some 973 names to it, out of a population of, 100,000 inhabitants, and 1084 Electors. Not content with this one address, he concocted another, also in name of the Noblemen, Commissioners, and Electors, &c. of the county of Dumbarton; to which he got two hundred and fifty names; and we are in a condition to prove, that this Lord dispatched one of his scouts, of the name of Wilson, a grocer in Helensburgh, to Glasgow with these addresses, on Tuesday the 12th current; and that he paid fourpence for booking them, in the Mail Coach-office here, as parcels to London. We have not a doubt that on their arrival in London, they will be paraded in the Conservative journals, as the addresses from two counties in Scotland. And these, for sooth, are the proofs which the pitiful Tories give of what they are pleased to call re-action! We deny that the addresses referred to speak the sentiments of one-tenth part of the population of either of the counties, whose names have thus been hackneyed or prostituted by Lord John Campbell. We deny that they speak the sentiments even of the one-third part of the Electors,—the best proof of which, is the fact that the Counties of Dumbarton and Argyle are represented by two undoubted Reformers, both of whom gave their votes against Peel, and on the very question which turned him out of office. This should settle the character of these addresses. If Lord

John Campbell means to do the dirty work of the Tories, we advise him to put on their petticoats at once. Public decency, and a regard to the interest and feelings of his own brother, the Duke, should have made him avoid these hole and corner addresses to Peel. We say that the bouse of Argyle has been honoured and benefited by a Reform Administration. For at this moment, the Duke of Argyle is Lord High Steward to the King,—an office conferred upon him by Lord Melbourne, as it was formerly by Earl Grey. And we repeat, therefore, that feelings of public decency, and sentiments of public gratitude, might well have induced Lord John Campbell, if he could not altogether have repressed his Tory principles, to have remained at least secutor. Does he mean, or would he like to trip up the heels of his ewn brother? For shame, my Lord John! For shame!

#### LINES ON CHARLES JAMES FOX.

THE following beautiful lines, as an inscription for a bust of the Right Hou. Charles James Fox, were written in his 19th year, by the present Lord Melbourne, then the Hou. William Lamb.

Live, marble, live! for thine's a sacred trust,
A patriot's face, that speaks his noble mind;
Live! that our sons may kneel before this bust,
And hail the benefactor of mankind.

This was the man who, 'midst the tempest's rage,
A mark of safety to his country stood;
Warn'd, with prophetic voice, a servile age,
And strove to quench the insatiate thirst for blood.

This was the man whose ever deathless fame Recals his life's so truly glorious scenes; To bless his fellow creatures was his aim, And universal liberty his means.

# MONUMENT TO JAMES WILSON, THE MURDERED RADICAL OF 1820.

AFTER the erection of the Monument to Hardie and Baird, we resolved that one should also be erected to James Wilson, over his mortal remains in Strathaven church-yard. We hope to see it done this summer; and, for that purpose, we intend to make a pilgrimage to Strathaven some day next month. It would be rather hard to take the cost of this erection wholly out of our own pockets; and we think it will be callous, if not scandalous, on the part of the Reformers of Glasgow, in particular, if they suffer the bloody tragedy, in the midst of which poor old James Wilson fell a victim, to fade away, without some distinctive mark to point it out to future generations. We only wait to see whether any of them will aid us in the good work. There are many yet in this narrow-minded community who, in ignorance of the facts, regard James Wilson as a "Traitor." We deny that he was so, and feel assured that posterity will echo the sentiments we have already expressed in his favour. But happen what may, his soul, we trust, is now aloft!

# THE WATER COMPANIES PERSUS THE CITIZENS.

THE Monopolizers, we are sorry to say, are likely to succeed against the Citizens of Glasgow. The Bill for the Junction of the Glasgow and Cranstonhill Companies has been read a second time in the House of Commons, notwithstanding of the energetic opposition made to it by both of the City Members, backed by a Petition subscribed by 40 or 50,000 inhabitants. And if the Bill is ultimately passed (there is a chance yet of its being thrown out on the third reading), the Citizens of Glasgow will be pilfered at a pretty rate on the charge for The Monopolizers connected with these Companies will lay their heads together, and the sole consideration with them will be, how to make most money from the inhabitants. They say they intend to give us cheap water in future.—No doubt of it!—But this is explained in a word: they will make it very cheap to themselves, but very dear to the inhabitants at large; and having "bought over" the Cranstonhill Company, -having no longer any rival Company to compete with,—the Monopolizers will send out their cheap, dirty water, and they will coolly tell the Citizens that they may either take it or let it alone !- One does not like to die with thirst in a warm day; and the very necessity of the case gives to these Monopolizers an advantage.

A pretty feature this in our Legislature—that they sanction a Bill which is loudly protested against by every person in Glasgow except the Monopolizers themselves!—The Citizens, verily, are much indebted to Sir M. S. Stewart for his services on this occasion. He it was that urged the Bill for the Monopolizers in the House of Commons: he it is that wishes to cram this false and unprincipled Bill down our throats whether we will or not. The Citizens surely will not soon forget the obligations they are thus under to him and some of his "tail;" and we hope some of them will help to cheer him

out of Renfrewshire at the next Election.

As matters stand—and if the Bill pass—we see no other protection for the Citizens, but to start a new Water Company for themselves. If, therefore, such a proposal be made, as we hope it will, under the auspices of the Magistrates, the Citizens should come forward to embrace it with proper energy. If not, they deserve high rates and dirty water for the rest of their lives.

THE LADLE DUES, &c.

We need only say, that we entirely concur in the views taken by Mr. M'Gavin at the Council board, and in his published letters, as to the conduct of the authorities in re-imposing the Ladle Dues after they had been taken off by a deliberate vote last year. There is something childish-like in doing one thing to-day and upsetting it on the next. Our reformed rulers should certainly act with more dignity and consistency. They seem to have a great itch, too, for sending Deputations to London, some of them, we guess, pretty expensive ones. Perhaps they will be the better of a little overhauling from us; and we may pay a visit to the Chamber one of these days, to take "notes," as we were wont to do with the "Old Stagers."

### THE SCOTTISH GUARDIAN EXPOSED.

THERE is not a newspaper in all Scotland—perhaps in the three kingdoms, that pretends to so much sanctity as the thing published in Glasgow v'cleped the Scottish Guardian. It was a most zealous advocate for Sir Andrew Agnew's godly Sabbath Bill. But a fact has just transpired, which demonstrates the disgraceful hypocrisy with which it is conducted. To gratify its "pious readers," an announcement was made ten days ago that it would be published daily in Edinburgh during the sitting of the present General Assembly; and holy Mr. Louis, its known editor, went thither to make or superintend the necessary arrangements. At an early hour last Monday forenoon, the Guardian of that day's date reached Glasgow, giving the proeeedings in the General Assembly till a late hour on Saturday, from which it must be obvious that the printing of the Guardian was performed on Sunday! Nothing very wrong in this, wicked fellows like us might be expected to say. But the thing becomes absolutely profane and disgusting, when viewed through the medium we have presented it,—an additional proof, that professions and practice are two very different things with these would-be Saints! We wonder if the Presbytery of Glasgow, of which Mr. Louis is a licentiate, will enquire into this matter. They are fond of Simony cases. Here is a real case, according to their own creed, of Sabbath breaking. But they will wink at it for all that, or we are for once in our lives greatly mistaken. However, we have exposed the thing, and that is quite enough for us at present.

### MR. OSWALD, M.P.

THERE is, we find, no truth in the statement that Mr. Oswald had been offered the situation of one of the Lords of the Treasury, and consequently, there can be no truth in the further statement contained in the 142d No. of the Gazette, that he had declined to accept it. Whenever we are misled, or misinformed, we proceed to set ourselves right, without any rejuctance. Mr. Oswald has been in town for a few days. He returned to London on Wednesday.

### VERY HIGH!

rational of the

We are credibly informed, that Mr. James Ewing and Mr. Win. Rodger were coming up the river the other morning in the Sultan steamer. Breakfast was announced at the usual hour, when these two worthies applied to the Steward to give them a preference over the other passengers, by letting them first breakfast in the apartment by themselves. This the Steward very properly declined to do. The other passengers were as good in his eyes, as the defeated ex-M.P. or his companion the ex-Rotten Burgh Baine. But this is characteristic of the worthies. How great, how exalted they are,—in their own estimation! The little gentleman could sit down and carouse in the low house of Brown, the Commissioner of Police, in the High-street, when he had some purpose to serve at the Election. But now, he cannot take his breakfast with the other cabin passengers in a steamer, without shewing his superiority! We wish we had been on board, to have given him some javo-water for his insolence (such we reckon it) on this occasion.

### THE BEARS

HAVE been greatly the better of the admonition we gave them at the beginning of the month. They have since been conducting themselves with remarkable decency at the Police Board. We shall chastise them only when it becomes necessary. But the better way for one and all of them would be to resign at once in peace and quietness. Verily their absence would be good company. Out they must go sooner or later; and what will they make by their previous conduct?-Nothing but ignominy and contempt. We are happy to see that Captain Watson is maintaining his ground most admirably. He has nothing to fear from bears or monkies, so long as he pursues the stern path of duty.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

# THE FIRST OF THE TWENTY NEW CHURCHES.

Ms. Editor,-There is one of the completest jobs going on just new, respecting the filling up of St. Stephen's Church, at the west end of the town here, which has taken place since the "redoubtable Bailie Paul" was patron for the city. This church is the first of the new erections. I have always said that these churches would be given to friends; but, at the same time, I thought that the Committee, who are mostly clergymen, would have used a little contion, or, may be, a little duplicity, in exercising the patronage; and it-would appear I am not to be disappointed; for, what do you think? Dr. Chalmers wishes the Committee to give this new erection to his intended son-in-law, Mr. Hannah, son of the great Dr. Hannah of Belfast, and has written Willy Collins, their organ, to this effect. Poor Maclure, therefore, the present incumbent, who, for two years past, has rendered himself dear to the trade's-people, for whom the church was erected, and who is, in every respect, Hannah's equal, is to be sept about his business. This is the secret of the matter. There is a silly body, Penny, who is endeayouring to carry the designs of the Committee, or rather of Collins, and Lewis of the Guardian, into effect; but the men in aprons sent him to the right about lately for his impudence, and declared their willingness to abide by Maclure. am told, however, that another determined effort is to be made for the Dictor's daughter's intended; but let the men in aprons be on their guard, and they will have nothing to fear. We all know the obligations under which Collins especially lies to the Doctor, and no wonder he is anxious to serve him; but why turn out a young man who is acceptable to the people to do this? - Surely Dr. Chalmers can find a church elsewhere to his son-in-law, and not allow such a piece of injustice to be done. — I am, &c. FAIR PLAY:

# STIRLINGSHIRE POLITICS.

Ma, Enrou, A number of the Electors of Stirlingshire, have busied themselves of late in getting up a Requisition to William Mutray, Eeq. of Polmaice. inviting him to stand candidate for the representation of the county when a

vacancy, that occur,

The requisition was signed by 544 electors. Many of them have done so in almost total ignorance of what he is or has been as regards his political creed, and several others with a mental reservation. But to the point. We know that he is Lieutenant colonel of the Permanry Cavary of the county,—a body of men who have importalised their manaby their plorious ristory of Townsymus over the victims of the accursed Spy System. It is remoured that he (Mr. Murray) showed a strong predilection in favour of a trooper of his regiment, if it deserves that name, who was charged with depriving a person of his life by violent means. The prisoner (for the trooper was apprehended,) underwent something called a trial, but was, as a matter of course, liberated, and at present, if we are rightly informed, lives in the neighbourhood of your good city. More correct and full information about this may be had in Kilsyth;—we hope some of the Rads there will supply it. Mr. Murray is put forward on what is called the Liberal interest;—the affair Boks like a pun or parody on it. He, however, has had the good sense to decline the honour for the present. Let us know, if you can, in your first publication, if, from his past conduct, he is entitled to the suffrages of the leal Reformers of Stislingshire.

A RADICAL WATCHMAN.

Dated from the Hill of Observation, Radical Camp, 25th May, 1835.

We know little or nothing of Mr. Murray of Polmaise; but the Electors of Stirlingshire must be a parcel of blockheads if they signed a Requisition to him, or any other man, without a clear and explicit knowledge of his political principles.—ED.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank several Correspondents for calling our attention to the spiteful conduct of the publisher of the Church of Scotland Magazine and his bilistickers (of course, acting under his orders,) in plastering over the Gaizette Bills almost as soon as they are put up. We thought that MrPhun would have profited by the example lately taught him by the Magistrates; but if he or his men attempt to deface any of our bills a second time, we shall retaliate and punish them for it in more ways than one. They had better, therefore, take this gentle him in time.

Mr. Dunlop has not been in Glasgow since he went to Parliament. But we are happy to understand that he is now in excellent health and spirits. So much for malicious reports to the con-

trary.

We now understand the question which N. L. formerly put; but, under the circumstances formerly stated, the child or children of his deceased friend can only succeed to the third part of

Where y seeds here the property.

We are much afraid that the Magistrates of Gorbals are not doing their duty about the Machanian or Waddell School, otherwise they never would permit Mr. James M'Lean to act about it in the way he has done, and is still doing.

"Ape" sends us rich and capital information, which we shall work out to advantage.

We are happy to find that the Sheriff kicked the counter action of Arch. M'Lehose, umbrellation of the capital the owners size out of Court with expenses. If he annoys her any more, we beg

maker, against the orphan girl, out of Court with expenses. If he annoys her any more, we beg she will let us know.

Mr. John Baird, we doubt, his been chested.

The general rule of law is, that fixtures, or things fixed by the tenant to the house or premises at his own expense, and which cannot be removed without siguring the subject, will become the property of the landord. But we think a Constant Reader is entitled to remove the shelving fastened with screw nails, referred to by him.

A landlord's hypothec can be assigned to graditors, or cautioners, paying the rent.
We have again and again stated, that enter are not necessary in the hiring of servants.
We have also again and again stated, that it master or misries is not bound to give their cervant.

a character.
There is no Act of Pavilament to save Clergymen from toll either on Stinday or Situliday, that we are aware of.

Every obstacle will be thrown in the way of Mrs. F. by her opponents, but she ought to persevere and walk by the advice of her agents, who are most respectable.

Messra. Withers and McCaw, clothlers, Argyll-street, ought to have handed over the Quack to

the Police-officers for swindling.

"Asteria" about Dr. Black's plate, will be attended to. He will see what we have all tandy said

about the will.

about the will.

Dr. Brown of St. John's may be a gety plous man; but we agree with "A Sitter and Correspondent" in thinking, that his long Tory prayers might be dispensed with. There will be no pelitical siang allowed from Whig or Tory "in the kingdom come."

"An Enemy to Evil-doers" is thanked are my communication. We shall blow up the personage he refers to, but not sooner than next month.

"We can write recreat that Somerville heat unade and a lead boy. We can only concelle our.

sonage he refers to, but not sooner than next month.

We own, with regret, that Sommerville has turned out a had boy. We can only console ourselves by the reflection, that we exerted ourselves in his behalf from the purest motives.

Our decided opinion is, that Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, President of the Voluntaries, is a man of no political principle inhistever. His conduct at the last Glasgow. Election settles him in that respect. We hate political trimmers of all sorts and sizes: no matter whether they be Established ones, or Voluntary ones; and we say pointedly, that Dr. Wardlaw belongs to the class just mentioned.

Quack Moat's action against us is still going on. We are cracking the whip over his head sery court day. every court day. .,...

No decision has yet been pronounced by the Dublin Election Committee. But we will give odds that Mr. O'Connell wins.

We decline to meddle in the dispute between F. and D.

Buchanan & Sons pilfered the gas, there can be no doubt. They never ventured to deny our allegation.

Lord Panmure is 64 years of age. We have nothing to do with Lettit or Lowette's publication.

If the Authorities will not allow the poor man'to drive his horse and cart upon the Sunday, we do not see on what principle the rich ought to be allowed to drive, or hire, their noddies or carriages on that day. We shall not overlook the communication of Mr. Robert Gardener on this gubject. aubject.

A Greena Green marriage is as binding as any other.
Soldiers cannot be arrested for debt.
We are quite satisfied that Mr. John Maxwell has no chance of being again settimed for Lamarkshire. Trimmers always lose themselves.
Dr. M. A. can be compelled to tell the truth, delicate as the case is for him.

Railton's case is not yet finally disposed of.

Mr. C. is wrong. We fear that D. M. jun. has got himself into a scrape; and the sooner he makes the amends honorable the better. A false sense of delicacy on his part is quite absurd.

Lines of F. and Zeto are both tasteless and spiritiess.

Anglo will please attach his seal hame and designation to his next communication; and if he is telling the truth about the odious characters he mentions, he can certainly have the less hesitation. In deling so.

George the Fourth died 26th June, 1836. Telfar's will ease shall be inquired after.

We must respite the horse-leeches in old John or James Black's case (not the Dosters) till theat

month.

When Mr. H. B. M'Phail sends us the papers about the Boquhan Estate, we shall know how to address Mr. J. Bryce. If there was any sanctified roguery in the affair, this is the place for exposing it.

The cautioners of the Sheriff-officer are liable to D. R.
Nothing more need be said by John Crichton. His case is utterly hopeless.

A pane of gless broken from the street must just be paid for according to its value. It is absurd for J. S. to say that there is an Act of Parliament for regulating such a thing.

The highest fine that can be imposed in the Police-office is £5.

We intimate, and beg our Correspondents to understand, that we are determined, from this date henceforward, never to take the least notice of any letter or communication, the postage of which is not paid, unless it proceed from some known Correspondent. The item for postages in one month has become a serious matter; and it is rather hard that the Editor should be taxed with these, when he devotes his time gratuitously, not merely to the answering of letters, but to an immense number of personal applications. An individual, for instance, has sent him two letters this week from Oban, the postage of which is 1s. 6d., while the price of two Nos. of the Gazette is only 4d. This is beyond all endurance. Unpaid letters, except, we repeat, from known friends, will, from this date, be thrown saide, or returned to the General Post-office; and there are a good number in the former situation this month already. The Editor believes that few individuals would have taken so much trouble as he has done to serve the public for the last four years; but there are limits for every thing: and this notice he hopes will be attended to in future.

For the continuation of Natices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Genetic published this morning.

Nos. 145 and 146 will be published on Saturday morning, the 27th June, 1835.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE .

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1835. PRICE 2d. No. CXLV.]:

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, June 27, 1835.

In proof that the Tories are a most unprincipled set,—and that they resorted to the grossest means—to vile bribery and corruption, to get their own nominees, or servile tools, returned at last Election, for the very purpose of swamping the House of Commons-of upsetting the Reform Bill-and ultimately of abridging the rights of the people, we have simply to refer to the recent report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Ipswich Election case. That Committee sat for 41 days. They examined a great number They probed the charge of Bribery against the two of witnesses. Tory Members for Ipswich, in all its ramifications, to the bottom. At last they made out the charge as clear as the sun at noonday; and this Committee, consisting of eleven Honourable Members, unanimously reported to the House, on their solemn oaths, that "gross Bribery and Corruption had been practised" by the Tory Members and their agents at Ipswich; and immediately these Tory Members were unseated-turned out of the House of Commons,-not without

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being most properly subjected in the expense of the inquiry of the

Committee, amounting to upwards of £15,000.

This case of Ipswich should speak trumpet-tongued over the whole kindom. It shows to what base and unprincipled means the Tories, who constantly prefend that they are the most pure and immaculate of all God's creatures, will resort to in furtherance of their But we fear there are a great many other Members in the House of Commons besides Kelly and Dundas, the ejected of Ipswich, equally guilty. For instance, there is a fellow of the name of P. Borthwick (possibly the Speaker's warrant may be dispatched after us for writing in this way), as to whom we have more than strong suspicion. He was returned, we think, at last Election, for Eversham, a borough in England. No petition seems to have been presented against his return; but if any of the Reformers in that quarter had known him half so well as we do, the probability is, that a petition would have been presented against him. We shall now give him, however, as a specimen of what we suppose the Tories will call a most honourable Conservative. Be it known, then, that this P. Borthwick kept a small shop, as a bookseller, at Dalkieth, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a few years ago. He cheated his creditors—and made off. He has, however, a tongue that might cheat the devil. And in a year or two afterwards the Tories took him into their good graces, and employed him to perambulate the country, and to lecture in many of the large cities against the emancipation of the poor West India Slaves,—a most worthy champion for such a cause! We state positively, without the fear of contradiction, that this said Mr. P. Borthwick, is the very fellow who was brought to Glasgow two years ago by the very particular and precious Tories in this quarter, and lectured, as many will remember, in our churches and chapels against Negro emancipation. Let Motherwell of the Courier office deny this if he dare. Borthwick had not a stiver of his own; he was poor as a rat; and now we find him sitting in the House of Commons, and ranged on the side of Sir Robert Peel, as "the honourable and learned Member for Eversham!"

Does any one think, after reading this plain statement of his history and circumstances, that Borthwick found his way into the House of Commons without money?—And where did it come from, but the Tories?—They must have Bribed to procure him a seat, knowing that he would willingly become any sort of tool in their hands. And when we reflect on the very narrow majorities that kept down the Tories at the commencement of this Session of Parliament, we almost tremble at the consequences that might have resulted to the empire at large by the vote of this one man.

These matters—trifling as some may think them, are pregnant with instruction. They ought to teach all shades and classes of Reformers, more and more, of the necessity there is to go hand in hand together, and to unite in one true, firm, and lasting bond of Union against the Common Enemy.

We implore them, therefore, not to neglect the approaching Regis-

trations.

# No. III.—GLASGOW CLIQUE TORY DIALOGUES.

Scene lat .... A large back room in the Tentine Hetel.

Met, thirty-one pretty darlings, as under.

" Here they go up, up, up, And here they go down, down, down; And here they go backwards and forwards, And here they go round, round, round,"

The Old Kid.—With your leave, beloved friends, I propose, that our Lord, the Dean of Guild,—for he is truly and essentially our Lord, being elected by, and for us, and not by, neither for the rabble Reformers (hem!)—should take the Chair on this momentous occasion. His true Lordship is a stoop of the Church like myself (hem !)—and I say, most emphatically, that none but the highest Churchmen should be called now to posts of honour; for, O Gentlemen, I fear that she is in peril i' the imminent deadly breach.—(Great applause, in the midst of which, William Dick very politely oxtered his Lordship to the Chair.)

The Lord Dean.—Gentlemen, unsecustomed as I am to public apeaking, and neither having grammar or any other set phrase of speech what-somever, I must say, that I take the Chair with the most sincerest of all pleasure belonging to the office; for ever since I was a Gorbala Magistrate, and saw the nasty bodies in that quarter, who treated me in my last gear's trial with any thing but respect, I have become more and mere a high and solid Conservative, and, by the blessing of God, I shall remain one so long as wood grows and water rine; or till the Liverpoel steamboats sink, and leave me, James Martin, their agent, not no more.

Steeny D.—Beautiful, upon my ——!—Instead of being agent for the steamers, the Lord Dean could fill the Chair of Rhetoric, now vacant, in

the University of Edinburgh.

The Dean.—Noo, Steeny, name o' your waggish rubs see soon.—Secretary Watkins !- Mr. Secretary Watkins !- I call upon you to report pro-

Secretary W .- The Registrations, my Lord and Gentlemen-the Registrations!-I have been working like a moudiewart under the ground for

the last three weeks;—I only returned from Ayr last night.

St. Louis.-The Lord's night, Sir, do you mean? Secretary W.—Yes, Mr. St. Louis; I was specially dispatched by the Conservative Club; and I saw Sir John Catheart, and had a particular consultation with him yesterday about the Election. I brought, in express, his most able Conservative Address to the Electors of Ayrshire, to the Herald Office at a late hour, and Sam got it set up as fast as Dr. Gibb could make a bowl of punch.

The Calf-(laughing).—And Sam says it might please the most " fas-

tidious Reformer.

Steeny .- Geggery, by Jupiter !- Geggery !

St. Louis Oh, my dear friends, it grieves me to think, that this work was done or Sunday. If publicly known, it would distress the feelings of the religious public, of which I am the Guardian; and how can any of un justify ourselves for it in the sight of our dear friend and patron, the godly Sir Andrew?

Steenge-Now, Mr. St. Louis, none of your very particular, d-d cant, if you please?—Did you not superintend the printing and publishing of the Guardian, on Sunday, in Edinburgh, during the last sitting of the

General Assembly?

Julius G. Esq.....Dat is von tickler, I guess.

St. Louis.—Well, well, you may blame William Collins and Dr. Chalmers for that work as well as me; but, with a contrite heart and a lowly spirit, I acknowledge that the end sometimes justifies the means: on which principle, I protest, and do most firmly believe, that every thing which we, the Conservatives, do, whether on Sunday or Saturday, is good and righteous in the sight of heaven; but I take an exception to infidels and republicans: they will be doomed to everlasting destruction.

Fred. the Great.—Very right, Mr. St. Louis.

Grunt up a solemn, lengthen'd groan, And damn all parties but our own; I'll warrant, then, ye're nae deceiver,— A steady, sturdy, staunch believer.

The Moth.—Excellent, my dear Fred;—'tis the very creed I profess. Were I a ruling elder, as friend St. Louis proposed to make me, I would everture the General Assembly to adopt it as part of the Confession of Faith.

The Lucky Ewing.—No more of this theological discussion;—let politics be our theme.

The Lord Dean .- Well, then, Mr. Secretary Watkins, what think you

are our prospects in Ayrshire?

Secretary W.—Dunlop of Dunlop, Craufurd of Auchinames, and young Ellice of London, who is a devil of a clever chap, I hear, are to be pitted against our Tory favourite, Sir John; but, by the aid of the Carlton Club, and numerous appliances not necessary to mention, we will beat them,—at least, I hope so: the very split, you know, among the Reformers, gives us the best chance imaginable.

The Gilmorehill Bogle.—I am happy to state, that my friend, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Eglinton, and all the other great Tory landlords, have unanimously resolved to compet their numerous tenants and de-

pendents to vote for Sir John.

The Moth.—Bravo!—the Sour-milk Cavalry for ever!—they are the life and sinews of us, the noble Conservatives: witness Devoushire;—witness—witness me, the Baron of Mearus—

With my long sword, saddle, bridle, Fal de lal, de lay.

The M Queen Slaver.—No singing just at present, if you please, my dear protégé. I wish to state, seriously and solemnly, as one of the most undeniable principles of the British constitution, that the landlords of this country have a right to drive their tenants to the poll, as much as I had a right, de jure or de facto, to drive my black nigers in the West Indies. Our illustrious friend, the Duke of Newcastle, placed this matter on the clearest footing, when he declared (and it is the true Conservative doctrine), that "every man has a right to do what he likes with his own."—(Great applause.)

Secretary W.—And it is precisely on that doctrine we are determined to act; for every tenant who dares to vote against the expressed wish of his landlord or factor, shall be sequestrated and reuped out, with the utmost rigour of law; that is, if they are in arrear of any bygone rent;—and I believe nine-tenths of them are at this moment in that predicament.

St. Louis.—The Lord, then, have mercy upon them !

Fred. the Great.—I pity the poor devils of farmers. They are priest-

ridden, and landlord-ridden.

Mark Sprott.—Yes, indeed. But I fear, though we have the farmers in clutches, that the dirty bodies of weavers and shoemakers, the tennders in the villages, will swamp them, and outvote us. They are up to

all sorts of political knowledge,—another proof of the infidelity that stalks through the land.

J. J. Duncan, the Actuary.—" Oh, save my country, heaven!!"

The Lord Dean.—Tuts, never mind;—we've resolved to send out scores of law-agents to wheedle and cajole the tribe alluded to.

The M.Q. Slaver.-Very right.

The Carbeth Smith.—I hope our friend here, Mr. Robertus Adam, is specially retained, as I know he wrought miracles for Mr. Forbes in Stir-

lingshire.

R. Adam.—I did—(thumping the table),—and my charge was only 300 guineas; besides eatables and drinkables; but Mr. Forbes, in his Conservative wisdom, offered me the paltry sum of £100, for which I have determined to cut him and the concern.

R. C. alias the Red Rover.—Pray, dear Bob, what did his Election

cost altogether?

R. A.—Just £14,340; to which I and the rest of his law-agents could make oath with a most clear and truly loval Conservative conscience

Dowankill.—That's a mere nothing, my good sir. The Duke and Sir Robert appropriated half a million of the Secret Service Money to carry their favourites at the last Election in England alone; and I am confident they will willingly spend ten times as much to carry the grand point (if they have it in their power), at next General Election, come when it may.

Secretary W.—The Registrations now are the things.

The Lord Dean.—We are all alive to that. For instance, my friend, James Ewing, now the laird of Levenside, has bought a thatch-house, and a kail-yard, in the village of Kilbarchan, that he may give his glorious,

little, Conservative vote in Renfrewshire.

The Old Rodger.—He told me, in confidence, when I went down with friend Farrie to value the woods on Levenside, that he had an eye to the county of Dumbarton himself at next Election, or the one after it at farthest.

P. Corbett.—Is it true that he is courting Sir James' daughter, that he

may cement his political connection?

W. Dick.—Na, feggs;—he'll get the pan till his tail in that quarter.

Julius G. Esq.—Shentlemans, I tink it be high time to a'jurne;—de
clouds now lour on de Glasco great Conservatives houses;—de accommodashion bills must be provided for, or, by Gar, you shall be registered in

dashion bills must be provided for, or, by Gar, you shall be registered in de real Gazette; and den one grim question will be, Who lie there?

[We beg to state, that Julius G. Esq. though a foreigner and a Conservatist, is one of the most shrewd, honourable, and independent Merchants in the city. This last, short speech of his, went home to some of them: in particular, James Young, Esquire, of B. & Y.—the greatest upstart Tory in Glasgow, heaved a deep groan; J. Kibble, Esquire (one of the Kirk-building schemers), another of the same; Messrs. Marshall & Corhett, ditto, ditto: but we must reserve a great many interesting details till next month.]

### PILLAGING OF FINES.

In reference to the systematic and unprincipled prosecution against the Glasgow Pawnbrokers, at the instance of a band of common "Informers," noticed in our 143d No. we have made a discovery which his Majesty's Justices of Peace for Glasgow are hereby earnestly called upon to attend to. By the Section of the Act of Parliament under which prosecutions against Pawnbrokers are regulated, viz. 39 and 40 Geo. III. cap. 99, sec. 26, it is declared that "all forfeither-

(fittes) interred by any offence committed against this Act, shall add may be levied by distress and sale of the goods, &c. of the offender of offenders, by warrent of any Justice or Justices of the Peace for the county or city, &c. where the offence shall be committed; and the Justices shall award one moiety of the said penalties to the party complaining, and the remainder of the aforesaid penalty or penalties not otherwise dispessed of and applied by this Act, it to be paid used applied to, and for the use of the poor of the parish or place where

the offence shall have been committed."

Now; we have made inquiry at the Collector of Poor's Rates for the city of Glasgew, and find that he has never received one penny on account of the fines levied from the Pawnbrokers in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office! Yet these fines, during the last year alone, amount, we are well assured, to upwards of £50; out of which, therefore, the poor have been diddled. We feel earselves entitled to sake without any delicacy, into whose pockets have these fines yone? Surely not into the pocket of the Justice of Peace Clerk. Surely not into the pockets of any of the Justices themselves, who are fat above any thing of the sort. Yet it is to them, or one or other of them, we are entitled to look; and in their own exoneration, we hope they will instantly make some clear and satisfactory explanation. not, we shall then be warranted in putting the worst construction on their conduct. We shall, in short, call them judicial swindlers. And a question will then arise, whether they should not be complained of and punished by the supreme judicature of the land, for gross modereation of office?

These few hints are thrown out by us, not merely from a due regard to the interests of "the poor," but for the sake of an upright

and honest administration of public justice.

# ANOTHER SLAP AT HENRY HOULDSWORTH.

WE perceive that some of the "Minions" of Mr. Henry Houldsworth are attempting to whitewash him in the Liberator, from the effects of the severe chastisement we gave him in our 143d No. for his heartless and unprincipled conduct to the poor old man (James Marsh), whom he had decoyed down from England, and left to perish in Glasgow, for aught he seemed to care, under the flagrant circumstances then stated by us. We are not at all surprised that Houldsworth's minions should do so. For when we wrote the original article in the Gueste against him, we used these very expressions, that "possibly some of his minions may attempt to whitewash him." They had better, however, have left him alone. They had better not have provoked us, in the way they have done in the Liberator. For now we shall exhibit to the full glare of the public, one or two other traits in the conduct of Mr. Henry Houldsworth, in reference to this very case, which may well cover the most servile "minion" he has with utter shame. We doubt, whether it ever fell to our lot to cut up any man so completely as we shall now do Mr. Henry Houldsworth,

First,—as to our facts. We repeat every syllable of our former

statement against him. We say that we gave a fair and correct account of the proceedings before the Sheriff. We say that we made it a point of duty, having no interest in the case one way or other, not to exaggerate or misrepresent may one of these facts, the most material of which, indeed, was proved by the hand-writing of Henry Houldsworth himself, by his letters to James Marsh, the originals of which are still in our possession. No doubt, Mr. Houldsworth's "mission" (that is the subscription he takes), in his letter in the Liberator of Seturday the 13th current, says that some of our statements were "as false as kell." That is rather a strong expression. It is, we believe, a favourite one of Henry Houldsworth, Esq.; and if he be not the author himself of the letter in the Liberator, of which there is strong internal evidence, his minion, at least, has endeavoured to imitate his language. But to come to the point, and to put an end at once to say doubt which the most sceptical person, even our bitterest enemy, could entertain, as to the truth of any of our statements, we here confidently appeal, not to any anonymous authority, but specially and distinctly to the gentleman who conducted the case for Mursh to successful issue, viz. Mr. David Dreghorn, accountant, No. 11. Miller-street, Glasgow, who was an eye-witness of the whole facts; and not only to him, but we likewise confidently appeal to Mr. M'Hardy, the Sheriff-Clerk, who was in Court on every occasion when the case itself was discussed, for confirmation of our entire statements against Houldsworth. We dere Mr. Heary Heuldsworth, rich and powerful though he do, -and possessing, as he does, an influence in Glasgow of a pretty powerful description in a certain way, which hamble individuals like ourselves may or can never aspire to, --- we say, we dare him, or any of his minions for him, to prove, by the evidence of both or either of the respectable gentlemen we have appealed to, that we have stated one single iota that is false against him in this case. And having now publicly thrown out this challenge to him, we proceed to tie him up to the halberts, and to drub him, till his very minions cry, " Held-enough!"

When the case was hast heard before Mr. Sheriff Alison, viz. on Thursday the 21st of May, Henry Houldsworth himself was present. Mr. Dregbern, acting for Marsh, proceeded to explain to the Sheriff that the poor old infirm pursuer (March), saxious to confront the defender (Houldsworth), had come out of the Infirmary, where he had been confined, on the Thursday preceding, and attended in Court; but that Houldsworth chose to absent himself on that ectasion, and now Marsh was so feeble and far reduced, as to be unable to attend. On this statement, Houldsworth turned round and used the following words to Mr. Dreghorn, as nearly as we recollect, for we were in Court and witnessed all that passed:-- "You lie, Sir; the old man is quite well-He is now out of the Informery, -I saw him on the streets yesterday. He came up to me, and expressed his gratitude for what I had done for him-tand then H. looking up to the Sheriff with a most confident air)...My Lord, I believe this prosecution is conducted without the old man's knowledge." Mr. Dreghown instantly retorted as follows :-"Mr. Houldsworth, you are the liar, Sir; and you are well known in

this Court to be a very deliberate liar sometimes. It is false that you saw the pursuer yesterday. It is false that he is out of the Infirmary. It is false that he made any such acknowledgment, as you have just now alleged. His written mandate against you is at this moment in the hands of his Lordship." This sharp altercation was very properly put an end to by the Sheriff, who ultimately pronounced decree against Houldsworth, with expenses, as formerly stated.

Now, we had not intended to refer to this incidental discussion at all, but the letter in the Liberator induces us to do so, and in a way which will exhibit Mr. Henry Houldsworth in his true colours, and afford a complete index, if such were a-wanting, that his whole conduct in this case to the poor old Englishman was such as we described it to be, namely, of the most heartless, dishonest, and unprincipled description. We have been at the pains to make diligent inquiry as to the facts alleged, pro and con between him and Mr. Dreghorn; and now, we say without the least hesitation, because we are in a condition to prove, that the statement made by Mr. Houldsworth, as above quoted, was utterly false. Mr. Dreghorn was perfectly warranted in retorting, and fixing upon him the word liar. But we shall be a little more special with Mr. Henry Houldsworth on the subject. He is not an ordinary sort of personage. He is a Magistrate. : He holds his Majesty's Commission as a Justice of the Peace in this county. And in that character, we now publicly tax him with appearing in a Court of Justice and telling a deliberate lie, to impose upon the Sheriff, in a miserable personal case of £8:6:8!

We learn that he has been sneaking after the Sheriff oftener than once since our former article appeared, probably with the view of making some explanation, or getting the Sheriff to interfere, whitewash, or exonorate him in this very matter. We know to a certainty (as the subsequent extraordinary facts will shew), that he has felt the force of that article most acutely. It cut him like a kitchen knife, rough and deep. But the high respect we entertain for the present Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Tory though he be,—and probably a more upright, diligent, and pains-taking Judge never graced the county of Lanark, we say so with pleasure, and trust that Mr. Sheriff Alison will continue to afford the same unmixed satisfaction to all parties he has hitherto done,—but, we repeat, the very respect we entertain for him, leads us to express our humble hope that he will never receive any private ex parte statement from Mr. Henry Houldsworth, or any other party. His Lordship, at any sate, will know how he should appreciate Mr. Henry Houldsworth's veracity in future.

But let us proceed to the winding up of this business. James Marsh got better in the Infirmary. He received the sum contained in the decree against Houldsworth; and on the day of our last publication, the old man waited upon us, and expressed his gratitude for what we had said and done for him. We advised him to return to Leeds early on the following week, by one of the steam-boats, via Liverpool; and we believe he has done so. But now we learn, that before leaving Glasgew, he went out to Henry Houldsworth and Sons, at Anderston, and

ne other attempt to get from them the value of his machine;

thus shewing how conscious he was of his just rights. Mr. Henry Houldaworth at first stormed upon him like a fury. He opened his desk, and took out the Reformers' Gazette! and blamed Marsh for enabling "that damned fellow, Peter Mackenzie, to degrade him in the estimation of the public;" and said, that he had told "a parcel of shocking lies against him." "No," says Marsh, "every thing that Mr. Mackenzie has stated is quite correct, except my age. He has called me sixty, whereas I am upwards of seventy. Are ye going to give me my £100, Mr. H. Houldaworth; or if not, let me have my machine?" It is scarcely necessary to add that Houldsworth refused to give him the one or the other; and the old man left their counting-house, saying that they could never thrive after the cruel way they had used him,

Now for the despicable meanness of Henry Houldsworth. He followed old Marsh a little way, and at last came up to him, and clapping him on the shoulders, said, "How are you off for money, Mr. Marsh? Have ye as much as will carry ye to England? I'll tell you what, Mr. Marsh, come back to the counting-house,—this article of Mackenzie's has annoyed me very much, and if you will only sign a paper which my son will draw out contradicting it, we shall give you

what you want."

What now does the public think of Mr. Henry Houldsworth? Has "Minion," in the Liberator, made his case one whit better? Has he

not rather enabled us to slay him almost alive?

But the "Minion," or rather the menial, in the Liberator, must needs puff Henry Houldsworth and Sons, as all true sycophants generally do. He says, "they are the greatest patrons of mechanical talent in this country." It may be so; but we should like to see some tangible proof of the fact, ere we can credit the vague puffing averment of this, or any other "Minion." Is it, we ask, to be found in the circumstance that Houldsworth and Sons are constantly stinting their workmen,-constantly engaged in some petty and ungracious disputes with them in the Courts of this city, to an extent, that is almost incredible? But the "Minion" says, that "Marsh was an old man, and to his age they (Houldsworth and Sons) gave reverence." | Was it, we ask, a proof of their "reverence" for him, that they dismissed him from their service in the most abrupt manner, without a sixpence in his pocket, and simply because he insisted on the due fulfilment of their agreement with him? We shall no longer use the word "reverence," because we think the Minion in the Liberator is either ignorant of its meaning, or has grossly misapplied it in the present instance. But, in plain terms, we ask, was it a proof of the humanity—the honesty—or common christian feeling of Henry Houldsworth and Sons, that they allowed this poor old, ingenious mechanic, whom they enticed from Leeds to Glasgow, under a written promise, which we say they falsified, but which the Sheriff compelled them to perform,—was it, we

again ask, a proof of either the one or the other of these qualities, which we fain hope are incident to human mature, that they allowed James Marsh literally to starce in a strange city? We say starce; because if any one has the least doubt of his deplorable condition, at the period when we first took hold of his case, we simply advise them to apply to Mr. Samuel Marsh, boot and shoemaker, No. 26, High-street, and he, we are assured, will give a more pitiful description of it, than we have even attempted to do. The truth is, that old Marsh for many days wandered about the streets of the city, in which he was a total stranger, worse almost than any beggar. He had not a farthing in his pocket, or a bit to put in his mouth; when tasting his eyes on the sign-board of Mr. Samuel Marsh, he went into his shop, and supplicated his compassion and charity, simply because he was his own numesake. Mr. Samuel Marsh treated him in a way which only re-

flects additional disgrace on Henry Houldsworth, Esquire.

We have gone into the details of this case, at greater length than we originally intended. We have done so, because independent of the instructions against us in the letter of Minion in the Liberator. some of which we despise to notice, we understand that Mr. Henry Houldsworth himself has been threatening that he would prosecute, and jail us, for cutting him up in the way we believe we have done. We defy him to do so. Far better would it have been, if he had sent us some expression of his regret for treating the poor old Englishman in the way we described; or, if he imagined we had wronged him in this case (but that is impossible), he had only to point out to us in what respect we had done so, and we should most willingly have corrected it. He or his "Minions" may attack us in the columns of the Liberator, as often as they please. We have truth on our side, and hold them at utter defiance. But if Mr. Henry Houldsworth shall try the experiment of an action of damages against us, we can promise him, that not a week or a month shall roll over his head, without his precing the effects of it to his heart's content. We advise him to consult Dr. John M'Arthur, before he permits one other word to cross his lips to our disparagement. He will startle at this simple allusion to Dr. M'Arthur, but a moment's reflection will convince him that we can retaliate in the most astonishing and overwhelming way. We are very devils sometimes, when we take up certain matters; and Hein'y Houldsworth's "Minions" may now quake and tremble at the significant hint hereby conveyed to them. Still, we owe an apology, and a very great apology, to our readers, for the extreme length to which this article has unexpectedly run; and yet we can only beseech them to pardon us on this single ground, that we always the to stand up manfully to denounce injustice and oppression, in whatevever quarter it presents itself; and putting aside the aspersions that may be cast unon us by the minious of Henry Houldsworth, for this discharge of our duty, we feel confident that the majority of our readers willing that he richly deserves all that has been said of him in this flagrant case at r hands.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE

No. CXLVI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1835.

PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, June 27, 1835.

A most excellent Bill has been introduced by Lord John Russell, for a Reform of the English Boroughs. It will sweep out the self-elected Tories from every one of them; and then, we shall have nothing to fear from any Government that may hereafter be formed; because, with this purification and extension of the Franchise in England, all will be kept right.

A feeled opposition has been offered to this Bill, by Sir Robert Peel and others of the Taries in the House of Commons; but we anticipate that it will pass there by a considerable majority. If the Lords reject it, the Lord help them!—For the People of England have their hearts now set on this Bill, and they will have it, though all the hereditary Lords should travel to France, where, by the bye, a lesson was read to them three years ago. We expect there will be a "collision" in right earnest between the two Houses, ere this business is finally settled. There is something now brewing, undoubtedly!

Mr. Grote's motion for the Ballot, was lost by a majority of 173. For it, 144. Against it, 317. The friends of the Ballot, however, need not despond at the loss of this motion, because it has gained about 50

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VOL. V.

# A PETTY TYRANT AND ARCH HYPOCRITE, OR BUCHANAN PERSUS THE LIBERATOR.

In last Saturday's Liberator we noticed a very extraordinary statement affecting its own peculiar interest; and as we hope we are above any little petty feeling of jealousy between "rival establishments" of the Press, we intend now to strike in, with this short article about it. The statement in substance was, that one Mr. Buchanan, proprietor of large works at Lochwinnoch, had been doing every thing in his power to run down the Liberator, and had absolutely prohibited his workmen from reading it; and this is stated, on the authority of one of the workmen themselves, who details a long conversation between him and Buchanan, which thus ended:—"He (Mr. Buchanan) concluded by declaring, that he did not care about my politics; that it was only my soul's salvation that he was concerned about."

Therefore, this personage, called "Mr. Buchanan," thinks that the "soul's salvation" of his workman depended on his giving up the

reading of the Liberator !!!

We wonder John Tait has not lashed the canting knave, for he must be one, till he made him black and blue. But who is this Mr. Buchanan, that has such deep concern for the "soul's salvation?"-We take him to be one of the Buchanans of Arden in Dumbartonshire, and of Fulton, Buchanan, & Co. Glasgow. There are three brothers of them, and a more close-fisted, sly, sleek, crawling set of Tories never existed. They and their father before them, were the haunchmen of the Duke of Montrose in Dumbartonshire, under the old paper system. They are notorious in Glasgow for their greed.-They are equally notorious for their meanness. We have heard that either of them would skin a louse for the sake of the skin, if they could only make a plack by it. And the hypocrites have no more religion about them than an old shoe. They are violent Tories, and it is because they are so, that they vent out their wrath against the Liberator, who, whatever may have been the provocation we have received from it, will live and thrive, we hope, long after these Buchanans are dead and rotten.

We therefore hope that the workers at Lochwinnoch will be nothing daunted by any exhibition Mr. Buchanan may make of himself, even though he should display all the characteristics of the petty tyrant. Neither he or any other master have right to control the reading or the writing of their servants. And it is vain for them

to make the attempt, for they could no more succeed in it, than they could succeed in exercising the functions of the brain of millions.

Mr. Buchanan had better not speak to his workmen any more about their souls' salvation in the audacious way he has done. We hope they stand in a better position in that respect than himself. "It will be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."—So says the Scripture. Think, then, of your own condition, Mr. Buchanan. Are you not hoarding up your riches with all the greed of a miser? Have a care, then, that the devil does not get you into his own clutches sooner or later. We fear he has already carried off many a sanctified hypocrite, and that he will get many more ere the world ends!

### WILLIAM DUNN, ESQUIRE.

We have a great mind to publish, in penny Nos. the Life, History, and Adventures of this fortunate, but hard, old squeezer, William Dunn, Esquire, and apply the proceeds to the benefit of his maimed and ill-used servant, William Robertson, whose case has been already detailed by us. We shall, at any rate, continue to roast old squeezer about it for some time longer. He deserves to have every thing said about him that can be said; and we believe we have plenty of material to do him ample justice.—Are his Duntocher workers now pacified, reconciled, or satisfied?

### DR. BLACK'S WILL.

CERTAIN communings and proposals, we understand, have lately been made between the Trustees of Dr. Black, regarding an adjustment of the provisions in his Will, in which so many old faithful servants in Glasgow are interested; but the greed and avarice of one of these Trustees has yet to be overcome, and we are advised to respite him till next month, by which time, we hope he will have made a clean surrender. If not, we shall, of course, go into the whole facts, which will make him despicable enough over the city.

### **GLASGOW SESSION-CLERK:**

THE Fees drawn by Mr. Robert Strang, the Session-Clerk of Glasgow, in one year, for Marriages and Births alone, must be enormous. He carries on his business as a Writer besides; and, we understand, that, for some time past, the duties of the Session-Clerk, which are very simple—consisting merely of writing down names in books and printed forms, have been discharged by a deputy, to whom Mr. Strang probably pays £80 or £100 per annum, he himself putting the large surplus into his own pocket.

Now, we wish the Established Clergy would just look into this matter. There is room for some *Reform* here, we do assure them. But they start at the word Reform; they hate it. Yet, as they love *money*, they might put the Clerk on a fixed salary of, say, £200, and apply the difference to the funds of Hutcheson's Hospital, for which they showed so much solicitude lately. We shall watch and see if any of

them stirs in this matter between and the Fast-day.

### THE PHARISAICAL FAST-DAY.

Preserve us a', what shall we do
Thir dark, unballow'd times?
We're surely dreeing penance noo
For some most awfu' crimes.

MOTHER CHURCH is surely, at last, in sore tribulation. Her Reverend Doctors have appointed a Day of Fasting and Prayer on her account; but instead of doing her any good, we fear it will only mortify and annoy her. We should not at all be surprised to see her last requiem sung, on Thursday, the 23d day of July next, between the hours of "Divine service." She is clearly, at present, in the hands of a set of foolish, canting, hypocritical knaves. But the wonder is, that the General Assembly sanctions, nay, encourages, and positively directs them. We shall do what we can to expose and frustrate the Clerical Quacks, in their foolish, mad, and dangerous career.

We, therefore, at once, tell them, that we shall neither fast nor pray at their bidding, on Thursday, the 23d of July;—we rather intend to eat and drink, to dance and be merry, on that particular occasion. They may put out as many solemn anathemas against us as they please; but we feel perfectly satisfied, that they cannot do us the smallest harm, nor will they interrupt our anticipated enjoyments a

single moment.

Let us drub the arch-hypocrites. It was long ago remarked, by one of the greatest philosophers that ever wrote, viz. Mr. Locke, "that, next to the avarice of the priesthood, their hypocrisy is most remarkable. In all countries their empire depends on ignorance. They are everywhere the bitterest and most malignant foes of freedom. But when they add insult to injury, their conduct becomes quite intolerable."

Now, what is the motive on the part of the Reverend Fathers of the Established Church for adopting this "Fast" Day. They say, to be sure, that it is "for the sins of the land." But the real motive—the true inciting cause, that led the Reverend Fathers to stir in the matter at all, consists in the chagrin and mortification they feel at the rapid progress of liberal and *Voluntary* principles. This is at the bottom of the business, depend upon it. The nation wishes to free itself from a taxed or compulsory Clerical Establishment; and

At such a juncture, Priests are useful tools, To impose by cant and rant on pious fools.

There is not a Dissenter, we hope, in the whole land, who will pay any regard to this high Church and Tory mandate. We state broadly, that no person, let his religious profession be what it may, can be compelled to observe it; and, therefore, any man may keep his shop open,—drive his horse and cart,—hurl in a stage-coach,—sail on board a steam-boat,—and, in short, transact business, or enjoy himself as he would on any other day.

The high Church party will, of course, hurl out their anathemas on

all who oppose or differ from them; but these things are now beginning to be understood, and the time is fast approaching, when they will have no effect on sensible men. The very ordinance put forth by the Established Clergy, in favour of this Fast Day, enables us to shew much better than any argument we could employ, that their power depends on the weakness or credulity of those, who do not or cannot think for themselves, who are, therefore, the more easily alarmed, and led into the fold to be fleeced; and, moreover, this ordinance, if we examine it for a moment, will enable us to demonstrate that it is of a most impious and insulting nature on the part of its authors, Messieurs the Rev. Fathers of the Established Church, sitting in conclave in the last General Assembly, -an Assembly, by the bye, who in several instances, as the best friends of the Church herself admit, absolutely outraged the principles of reason and of justice. "They enjoin all and sundry (we are now quoting the very words of the ordinance itself) to beware converting the time set apart for this devout and solemn exercise, (i. e. humiliation, fasting, and prayer,) into a day of idleness and relaxation, lest by neglecting to consider their ways, and turn to Him who hath smitten, and who alone can heal, they provoke the vengeance of Heaven, and bring down on themselves swift destruction."

Now, we repeat that the language just quoted is most impious and insulting. We should like to know what right any man, or class of men, have even to assume, that the Almighty Maker and Ruler of the Universe, will smite or bring to destruction, "all and sundry" who do not observe this Fast Day in the way the Established Clergy wish? Do they mean to say, that they can control the Almighty?—or that any thing they say or do can influence his Supreme decrees? people to be doomed to "awift destruction" because they do not fall down and worship at the bidding of fallible creatures like themselves? Are men who conscientiously dissent from the Church of Scotland to perish, because they do not obey the earthly commands of their fellows, who, it may be, are the greatest sinners themselves. Are these fellows, merely because they have black coats on their backs, and an established stipend, to be allowed to dictate to, and tyrannise over, "all and sundry?" Is this the way that the Almighty is to be propitiated for the sins of the land? Forbid it, Justice!—Forbid it, Heaven!

On the whole,—and disliking, as we do, all theological discussion in these pages,—we are confident that the Established Clergy, by the appointment of this Fast Day, have done an act which, while it demonstrates their extreme arrogance and love of power, will, at the same time, tend to lower them in the estimation of "all and sundry," more than they are aware of, or than tongue can tell. They may fast and pray in any form or manner they please. For our parts, we intend, please God, not to wear a long hypocritical face, or to go about with an empty stomach, which last we hardly think is conducive to any sort of religion at all, but we repeat that our settled purpose is to eat and drink, and be as social as possible on Thursday the 23d of July next; and if we could get a band of music to play to us on that occasion, it would, we think, be all the better. This is the advice we humbly presume to give to "all and sundry"—hypocrites excepted.

### A PSALM.

Prepare-a-tory to the 23d of Due-lie, 1835.

Attend, rebellious Scots, attend,
Your Priests upon you call,
A penetential ear to lend,
Lest judgments on you fall.
Prepare, a mockery Fast to keep—
A day of solemn cant—
A day for hypocrites to weep,
And knaves to rave and rant.

Your garments, with becoming zeal,
To godly tatters tear;
And sackcloth (though you should it—steal)
Of coarsest texture wear:
Throw ashes on your heads, and let
Your beards a fortnight grow;—
Let "all the powers of face" be set
To manifest your woe.

For you, with impious hands, have dared
To pull that Fabric down
Which ignorant devotion reared,
And Mammon calls his own:
Stiff-necked, vile, ungrateful race!
You've learned the wicked way
Of those who, taught by "saving grace,"
Our stipends grudge to pay.

Backsliders from the paths of old!
A common cause you make
With those who wander from our fold
For foolish conscience' sake;
And ye have said, with Satan's friends,
That such as preach and pray
Should not on taxes, tithes, or tiends,
Depend for lordly pay!

Our Zion's cords to lengthen, we,
By every art, have tried;
That so our needy sons might be
With places snug supplied;
But ye have said ye will not toil
Those blessings to afford;
And thus have left, without their spoil,
The servants of the Lord!

Base vipers! we have for your good
Reclined in slothful ease;
And fared upon the daintiest food,
Your tender souls to please:
This we have done, and more, yet you
Against us now rebel!
Come then, kneel down, ye graceless crew,
Repent, or go to——hell.

### SMASHING TO A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

WE thought we had said enough, on former occasions, to induce this worthy Commissioner of Police, Mr. James Anderson, Baker, Highstreet, to conduct himself in a more becoming manner, as a public servant, than he had hitherto been in use to do; and we gave the hint to some of his colleagues, who, with himself, have not inappropriately been called "the Bears" at the Police Board, that if they persisted in conducting themselves in the disgraceful manner that seemed to actuate them at that Board, we should be under the very disagreeable necessity of bringing them to the bar of public opinion.

The hint was not without its effect for a time. But we are sorry to say of Mr. Commissioner Anderson, that he seems at last to be utterly lost to all sense of shame or decency. We proceed to expose two very recent instances of his gross behaviour: and we shall conclude this article with a serious admonition to himself; with an earnest advice to his Constituents in the 21st Ward; and with a few suggestions, including a respectful appeal to the Magistrates of the

city

It is needless for us to repeat what is now a matter of notoriety over the whole city, that this Commissioner of Police, who, from the very nature of his situation, might be expected to be a man of upright conduct, has been repeatedly convicted, since he became a Commissioner, of drunken, riotous, and disorderly conduct, at the bar of the Police Court. We remember an instance when, after a full trial, he was convicted and fined by the present Provost, then Bailie Mills, for striking or assaulting one of the Police officers in the most unprovoked manner; and we thought at the time, that if Commissioner Anderson had had the least spark of good feeling about him, he would have resigned his situation at the Police Board immediately after such a conviction had taken place.

He seems, like one or two others, to take a great pleasure in molesting and annoying the present excellent Superintendent of Police of this city, who is unquestionably a most upright and humane man: and it would be well for Anderson if he had the one-tenth part of his The other evening, we learn, that Anderson, strutting amoral virtue. on his little brief authority as Commissioner, entered the Police-office. and commanded the Superintendent to read some clause or other in the Police Act. It is rather, we suspect, a new species of duty for a Commissioner, multifarious as that duty may be, to compel any officer to read to him; and the Superintendent knowing the Act quite well, much better it may be presumed than Anderson, refused to gratify his whim, which the Superintendent saw was a piece of idle, if not insulting impertinence, whereupon, as we are well assured, Mr. Commissioner Anderson broke out into a most violent philippic against the Superintendent, who quietly retired to his own room up stairs; but, as if determined to insult him, the Commissioner followed after him and used a torrent of the most gross and insulting language, mixed with personal threats of such a description, that we only wonder the Superintendent did not order some of the officers to take him by the cuff of

the neck, and either turn him down stairs, or land him in one of the

police cells.

Before we had heard of this affair with the Superintendent, we received a letter, now lying before us, from one of Anderson's own neighbours, viz. John M'Cormick, 251, High-street, stating that on Sunday morning the 30th ult. in going to his own house between the hours of one and two o'clock, he met with Mr. Commissioner Anderson, who used some insulting language to him,—and that Anderson, without provocation, actually struck at, and endeavoured to knock him down. "I had, therefore, (saya M'Cormick, from whose letter we are now quoting,) no resource but to defend myself, and I really almost blush to confess, that I was obliged to fight this worthy Commissioner on a Sunday morning. I think, however, he will be rather more cautious in future, as notwithstanding his great bulk, and sparring propensities, he was compelled to kiss the causeway several times. Such conduct in a man in office to his neighbours, surely ought no longer to Signed, John M'Cormick, 251, High-street. Glasgow, be tolerated. 22d June, 1835.

We quite agree with John M'Cormick, that "such conduct ought no longer to be tolerated." It is quite disgraceful. And the serious question we have to put is, shall a man like this pollute and disgrace the Police Board any longer? Is there no clause in the Police Act, which gives the Magistrates of the city, or the constituted authorities of the place, a power to eject from the Board a character like this, who has been repeatedly convicted of offences and crimes both in the Civil and Criminal Court? If there be not such a clause, then, we say, it is high time that there abould be one, to meet this very case; and we are sure that the intelligent and respectable citizens of Glasgow would

cordially embrace it, for the sake of their own characters.

We doubt much whether, from what we have heard, this Mr. James Anderson is possessed of the requisite status to hold the situation of Commissioner of Police, even assuming that nothing else could be laid to his charge. And to the end, that some truly independent Commissioner would institute some inquiry into this matter, even at the Police Board itself, we would give him the hint to lay hold of the proceedings, which we have not yet been able to do ourselves, in a certain supplication or cessio bonorum case, to which, one Mr. James Anderson was a party; and we would further advise him to turn up the Parliamentary Register at the last Election, and see whether the same Mr. James Anderson took an oath confirmatory of, or contradictory to, a previous oath in that said process. It may give food not fit for "Bears;" but for the law officers of the Crown.

We call upon the Magistrates of Glasgow not to wink at this matter; but to come forward in a firm and dignified manner, to protect the character of the executive. If they have any doubt about it, let them consult their learned and excellent Assessor, Mr. Davie, who has presided so long and so ably over the Police Court; and if he, again, has any doubt about it, let them memorialize the Lord Advocate of Scotund,—and that, too, without delay, for it is impossible that this matter can be allowed to remain as it is much longer. No man of any

character will hereafter take the office of Commissioner of Police, unless it be purified. In fact, we wonder that so many respectable

gentlemen sit at that Board, in its present state.

But, although Mr. Commissioner Anderson be lost to all sense of shame and decency, we hope his Constituents are far from being in the like predicament. We therefore urge them, if they have the slightest regard for themselves, to call upon him immediately to resign. But we fain hope, that he himself will take this strong admonition on our part in good earnest, and save them that trouble; and if the chastisement he has now received should make him a better citizen, as we hope it may, he will probably thank us for it at some future period.

It is amusing to us, however, to see how he sometimes acts his part at the Police Board; and in "the north-east quarter." He pretends to be a great Liberal and Reformer; and, of course, he knocks down people from the purest patriotism! Ten to one, he raises a shout, or gets some one to do it for him, that the Clique are at the bottom of this: and that we are persecuting him, "the only true, liberal, and independent Commissioner!" Ah! Mr. Commissioner, this wont do any longer. The mask is off. He a Reformer, truly!! No, we repudiate him in the name of the Reformers of Glasgow. We are glad that he does not belong to that party. Turn up the books at the last Election, and there he stands as a Plumper for Bwing. We roll him, therefore, over to the Tories, with all the honour which attaches to him!

#### AYRSHIRE ELECTION.

In common with every sincere Reformer, we greatly regret that the able and patriotic Member for the county of Ayr, Mr. R. A. Oswald, has found it necessary to resign, in consequence of ill health. Few or none of the county Members of Scotland equalled him for inflexible integrity, and straightforward consistency. Few, indeed, among them equalled him, for standing true to the political principles they severally professed upon the hustings. Mr. Oswald on every occasion kept faith with his Constituents, which made him just so much the more beloved and respected by them; and we believe, that for many Parliaments to come, they would have returned him in the most enthusiastic manner, triumphantly defying every sort of opposition against him; and thereby shewing, (would that many of our Representatives took it to heart!) that political integrity, after all, has its own reward. We much fear that the county of Ayr, for many days to come, cannot be possessed of such an excellent and honourable Representative as Mr. Oswald. Yet, we trust his health will soon recruit; and that they will call him back again, with grateful hearts and willing minds.

Meantime, shall the great county of Ayr, only recently emancipated, slip back again into the hands of the Tories? It would be an insult, almost, to the Ten-pounders of that county to suppose such a thing for a moment. We know that desperate efforts are, however, making by the Tories in favour of their young darling, Sir John A. Cathcart. The Carlton Club of London, and the "Loyal Conservative Club," as it is called, of Edinburgh, (strange that the Tories now

take the word "Loyal" out of our mouths!) have issued their commands in favour of Sir John; and their gold, of course, is at the back of them. For none but the Tories sport their gold in such matters,

and they are cunning adepts in the application of it.

Captain Dunlop of Dunlop, the ex-M.P. for the Kilmarnock District of Burghs, is pitted on the Reform side against Cathcart. We cannot say we like him, just because we recollect we saw one or two Tory spots about him at the first Election under the Reform Bill. Still, his recent Address to the Electors of Ayrshire is, on the whole, pretty good; and if he abides by it, he may yet acquire the entire confidence of the great body of Reformers. But whether that be the case or not, we have no difficulty whatever in saying, that Captain Dunlop, with all his faults, is to be preferred (and simply for want of a better) a thousand and a thousand times over, by the Reformers of Ayrshire, to Sir John Cathcart, the avowed Tory. We, therefore, earnestly trust that Captain Dunlop will carry the Election on this occasion, by a triumphant majority. We say on this occasion, because there will be another Election in a few months, when they can shake themselves clear of him, if he does not turn out well; and this will only enable them to look out for a better, which there is no time now to do, for the poll commences on Tuesday first; and at its close on Wednesday, we confidently hope that the Tories will not have it in their power to say that there is any re-action in the great Radical county of Ayr.

## THE GLASGOW REFORM ASSOCIATION.

AT a Public Meeting of the Reformers of Glasgow, in the Town-Hall, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June current, called by advertisement,

William Dixon, Esq. of Govanhill, in the Chair,

It was resolved unanimously,

On the motion of Walter Buchanan, Esq. seconded by John Fleming,

Esa.

1st, That the existence of Tory clubs throughout the country, under the disguise of Constitutional Associations, renders cordial union and co-operation among Reformers necessary to oppose with energy the combined efforts of the enemies of improvement.

On the motion of William Weir, Esq. seconded by John Whitehead, Esq. (128, 17 hat an Association be now constituted, under the name of "The Glasgow Reform Association," to procure the enrolment of all qualified persons, as Parliamentary and Municipal Electors in Glasgow, to counteract and expose all attempts to intimidate or corrupt the Electors, and to promote, by all lawful means, the cause of general and local Reform.

On the motion of Alexander Johnston, Esq. seconded by Robert Bar-

tholomew, Esq.

3d, That the Association be under the management of a President, two Vice-Presidents, sixty Directors, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, and that every person who shall subscribe and pay any sum not less than Sixpence a-year to the common fund, shall be a Member.

On the motion of William Craig, Esq. seconded by W. P. Paton, Rsq. th, That five Directors shall be elected annually by the members of Association in each of the 12 Parliamentary Districts of Glasgow,

and the general body of Directors shall have power to elect, from their own number, the President, and the two Vice-Presidents; and shall also have power to elect the Treasurer and the Secretary, and to prepare the Laws for the Association.

WILLIAM DIXON, Chairman.

## DEATH OF THE FREE PRESS.

WHEN the Glasgow Free Press made such a sudden and disgraceful wheel at last Election, we predicted that its downfal was not far distant; and we had first the honour of proposing three hearty groans for it, at one of the most enthusiastic and crowded meetings ever held in the Town-hall of Glasgow, -that at which the glorious result of the Poll was announced, and at which the poor Plumping devils got such a mauling. We saw that it was impossible for the Free Press ever to redeem itself from the false position it then assumed. A renegado in politics is sure to lose himself. The very party to whom he goes over, can only look upon him with suspicion; and if they cast him off, he can never show face among his old friends. We do like to see a dishonest politician tumbling head over heels, and punishing himself; and therefore we shall neither put on crape nor mourningstring for the death of the Glasgow Free Press, which happened on Wednesday last, the 24th day of this instant month of June.

When its effects were lately advertised for sale, a most respectable gentleman in this city, and a true Radical in principle, offered, unconditionally, and in the most handsome terms, to place, at our disposal, any sum of money we thought proper, for purchasing the Copyright of the Free Press, with its appurtenances, &c. The sum put upon them was between £600 and £700. But we told our friend, that although the Free Press was even offered to us as a gift, we would, on no account, accept it, or have any thing whatever to do with it. Let those scramble after the Free Press who may, we should rather prefer to nap stones on the highway, than put on the mantle of a turncoat or of a renegado. We hope the day is not now very far distant, when we shall be able to start our own new and complete machinery: and if we falter or fail in the direction of it, may we meet with the

fate of the defunct Free Press.

## THE NEW CHURCH-PHOBIA.

DR. CHALMERS, Dr. Patrick Macfarlane, and other Worthies, have proceeded to London, to try to prevail on the Government to advance lots of money for building and endowing the New Churches, of which, they say, there is so much need in this country, contrary to the real state of the fact. The Government, however, are not going to take the word of the Rev. Fathers as to the want of Church accommodation; -they are going to investigate the matter for themselves: and, accordingly, we believe the Government are about to issue a Commission to inquire into the truth of the different conflicting statements between the Churchmen and the Dissenters. This is the right mode of settling the matter; and we can easily foresee what the result will be: not one penny will the Churchmen get; and, therefore, they may bid good bye to their building schemes as soon as they please. Their duty now should be to try to fill the half-empty Churches already on their hands.

### JAMES WILSON'S MONUMENT.

WE now invite any clever Artist in Glasgow to send us a sketch for the intended Monument to James Wilson, the murdered Radical of 1820; and afterwards we shall take in estimates for erecting it in the Church-yard of Stratbaven.

## LIST OF PLACEMEN, PENSIONERS, SINECURISTS, &c.

(Continued from No. 142, page 351.)

Continued from 140. 142, page 551.)		
Teole, J. deputy commissary-general, half-pay, 1817, Pension as civil auditor of Malta, Townsend, J. S. master in chancery in Ireland,	•	£267 91 3138
There are nice pickings in judicial offices in Ireland as well as i land and Scotland.	n Eng	<b>5</b> (
Trafford, Trafford, late receiver-general of taxes, Chester, The receiverships were mostly given by the Tories to their th		
thin supporters. Trafford is, if we mistake not, the magistrat in conjunction with Hulton and Parson Hay, who imme after received the valuable living of Rochdale from the late bishop Sutten, directed the memorable outrage of Manchester year 1819.	diatel Arch	<b>प्र</b> १-
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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### SPITE OF CHURCHMEN AT WHITBURN.

S1a,—I am desired by a number of the inhabitants of this place to request your advice in the following circumstances: On Sunday last two of the enclosed bills, intimating a Voluntary Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh, were put on the parish church-yard wall, or dyke. It is a place where hand-bills of all descriptions are posted up. The parish schoolmaster tore them all down, and we have good proof on it. What we wish to know is, whether we can punish the persecuting schoolmaster or net, or the proper steps to be taken, or to what court?—Yours, &c.

WM. AULD.

Whithurn, 2d June, 1835.

[This parish schoolmaster must be a rude, impertinent fellow. He had no right to tear down these bills, so long as the putting of them up was not problished by any competent authority; but his doing so only shows the persecuting spite of high Churchmen, at the rapid growth of Voluntary principles. He is clearly liable in damages; and if we had him before the courts here, we could make a very short case of it; but it depends on the temper of the Justices at Whitburn, more than any thing else,

whether a prosecution should be raised against him or not. Perhaps the better way would be, to treat him, in the meantime, with contempt; but if he resorts to the same mode of proceeding a second time, they should inflict summary chastisement upon him on the spot.—ED.]

### STIRLINGSHIRE NINNIES.

Sin,-If one of those who was honoured with a niche in your pages, under the honourable title of "Turneout," viz. Andrew M'Ewan, Farmer, Gouston, parish of Kippen,-if he, the said A. M'Ewan, got a gift of 20 guineas and a stallion,-was he justified in giving his vote to the Tory Forbes for so very trifling a con-si-der-ation?-By the bye, it is said, there was some jockeyship used in procuring the horse.

Again, was John M'Feat, Wright in Killearn, to be blamed in voting for the Champion of the Stirlingshire Tories, when he, the real man himself, went to the house of John M'Feat, attended by his coadjutor, Mr. Jolly, son of the Factor of the Duke of Montrose; and while there, M'Feat, in giving an account of the interview that took place, declared, that "Mr. Forbes was a real nice, bamely gentleman; na, see ye (says M'Feat), our wife was in her bed, no that vera weel, when he cam to the house, and Mr. Forbes gaed into the vera bed, and shakit hans wi' her?"

These two are but isolated instances of many that might be adduced to show wherein consists the real Philosopher's Stone, which has produced all the boasted reaction in favour of Tory misgovernment in Stirlingshire. Let the Tories take warning by the fate of their friends, the M.P.'s of Ipswich. They and their satellites have cooked up, in true Tory style, a fine kettle of fish for themselves ;-they have been sent, as they ought, to Newgate, and from that they should "exeunt omnes" on Tyburn, if justice be done them !!!

The Electors of this county, who have yet one remaining spark of patriotism left, must feel anxious to relieve themselves from the disgrace of having a Tory for an An Observer. M.P.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Balfron, 22d June, 1835.

We confidently hope that Stirlingshire will redeem itself at next Election, in spite of all the turncoats in it. The two worthies above named will possibly turn a new leaf. They have, however, done their worst, and the Liberals may despise them. Ep.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lord John Campbell had better keep himself as quiet as possible.

We are not to be hoodwinked by a puppy like "Stevenson."

Our friend A. MF. will see that we have already handled the subject referred to in the first part of his letter. We shall notice the toll on Hutcheson's bridge on an early occasion.

T. R. is midnformed as to the exemption claimed in St. Enoch's parish.

The number of Electors in the county of Ayr is 3171.

The number of Electors in the county of Ayr is 31/1.

Mr. John Gillon, Grahamston, Falkirk, is informed, that the non-payment of poor's rates cannot prevent any person (otherwise entitled) to vote in the election of Members to Parliament. We shall attend to the other part of his communication at the first leisure moment.

P. T., Guildry-court, is thanked.

We shall overhaul the accounts of the Royal Burgh of Ruthergien transmitted to us, probably

in our next.

Undoubtedly Mr. James Hanigan has sent us a very strong statement in favour of a gallant and very meritorious namesake; but the pension he has already received is all that is allowed in the army, and it is in vain to apply for an augmentation of it. We shall, however, contrast his case with certain other pensioners, by and bye.

Has George Campbell, late servant to Mr. William Houldsworth, been settled with? These Houldsworths seem to be in an eternal broil with their servants.

We thank Mr. Thomas Lang, Kilsyth, for the kind way he expresses himself; but it is needless to publish his letter, as the Owenltes have squeaked in vain. We are happy to hear from his post-cript that twelve votes are to be added this year to the liberal side at Kilsyth. We are much obliged to Mr. Samuel Marsh, High-street, for the letter he has enclosed. We have drubbed the "Mindon;" and shall be able to drub him again next month to better purpose,

if we think fit.

In ordinary cases, we should say that a receipt for 1835, imported a discharge for preceding years, and this is the law; but these Tax Collectors are not like other parties, and we advise Mr. C. Isbister to pay the 16s alleged to be due for 1834, rather than go into the Court of Exchequer. It is clear that there is some screw out of its place in the Glasgow Tax-office.

The Hon. D. G. Halyburton is M.P. for Forfarshire. Cases for debt above £5 cannot be entertained in the Justice of Peace Court. The King's real birth-day is on the 21st of August.

A Dumbartonshire Elector is right.

It was, we believe, the Rev. Mr. Lorimer of St. David's that first proposed the Fast-Day in the Presbytery of Glasgow. This is the very fellow that refused to give his guinea to the Royal Infirmary because two or three of its Directors were Dissenters! And yet the heartless hypocrite can talk of building more churches, to be filled with emptiness, like his own; and he can talk, too, of chartly, and brotherly love, &c. &c. with the utmost complacency—his practical proofs of which, however, we have already illustrated.

We are not at all surveised that the once crowded church of the Rev. Mr. Willis in Repeal.

bowever, we have already illustrated.

We are not at all surprised that the once crowded church of the Rev. Mr. Willis, in Rennieldstreet, is now ilterally deserted. This ought to teach him that he has been on the wrong tack lately. We are indeed glad that his hearers have not suffered him to cram his high church and Tory doctrines down their throats. He an "Original Burgher!!" He is an avoid caterer after the "Endishments," and among them let him fall; or in the words of the Episcopalians' prayer, all true Burghers should lift up their hands and asy, "from all such, good Lord, deliver us."

We beg to present our compliments to our old friend the excellent Landlady of the Soho, and assore her, and her good folly husband, that we have their interest most shicerely at heart.

It is put of our power to attend to the request of W. F. juin.

When "Amicus Curies" forwards his next promised communication, we beg be will not allow it to extend beyond three pages, otherwise we had rather dispense with it altogether.

A florrangondent calls our attention to the fact that "one or two fellows have lately stationed themselves on the Stockwell-bridge, distributing very indelicate-Quack bills to the people as they pass along." We therefore recommend to the Police on both sides of the river to look after them is mendentally. We captured some of these vagsbonds ourselves not hong ago on the stockwell-bridge, distributing very indelicate-Quack bills to the streets of Glasgow, and had them fined in the Police-Office; but the Tread-mill or Bridewell is the place for hem; and it is a disgrace to the authorities of Glasgow to allow them to go on in his manner.

It was not the City Councillor, Mr. Hugh Tennent, that died the other-day. The similarity of the name and profession gave rise, we know, to a most unpleasant report, which we are glad to contradict.

contradict.

"The Salutary Counter-blast," as it is called, from Greenock, is too long for us. We have not

yet been able to read it.

It has been decided by the Court, that the father of an illegitimate male child is not liable for

It has been decided by the Court, that the father of an illegitimate male child is not liable for alment to the mother, if he offers to take it to his own house, or teach it a trade, after it has arrived at seven years of age. This answers the query of A. C.

We cannot publish the statement of Allan M Dougal till we see him personally.

Glasgow Carters? Publication in our next, if possible.—We thank them and our friend, Colonel Gardener, at their head, for what they have said of us.

Positively we cannot comply with the request of our witty falend, W. W. Our table is literally sponding with communications on the same subject, none of which we can adopt.

We are already up to "the family compact" in Renfrewshire; but it will all transpire in due time.

And our old friend, G. D. We like to see him again. His lines are first rate. We notice what he says about Mr. S. and the other matter, and think it will be a pity if poor S. is allowed to go away without something; but the hint has bome when it is too late for us, we are afraid, to project anything. S. S., however, will carry with him our warmest wishes.

Serioral letters have reached us about the Presentation to Kibride. We have only been able

to pushish one of them. On the face of the whole matter, it appears pretty plain to us that the parishioners have been gockeyed; and they might therefore apply the veto with very great

propriety.

Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the different version of the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and the affair about Mr. C. Dunlo

Mr. C. Dunlop has no son; and we have received a very different version of the affair about the horse, from that communicated by Humanitas. However, we shall make it our duty to see the agents on both sides, and also institute a personal investigation on the spot, and Humanitas may rest assured that we shall "not let politics interfere about it."

A queer letter is sent us, dated from Calton, about a mechanics' meeting and Mr. Dorsey's lectures, and we shall see what we can make of it next month.

In the multiplicity of our Correspondence, we fear we make occasionally some very unintentional omissions. We recollect of receiving a very polite letter this month from Falkirk about some Counsel to be employed in Edinburgh, and another from Neilston, about some toll affair; but we cannot lay our hands upon them to return the expected answers. If, therefore, any Correspondent who has paid the postage of his letter, should see that he is neglected, we beg he will have the goodness to drop us a few lines re-stating his question; for though it is impossible to keep every thing in our memory at once, we always take great plessure in answering civil communications from any quarter.

Erratum,—We inserted the name of the Rev. Dr. Muter in the 144th No. of the Gazette last month, in place of his late (unfortunate) helper, Mr. Dunoan. We are sorry at this, as certainly Dr. Muter is the last man to whom we could impute any Clerical delinquency.

We beg again to intimate, that we attend to no letter, the postage of which is not paid, unless it proceed from some known correspondents.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gamette, pub-

lished this morning.

27 Nos. 147 and 148 will be published on Saturday morning, the 1st August.

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(Opposite the Buck's Head,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXLVII.] SATURDAY, August 1, 1835. [PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 1, 1835.

GLAD are we to find that the excellent Municipal Reform Bill of Lord John Russell, after a vain and feeble opposition of Peel and the Tories, has passed through the House of Commons in the most triumphant manner. It is now in the House of Lords: But we are much mistaken if a blow-up does not there take place respecting it, and the Irish Church Bill, in a few days. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, we are happy to see, are firm and unflinching. They offer no compromise to the enemy. The Court-party, however, are at their old tricks again. The King, we are sorry to say, for his own sake, is almost entirely in their hands. He is getting old and frail. The Peers know this, and are plucking up heart of grace. Ere we are many months older, we predict that an explesion will-take place up yonder, of no pleasant description. The late Registrations, however, we trust, will prove the safty-valve for the People—let Kings and Lords do what they may.

### BLOODY ASPIRATION OF THE TORIES.

We have always said that the Tories in this country are the most blood-thirsty set that ever existed. That we do not exaggerate, we have only to point attention to the following short article written by one of their own champions in the last (July) No. of Blackwood's Magazine, which is regarded by the Tories as their perfect oracle:—

" If this country is to be saved, it must be to a recurrence to the principles and the conduct of Pitt. Our statesmen must look to his powerful, clear, and prompt defiance of treason, his sudden and fearless grasp of the traitors, and his generous and confiding appeal to all that is noble, free, and fearless in the hearts of Englishmen. In his day, the insolence of rebellion was even more open than in ours,-yet he never shrank-he never compromised—he never stopped till he had crushed Jacobinism, let it take what shape it might. He threw into one common condemnation Corresponding Societies, Rights of Man Clubs, Magna Charta Associations, British Brotherhoods, and the whole crowd of those bustling knaves and blockheads, who, with all their specious titles, were proceeding, with all sails set, to the invasion of public and private feeling. Some he hanged, more he banished, more he drove out, by their own terrors, to seek the beggar's bread in foreign countries, and carry his stripes with them to the grave. If a man like Pitt were to arise among us now, how instantly he would be felt through every pulse of the nation—how rapidly the defyers of Government would feel that their hour was come—how profoundly the perjured would hide their heads—how unequivocally the brazen effrontery of mob-orators, the miserable sycophancy of mob adulators, the vulgar boasting of mob leaders, and the hollow courage of dastards, sheltered behind an ignominious impunity, would shrink before the . majesty of the true patriot. But how long are we to wait for such a man? or is so noble an instrument of national safety refused by an offended Providence to a nation that has suffered its religion and its constitution to be polluted by the presence of the avowed enemies of England."

What think our readers of the above Tory article?—Is it not a most bloody one?-We beseech every Reformer to lay to heart and to think of the "tender mercies" of these scoundrel Turies. It ought undoubtedly to incite every Reformer-every true lover of freedom in this country, to keep them down .- For if the Tories should again get the upper hand in the Government of this country, they now tell us plainly that they will hang and banish every Reformer in the land. The man, therefore, who votes for a Tory at next Election, votes in favour of the bloody aspirations thus propounded in Blackwood's Magazine; and for these he ought, and probably shall, he made responsible: the man who votes for a Tory at next Election, votes for blood and anarchy in his country, and his own head may possibly pay the penalty of it. For we tell the Tories, that even if their earnest wish was gratified, and if such a man as their favourite Pitt "were to arise among us now," and to attempt to play the game which he did with the early Reformers in these kingdoms, he would not remain in existence for three months without being gibbetted, and all his bloody advocates, from Blackwood's Magazine, upwards and down--, would richly deserve a similar fate. If the Tories wish to

'ood, let them take care how they begin to do it, for the reckon-

ing will be to them a most serious and fatal one. They may have the Army and the Navy at their back; but a nation of gallant men would soon arouse themselves, and slay them as easily as Samson did the Philistines!

Reformers! we again beseach you to ponder over the above bloody aspirations of the Tories. It ought to have the effect of making you more firm and united than ever, so that when the Enemy again comes into the field, you may be prepared to give him that reception he so justly deserves at your hands. Plant your bayonets against him on the hustings and at the polling shooths!

## STIRLINGSHIRE.—TORY SHERIFFS AND TORY MEMBERS.

A MOST disgraceful piece of Tory injustice has lately been brought to light in the House of Commons, by Captain A. G. Speirs of Culcreuch, the able and unflinching Member for Paisley. Our readers are aware, that, by the express terms of the Reform Act, the Sheriffe of Scotland were commanded to fix on such places for registering claims and polling at county elections, as would be "most accessible and convenient" for the voters in the respective districts; but the Sheriff of Stirlingshire, Ranald M'Donald of Staffa, in place of fixing on the populous town of Balfron, the natural and legal centre of the western division of the county, to the surprise, and in the face of the just remonstrances of the people, fixed on the poor, insignificant hamlet of Drumen, which, as is known to most of our readers, contains a few thatched cottages, and is situated on a point of land at the very verge of the county, bordering on Dumbartonshire. It has not a single qualification to recommend it even to the Tories, but that it is situated in the heart of the Montrose country, and close to the Duke's gate, and that the village inn (the only one in the place), belongs to the Sheriff's sister-in-law, Mrs. Hector M'Donald Buchanan! The Electors, for three years past, have been crying out for redress, but the Sheriff, to accommedate his friend and patron the Duke, and his 22 grazing tenants in Buchanan parish, has pertinaciously refused to make any change; and thus the interests and convenience of 292 voters, scattered over this widely-extended district (many of them 15 miles distant from Drymen), have been sacrificed to the convenience of some cattle-graziers on Ben-Lomond, &c. The Electors have at length been driven to lay their petition and complaint against the Sheriff before the House of Commons; and having no reliance on Mr. Forbes, their Tary Member, they have wisely entrusted their petition to the care of Captain Speirs, and most ably has he advocated their cause. We sincerely trust that the gallant Captain will drag this Tory Sheriff to the Bar of the House, to answer for his conduct. We have seen the petition, and its voluminous appendix,—the latter of which contains the names and residences of every individual voter in the district, and separate columns of distances from each voter's dwelling to Balfron and Drymen respectively; and the result exhibits a total of 779 miles more that the voters are obliged to travel at eaph election to Drymen than they would require to do were the polling-2 D 2

place at Balfron! It is really annoying that Tory Sheriffs should still have the power of abusing the people of this country in political matters; for it is a well-known fact, that, in the interpretation, or rather in their misinterpretation of the Reform Act, they (with some two or three honourable exceptions), have uniformly decided against the Mr. Forbes, the Tory representative of this unfortunate county, has, as might have been expected, Refused to support the prayer of the petition, for changing the polling-place to Balfron; and he has get the Tory press, particularly the Glasgow Herald, to back him in his refusal; but their arguments are most fallacious, and carry with them a conviction of their utter absurdity. For example: the Herald, while admitting that Drymen is an obscure hamlet, situated on the verge of the county, and that Balfron is a large and populous town in the centre of the electoral district, maintains, that the very circumstance of its being an extensive manufacturing place, necessarily implies, that it must have been under great political excitement at the passing of the Reform Bill, and that therefore the snug hole and corner called Drymen, is the best place of the two for registrations and elections; and he gravely advises all Sheriffs to follow the example of the Sheriff of Stirlingshire! Now, we would just ask the Herald to point out any large and populous manufacturing town in the kingdom that was not more or less under political excitement at the time of passing the Reform Bill? We deny that there was any extraordinary or uncalled-for excitement in the Balfron district of Stirlingshire more than in any other manufacturing district in the empire; we know that the electors in that quarter are, generally speaking, a most exemplary set of men, and, with two or three rascally exceptions of turncoat vagabonds, who voted at the recent election for distinct and undisguised bribes, the constituency in that part of Stirlingshire have done honour to themselves and to their country; but why, in the name of common sense, does the Editor of the Herald approve of all the other polling places fixed on by Sheriff M'Donald?—for, surely, according to the Tory doctrine, the thatched hamlet at Linlithgow Bridge would have afforded a much quieter place for polling the Electors of the eastern division of the county, than the populous town of Falkirk !-and, above all, why does he permit the Electors to vote at Lennoxtown of Campsie, in the very heart of a dense manufacturing population, when a much snugger corner might be had in Mugdock Muir?-or, to bring the matter home to our own doors, we would just ask the people of Lanarkshire, - what would they have thought of our late Sheriff Robinson, had he fixed on Tinto Hill for holding his courts of registration and for polling at the county election?—or what would the good citizens of Glasgow have said, had the Sheriff fixed on Hogganfield village for our city elections?—and yet this is precisely the doctrine set up by the Tory press, in vindication of their Tory Sheriff, and their six feet Yahoo darling, the Tory Member for Stirlingshire. We give the liberal Electors of that county our hearty good wishes, and advise them to go on and prosper; -their Petition could not be in better hands than in those of Captain Speirs; and they may depend upon it, that, in spite of the teeth of the Duke of Montrove and Mr.

Blackburn of Killearn, and their factors the Messrs. Jolly, and their Tory nominee, Mr. Forbes of Callander, and in defiance of the Sheriff and the whole Carlton Club at his back, that, sooner or later, they will have justice done to them by a Reformed House of Commons.

### AN ATTACK UPON US REPELLED.

WHATEVER some may think of us, we are vain enough to believe that the vast majority of our readers approve of our labours, otherwise we would not have met with the extraordinary success and encouragement which has attended those labours for the last four years. We ascribe the cause of that encouragement, unprecedented as it undoubtedly is, in this city, to one simple fact, namely,—that we have applied the rod to those characters that deserved it; and that we have never, in any one instance, winked at a public or private abuse that deserved to be checked, reprobated, or exposed. On that principle, friends, as well as foes, have occasionally been treated with equal impartiality at our hands; and we are determined to pursue the same course to the end, come when it may. For so doing, we have, of course, been exposed to all sorts of vituperation and abuse. When we told the plain, even-down truth, we have been called liars; when we called things, as we thought, by their right names, and dragged any rascal or petty tyrant to the bar of public opinion, we have been called blackguards and slanderers. Let us do the best action in the world, some there are who could see our throats cut for it. But still we pursue the even tenor of our way rejoicing! We have never yet been attacked for any of our writings without being able triumphantly to defend ourselves; and really we begin to think, that those who have meddled with us, have only been able to come off second best.-These remarks are extracted from us in consequence of a scandalous, and, as we shall immediately show, a most false and unprincipled letter against us, signed " Vox Populi, sen." which lately found its way into the columns of the Glasgow Argus, in reference to a notice of some Gorbals matters which we found it necessary to take in our. 145th No. We are far from blaming the Editor of the Argus for inserting that letter, to which we shall more particularly refer in a little. On the contrary, we have to thank him for doing so in the gentlemanly way he did. It is sufficient for us to know that we have a distinct knowledge of the real name and history of the author of the letter itself; and, to use one of our common-place but favourite expressions, we think we shall be at no loss to drub him for it to his heart's content ere we are done with him. As this is a matter, however, in. which our veracity as public writers is at stake, we entreat our readers to bear with us while we explain the true position in which we are: placed regarding it.

- Last month a respectable correspondent sent us the following short communication:-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Mr. Epiror,—Is it true that Bailies Coates and Hedderwick resisted, at the Police Board, the introduction of the Public Wells into the Barony?

"Is it true that Bailie Coates, in absence of the Chief Magistrate, re-

fused to preside at a meeting of the inhabitants, even after he had consented to call the meeting, alleging, that it would displease his friends; though, at the same time, he admitted privately he was at one with the promoters of the meeting?

"Are these men fit to be Magistrates over a liberal community?
"Vox Popull, jun.

" Gorbals, June, 1835."

It was impossible for us, acting, as we boast we do, in a spirit of independence, and for the good of the public, to conceal or suppress the above letter. We were on the best terms with the Magistrates of Gorbals. Some of them, indeed, were our personal friends: but our correspondent would have despised us, and the public would justly have reprobated us, if, for these reasons, we had suppressed the letter, or given it the go-by; we therefore made anxious inquiry into the truth of it, and having ascertained that our correspondent was substantially correct in his queries, we resolved to publish his letter, adding to it the following note:—

"There is too much truth in the above communication, which we pub-Hish with reluctance and regret; but our duty is plain in relation to it: because, although we had the highest epinion of the Gorbais Magistrates. i adividually and collectively, we shall not conceal their palpable misdoings. when fairly brought under our notice, as has been done in the present instance. We, therefore, cannot help saying, that it was pitiful in the extreme for Messrs. Coates and Hedderwick to resist the introduction of public wells into the Barony, as we understand they did, on the score of expense,—that expense being somewhere about £20. But although it had been as many hundreds, we are sure the inhabitants at large would have considered the money well spent; because, what can be of greater advantage to them at this season than a plentiful supply of pure, cool water, instead of the nasty, filthy stuff vended; at a high rate, by the monepolizers in the city, and of late in the most irregular manner?---We are glad, however, that one of the wells has been opened by a majority of the Board of Commissioners in spite of the two Bailies. We repeat that their conduct appears to have been pitiful about it, and, moreover, grossly inconsistent. They could vote, or rather, attempt to vote away, not long ago, £20, as an increase of their Collector's salary, and yet they grudge to lay out a similar sum when it is to be of great utility to the public !-We trust, for their own sakes, that they will avoid similar errors in fuware. If not, they will deserve to have their names placarded up and down the whole Barony.—By the bye, have they been doing any thing about the Magfarlane School?-ED,"

This, then, is the head and frant of our affending—that we had the honesty to tell these Magistrates their palpable faults in plain language. For so doing, the author of the letter in the Argus says "that it would be altogether a work of supereregation to analyse your (our) motives for this attack, or to answer in detail the falsehoods and misrepresentations it contains. I shall therefore (says he) imitate your (our) style, and assert that the queries of Vox Populi, jun. are ridientlous; and that your (our) own strictures thereon are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end." He goes on, in the most insulting and atuitous manner, to impute certain "motives" to us for so doing, the we shall notice afterwards, and for which he richly deserves all chastisement he shall receive at our hands. But we prefer just

new to go into the proofs we have at our command, and on the result. of which we confidently leave the public to judge whether our "strictures" were, as the author of the letter in the Argus has unequivoonly stated them to be, "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end." We are much afraid that these proofs will cover some of our quondam friends-the Reformed Magistrates of Gorbals, whom that author professes to serve, and in whose good graces, we dare say, he stands sufficiently high, with not a little obloquy and self-condemnation, which, for their own sakes, had better have been avoided. The proofs we have to refer to consist, not of mere personal averment by one party or another, but of the written public records of the Magistrates and Commissioners of Police of Gorbals at their several meetings. And since we have been goaded on to this discussion, and now stand, in some degree, on our own defence, being, as is seen, roundly accessed of telling " a tissue of falsehoods," &c. we feel the less reluctance to enter into these proofs, protesting that some of the Reformed Magistrates of Gorbals must not blame us, but rather the indiscreet seal of their worthy advocate in the Argus, for so doing; neither must they blame us if we apply the blister to the proper place.

On the 14th of October last, we find, from the Record Books, that the following most excellent motion was brought forward by Mr. John Smith, at a meeting of the (then) Magistrates and Commission-

ers of Police, Gotbals :---

"That in consequence of the very high price of water, and the difficulty with which, at all times, the poorer classes of the community can command even the most moderate payment for that precious necessary of life,—the Commissioners deeming it their duty, in virtue of the powers vested in them by Act of Parliament, to promote, in every possible way, the cleanliness and health of the Burony, and being convinced that nothing is more essential to the health and camfort of the community than a plentiful supply of good water, Nesouve, that public wells should be established and maintained in the Barony from the Police funds, in such situations as seem most require than i and that measures be adopted for carrying this into effect, as soon and to such an extent as the state of the Police funds will admit.—Mation seconded by Dr. Stewart, and carried unanimously."

This motion, be it observed, was carried "unanimously" before the Reformed Magistrates came into office. We were not aware of it till lately; but being now aware of it, we say, and in this we are sure of being confirmed by nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Gorbals, that it was a most meritorious motion, and reflects the highest credit on the parties who brought it forward, whether Whig or Tory. We have given the very words of the motion from the record books, and challenge "Vox Populi," or all the Vox Populis and Magistrates on earth to deny it if they can. Well, the Reformed Magistrates came into office a few weeks afterwards; and from the same record, we find, that, at a meeting on 7th November, a committee, consisting of ten individuals, namely, Messra. Smith, Roberton, McNab, Stewart, Ross, MtLaren, Leech, Murray, Aitken, and Bailie Craig, was then appointed "to carry into effect the Resolution of the 10th October regarding Wells." This committee met; and on the 19th of

December, at a meeting of the Magistrates and Commissioners, "there was read a report from the Committee on Wells (we are quoting the very words of the minute), recommending that four new wells should be made in the meantime, viz. one in each of the principal districts of the Barony, and that means should be used to make those already in use more public." Bailie Coates was present at this meeting; Bailie Hedderwick was absent. A remit was unanimously made "to ascertain (as the minute bears) where the four wells proposed to be established can be placed, and to state what will be the probable expense of the erection." Then, at another meeting of the Magistrates and Commissioners (Bailie Hedderwick again absent), "there was read a Report of the Committee on Wells, recommending that the four new wells should be situated in Nelson-street, Portland-street, Main-street, and Hospital-street, and that the probable average expense will not exceed £20." Bailie Coates was in the chair on this occasion, and subscribed the minute, which expressly bears, that "the Board approved of the report, and remitted to the Committee, not only to reconsider the situations preferred, but to carry the resolutions into effect, and, after preparing a proper specification, to take estimates for the work, to be reported to the Board."

Thus far, it is seen, matters appeared to be going on in the most regular and harmonious manner, to facilitate the object in view. The Committee, of which Mr. John Smith was the leader, and Bailie Craig, we are happy to say, one of the most attentive members, after bestowing a great deal of trouble on the matter, finally reported to the Board (27th March last), "that they had accepted of estimates for digging and fitting up the wells"-not doubting, after what had taken place, that the Board, consisting of the Magistrates and Commissioners, would unanimously approve of their proceedings; but, strange to say, Bailie Hedderwick made his appearance at this meeting, and "moved that these Reports be considered that day six months!!" This took the Committee completely by surprise. It was evidently an attempt, on the part of the Bailie, to spring a mine instead of a well upon them; or, to speak more plainly, and perhaps more correctly, it was evidently an attempt to get quit of the Reports altogether, and consequently to frustrate the erection of the wells, " so essential," as the original motion most properly stated, " to the health and comfort of the community."

If the matter could admit of a little jest, as it really does not, it might be amusing to dwell on the tact and dignified conduct of the Beilie in pursuing such a course. He evidently wished to ape the example of some Member of the House of Commons, who, when some bill is introduced, or some motion is made, which he does not like, gets up in his place, and moves that it be read, or taken into consideration, that day six months; and what is this but literally opposing, strangling, or destroying it, so far as the power of doing so lay with him? We defy any one, after the detail of facts which we

now given, to put a different construction on Bailie Hedderwick's at. But strange to say, Bailie Coates—the very man who had sly sanctioned all the previous proceedings of the Committee—

who had put his name to their minutes—who had led them on from one step to another, actually turned his back upon them at the last, and supported Bailie Hedderwick's motion! Was there ever such a piece of inconsistency? We view it as also insulting, not only to the members of the Committee, but to the inhabitants of Gorbels; for if these Bailies wished to frustrate the introduction of the Wells on any pretence whatever, they should have manfully said so at the beginning, by objecting to the appointment of the Committee, or attempting to rescind the original resolution of their predecessors. To counteract Bailie Hedderwick's motion, Mr. John Smith, who deserves great praise for the firmness and assiduity he displayed in the matter, moved an amendment, "that the Reports now read be approved of." This amendment was carried by a majority of one-five being for it, and four against it; so that the practical result is, as we formerly stated, namely, that the Wells have been erected in Gorbals " in spite of Bailies Hedderwick and Coates." It is clear, that the inhabitants of Gorbals owe no thanks whatever to them for these wells. It is clear, that if Bailie Hedderwick's motion had been carried, the inhabitants of Gorbals would have been deprived of them at least during the present season; and therefore were we not warranted in denouncing the conduct of these Bailies in the way we did? Are our strictures upon them "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end?" Why, we repeat, more confidently than ever, every word we said about them in regard to the wells, and the written record of their own proceedings herein quoted, and as to which we again challenge contradiction from any quarter, fully bear us out in all that we stated. But we are not yet done with these worthies. We again say that their conduct in this matter was pitiful in the extreme, and reflects any thing but credit on them. How different was the conduct of their own colleague, Bailie Craig, to which we now turn with much pleasure! He voted directly against them: he faithfully attended to his duties as a member of the Committee, and thereby evinced more true regard to the interest and comfort of the inhabitants of Gorbals, than Messra. Hedderwick and Coates put together; and we are sure, that if the excellent Chief Magistrate, Mr. Ord, had not been in London, on the praiseworthy mission of trying to cut down the obnoxious Glasgow Water Monopoly Bill, he also would have scouted the proposition of Bailies Hedderwick and Coates. For what could be of greater benefit and utility to the inhabitants of Gorbale, than a delicious and plentiful supply of pure spring water, particularly in a season like this, when that from the Water Works in town is so abominable in quality and exorbitant in price? We are confident the great body of the inhabitants of Gorbals will acknowledge that the erection of these wells is one of the very best things that has been done in that quarter for many years; and pray, did it become two of the Reformed Magistrates to set their faces against it in the manner they did? What, we should like to know, were they elected for, but to advance, rather than to frustrate, the comfort of the inhabitants? We shall go into the miserable excuse set up for them about the expense; --- we shall give other traits of their consistency; -we shall unmask their pitiful defender, "Vox Populi,

Tyrconnel, Rarl of, pension on English sivil list, 1813,	£600 444
His brother, the late Lord, was in the army, and shipwrecked in the Baltie, returning from St. Petersburgh with dispatches. Why this Lord has got two pensions ought to be explained.	
Tyndale, W. pension, 1820, Tyton, A. retired allowance as late solicitor to the customs,	200 1800
Pretty well this for a retired solicitor, whose salary and emoluments had averaged, perhaps, £3000 or £4000 per annum. All the government solicitors and assistant-solicitors would bear considerable reduction. The solicitor of the treasury has returned his emoluments at £2800 a-year, of customs £2500, of excise £2500, of stamps £1200, and of assessed taxes £1500.	-
Unwin, John, senior clerk in the Treasury, Ure, James, comptroller of customs, Leith, Utterson, E. V. one of the six clerks in chancery,	1000 540 1217
that the custom of these gentlemen is to divide the year into six por- tions of two months each, and the attendance of one of them at a time is enough. Can any one be surprised at the expense of pro- ceedings in Chancery, when there is a judge with £15,000 a-year, sinecures worth £11,000 per annum, registrars with £5000 in-	
come, masters £4000, and clerks with average incomes of £1200 and £1400 a-year, and all these great emoluments, or nearly so, accruing from fees levied on the unfortunate suitor—widow, orphan, lunatic, or bankrupt? We say nothing of the fleecings he undergoes in the honorariums, refreshers, consultations, and half-guinea "motions of course," paid to counsel; nor of the term-fees, six-and-eight-penny touches, copy charges, and court attendance of solicitors.	
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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## EAST KILBRIDE A LOVE AFFAIR ALTOGETHER.

Mr. EDITOR,-I see from your last No. that you are determined to ferret out the true cause of Mr. Hanna's appointment to East Kilbride. I dare say it will vex you to do this; but as I conceive it to be every person's duty to assist you, I will tell you the "unvarnished tale," upon the authority not of an A.M. but of an LL.D. of the University. His account of the matter is this :- Mr. Graham, the heritor, who procured the appointment, has a daughter who is a crony of Miss Chalmers, the Doctor's daughter. She has a sweetheart also, a Student of Divinity, within a year or two of being ready for the pulpit. Now, to procure the appointment for this young man was impossible; hut she thought, and thought perhaps very justly, that if she could procure it for Miss Chalmers' beau, the Doctor perhaps would return the favour to her own, when he came to need it. Letters, I believe, passed between the two belles to this effect. Miss Graham, therefore, bored her father night and day to do what he did, and so the matter was settled. Mr. Hanna goes to East Kilbride, and Mr. --- to some other parish, when he is ready for it. "This is all the witchcraft that has been used."-I am, &c. CUPID.

[And a very pretty affair they have made of it.-ED.]

### THE COLLEGE REFORM BILL.

Mr. Editor,—The College Reform Bill has come upon us like a thunderbolt, and none are more surpised at it than the Professers themselves. Every person you meet wonders what it can be about, or how Mr. Oswald could come to think of it. I am not much acquainted with College affairs, but I may perhaps be able, notwithstanding, to satisfy the public on both these points. Before I proceed, however, permit me to say that I do think Mr. Oswald was wrong, very far wrong indeed, to introduce such a bill into Parliament, without either apprising the Professors or the public of its nature and contents. I hate these hole and corner concerns. They have always some selfish motive at bottom, which causes their authors to shun the light. For this reason alone, I very much suspect the College Reform Bill, and fear that it will turn out in the end to be a piece of sheer humbug, calculated rather to promote the interests of the few Professors who have prompted it, than that of the public in general. I hope Mr. Oswald will take care of this, and give us a substantial reform of this venerable Institution. Having made these remarks, I shall now proceed, so far as I am able, to state both the origin and necessity of this measure.

And first as to its origin: It appears to be the work of the Regius Professors, -- for no person about College seems to know anything about it,-particularly of Drs. Thomsen and Couper, the Professors of the Chemical and Natural History Classes, These two Professors, at least, are blamed for having secretly published at present a most blackguard circular, as it is called, about College, setting forth their grievances; and, what is considered to be worse, have sent it for distribution amongst the Members of Parliament. This circular, it is believed, forms the ground-work of the bill. I have not been able to get a sight of it, and therefore cannot speak to its contents, nor has it been seen by any but the initiated in this quarter; but, notwithstanding, I can easily guess at its nature. To give you an idea of it, you must observe that we have two, or rather three sets of Professors in our University. We have, 1st, The Professors-2d, The Regius, or King's Professors-and 3d, The Lecturers, all of whom enjoy very different privileges from one another. We have also the Institution itself divided into what is called the College, which enjoys the rights of a Corporation, and the University, which has no such rights. The first set of Professors are Professors both of the College and University, and constitute what is called the Faculty, which has the sole power to confer literary honours, to manage the whole business of the University, to divide all its funds amongst themselves, to prescribe laws for the rest, &c. The second are merely Regius Professors of the University; and what is curious enough; although it is a King's Institution, have no status whatever in the rights and privileges of the College. They are merely allowed class-rooms within the University,

and the Government has to pay them what salary they have, out of the public Exchequer, by means of the Bishop's tiends, which, I believe, are now applied for this purpose, though formerly they went into the pockets of the Professors. The third set are only Lecturers, - have a class-room allowed them, but no salary, and can be dismissed at the will of the Professors. If the second and third sets have any boon to sak respecting their class, or class-rooms, they have to petition or memorialize the first, which is humiliating enough. They are therefore a sort of inferior cast in our University. The office of Lord Rector belongs to this cast. When Mr. Campbell, the poet, was lately Restor, at the request of the Students, he proposed to examine into how the College funds were disposed of; but he was told by the Professors that he was not Rector of the College, which was a Corporation, but of the University, and that therefore he had no right to inquire into their funds. This cent him to the sight-about at once. It is to remedy these defects, we presume, that the bill in question has been brought into Parliament. In short, to put all the Professors upon an equal footing. This is all the reform that may be expected. But if I were Mr. Oswald, I would go a great deal further than this, and make a substantial reform of the whole Institution at once.

I.— I would referm the patronage of the University. This is all either in the hands of the Crown, or the first set of Professors. I would take the patronage at least from these Professors, who have sadly abused it in favour of their sons, and put it into the hands of the Town-Council of Glasgow. For I think it abund that the local government of the place should have no power or influence whatever over a government Institution within its own jurisdiction,—that the representatives, in short, of 200,000 people should have less say in an Institution which is continually in the midst of them, than the Duke of Montrose, who is a perfect old wife, and who lives at

least 20 miles distant.

II. - I would adopt the system of education not merely to the learned professions,

but to the whole community.

III.—I would shorten the time which young men are obliged to remain at College from eight to four years. This is a serious loss to youth, and it could easily be remedied thus: At present, a College year is only 5 months, and the vacation 7: This is certainly very absurd. I would therefore divide the year into 2 Sessions of 5 months each, and give each Session a month's vacation, and the thing would be accomplished.

IV.—I would reform the public library. At present, most of the Professors are known to have had 500, 700, 1000, and 1500 volumes out of it at one time, and for 20, 30, and 40 years, without any daring to bring them to an account. This is little less than public robbery of an Institution which belongs equally to the whole University; I would therefore put them upon an equal footing with the meanest Student at College, and the library itself upon a footing similar to other libraries.

· V.—I would put the funds of the College into the hands of the Town-Council of Glasgow, for the improvement of the buildings, or enlarging the system of education,

and not leave them for spoil to the Professors.

VI.—I would not allow the Professors to charge double fees,—first from the public in the form of theads, and then from the Students in the form of three, six, and ten guiness for a Session. It is generally allowed, that besides their present salaries, they have a surplus fund every year of about £6000 or £9000, to divide amongst themterives. It is a shame, therefore, to charge fees from the Students.

VII.—I would oblige them to refund the bursaries which they have allowed to be lost, into the general fund to increase their own salaries. Of course the Regime Professors and Lecturers are not to blame in any of all these things. It is the Professors of the College, or Corporation, the most useless set in the whole University, who find

it to be for their own profit to do so.

These, and a hundred other College abuses, Mr. Editor, I would include in the reform bill at present before Parliament. In ahort, I would make the bill a public measure, the object of which would be, to put our venerable College Institution upon the most effective footing possible.—I am, &c.

A CIVES.

[Mr. Oswald has postponed the bill till next Session, by which time, we shall be able to dip into its previous.—Eb.]

#### WATER RATES.

Sin, — As there has been a great deal of misrepresentation regarding the demands made by the Water Companies, when applying for an Act of Parliament, I shall here efate correctly what would have been the saving to each family, according to the rent of the premises occupied, up to £10 of rent, if the bill offered by the Water Companies had passed.

		At present.			Under the New Bill.					each.			
Houses of	£4	rent,	pay .7s.	would	have paid	5s.	Qd.	being a	eaving	of	28.	04.	
	5	•••	. Se.	•••		61.	3d.				ls.	94.	
•••	6		90.	•••	•••	78.	6đ.				ls.	64	
•••	- 7	•••	. 10s.		•••	8s.	9d.				la.	8d	
•••	8		. 11s.		•••	10s.	Od.	•••	•••		le.	Od	
***	9		. 12s.	•••					•••		0	9ď.	
	10		. 13s.						•••		On.	6d.	

When the inhabitants learn that there are more than 20,000 families supplied with water, the rents of whose houses do not exceed £5 each, they will be able to form an estimate of what the saving to them would have been if the bill had passed, and can judge how far the city rulers have acted for their interest. But the truth is, they neves once thought of what was to be best for the interests of the citizens; the pleasure of being able to gratify personal animosity, or the delight of a jaunt to the metropolis, partly for business and partly for pleasure, were of greater importance in their If, in place of squandering away their money as they did, they had laid it out on mortgage, the proceeds might have paid the water rents of upwards of 500 poor families for ever, and the inhabitants would have been paying much lower Water Rates. - I am, Sir, A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Glasgow, 27th July, 1835.

1

[This is all very good from one party, but we always like to hear two sides of a story. Will our correspondent let us know why it is that the rates have been doubled, and in some instances trebled, within the last two or three years?—and why it is that the water now supplied has become so inferior and abominable in quality? When he supplies us with that information, we shall probably go somewhat deeper into the matter. — ED.]

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the matter of Ewan M'Millan and others, who have literally been cheated out of the value. In the matter of Ewan is "minist and others, who have interary over otherwise ble estate left by their relation at Trimidad, we addressed a strong representation on the subject to Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and we have a most estisfactory reply from his Lordship, intimating that he has sent out orders to the Governor at Trimidad to inquire after it, and to report the result without delay.

Ms. Simpson's letter will be prisodely answered. We believe that the charge made against Mr. C. is destitute of foundation. It has been decided both in the Court of Session and House of Lords, that the King's Printers have the exclusive right to print Bibles in Scotland.

nave the excusive right to print more is boostains.

Papers of Archibald Spence are now ready to be returned to him.

Mrs. Mary Buchanan or Lindsay has been cruelly treated. Her agent has, besides, swindled her; and we shall expose him if she will only entrust the original letters to us for a few days.

Mr. Henry Paul did vote for the Tory candidate in Lanarkshive at last Election, netwithstanding of his previous fine Reform professions, when he was Chief Magistrate of Gerbala. These double food characters in this ways of all

double-faced characters are the worst of all.

We are very well pleased to learn that a copy of last month's Gaustie was forwarded by a well-known Glasgow Tory to Mr. P. Borthwick, the M.P. for Eversham. The charge we made against him was perfectly true; and the fear of being sent to Newgate for it, had no effect upon us what-

An affidavit in the form sent by Mr. W. M. will be quite sufficient.
We dare Mr. Henry Houldsworth to bring his action of damages whenever he likes. We shall
and on the truth of our statement in all the Courts in the world; and will snap our fingers at him in the end!

The Mr. Jolly who has been canvassing Stirlingshire again for Mr. Forbes, is the son of the Tory Puke of Montrose. We wonder his connexion is not sufficiently known in every corner of that County.

All that we can say to \*\* A Well-wisher" is, that he must leave us to the exercise of our own

Judgment,
Nothing is stated in the long communication from Stewarton of the least public importance.
The Town-Clerks alone receive the Fees of the Registration claims for the city.
It is not in our power to comply with the request of Mrs. B. Renfield-street.

A strange game seems to be playing about the Church at Neilston. We shall notice it in our next; and will be very glad to see Mr. K: when he comes to Glasgow.

Mr. John Purdie's letter did not reach us till Tuesday the 21st, when it was too late to attend to

his Registration claim.

Waiter Dennistoun is evidently some low character in disguise, and we do not wish to dirty our

es with him.

figures with him.

William Dick should not curse and swear in the way he has been lately doing, else it may diminish the respect which we feel for his character as a ruling Elder in the Established Church.

Enough, we think, has already been written on the subject embraced in the long and rather tiresome letter of "Senex."

me letter of Section Mr. Robert Paton should allow his matter to stand where it is.
We shall probably avail ourselves of the lines of J. L.
The letter of G. M.E. is not printed, because we do not like some of the expressions in it.
We do not know whether Sir D. K. Sandford was bit or not by the failure of the Press.

.ve up not know whether of the A. A. ammiorn was one of not by the taining of the Free Frees.

No Postmaster is entitled to vote in the election of a Member to Parliament.

Water. Ballie Mitchell was sof elected a member of Committee at the late public meeting in Gorbals, for attending to the Registration of claims. The cloven foot which he formerly exhibited, is not yet forgotten. Soldiers cannot be arrested for debt.

Soldiers cannot be arrested for debt.

We have heard of the intended dinner to Mr. Ewing, by the Conservatives of Dumbartonshire, who, we suppose, will willingly "prepare the way for him."

Really we know very little of the political creed of Mr. Hope Vere, one of the new talked of candidates for Lanarkshire, but we shall inquire minutely after it in due time.

We do not understand for what reason the papers from St. Ninlans, about the collection of Poor's Rates in that quarter, have been sent to us.

Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth continues to receive his pension.

Uaquestionably the Rev. Mr. Crichton was shamefully persecuted by the Presbytery of Dumbarton: and Dr. Graham of Killearn has yet much to answer for.

It was exceedingly reprehensible for the parish Schoolmaster of Kilbride to canvass for Registration claims in favour of Mr. Lockhart, the Tory candidate for Lanarkshire, or in favour of any particular candidate whatsoever; and if he does not know his duty, he must be taught it.

Mr. Thomas Hopkirk went to pigs and whistles long ago.

It is quite true, we understand, that the Faculty of Procurators in Giasgow lately refused to admit Mr. Edward Railton as a member of that body.

The Police deserve great credit for destroying the infamous Bills of Quack Beck.

We interfered in favour of the young man from Bridgeton, who was so favourably recommended by Mr. Faichney and others, and are glad to find that the sentence has been commuted.

we interfere in avour at the young man from Bringeron, who was so tavourably recommended by Mr. Faichney, and others, and are glad to find that the sentence has been commuted.

The waggish letter of "Pestie and Mortar" would deceive some of our readers, and therefore we think it better to let it alone, though it is extremely well written.

Dr. Muir of St. James' only rants and raves against the poor Catholics. The most insignificant among them has a soul to save as good as he has.

Lord Dalmeny, M.P. for the Stirling District of Burghs is one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

To hazard any opinion on the one-sided statement of A. W. jun. would be highly imprudent, as

well as wrong, at present

With every disposition in the world to oblige Mr. D. we are constrained to put an extinguisher on his last request. It would lead to very unpleasant consequences to himself personally.

If "Precentor" will communicate his real name, we shall follow up his hints in the most de-

cisive way we can.

Magistrates have the power of enacting such rules as they consider proper for the admission of visitors to prisoners in jail.

"An Auld Mason" should send us the farther particulars he alludes to, concerning Quack

Oreer.

We have never yet meddled with Theatrical disputes, and confess we have no reliah for them.

"A few humble Mechanics," as they call themselves, at Stirling, have sent us 11s. 6d. to be applied to the benefit of poor Andrew M'Kinlay, tried for High Treason in 1819, which we shall do with much pleasure. The letter they have sent with it reflects on them the highest credit.—
To the separate query they have put, we answer, that we are not aware of any Act of Parliament, or law, which empowers the Magistrates to compel the inhabitants of Stirling to guard the county Jail.

Mr. Alexander Buchanan should call to make some farther explanation.

Mr. Alexander Buchanan anouid call to make some tartner explanation.
We shall write John Couper, at Hamilton, the moment we discover any provision in his favour.
J. Playfair is requested to send us the information about Dr. Muir's Elder.
We shall endeavour to see Hugh Devenny again.
We deciling to insert the tirade against Mr. Doney and the Mechanics' Institution, Calton, because we believe it is as undeserved as it is groundless.
John Blane will be so good as forward a duplicate of his former letter.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, published this morning.

Nos. 149 and 150 will be published on Saturday morning, the 29th August.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXLVIII.] SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1835.

[PRICE 2d.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 1, 1835.

Our Glasgow readers will peruse with regret the subjoined letter from Mr. Colin Dunlop, intimating that "the state of his health renders it necessary for him to relinquish the high honour of being their Representative in Parliament." We may therefore prepare for another Election; but we imagine it is not likely to take place before the end of the present Session of Parliament (next month), and probably not till after the commencement of another Session in January or February next. If, however, a Dissolution of the Parliament itself shall take place in the interim, and this we think is more than likely, there will be a general Election, probably in the end of autumn.

We part with Mr. Dunlop, and so, we are sure, do the 3217 Electors who so nobly and triumphantly supported him at the last struggle, with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret: satisfaction, that he has acted so honourably and independently in Parliament; regret, that his health should have been so much impaired by so doing. We fervently trust, however, that he will long continue to enjoy in private life that intercourse with the citizens of Glasgow, to which, at the close of his letter, he so eloquently alludes. Altogether, we view Mr. Dunlop's letter

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as a piece of the most chaste and elevated composition. It clearly emanates from a man of pure heart and sterling mind; and the citizens of Glasgow may well be proud to have him among them. Hereafter, if he is spared, let them look up to brin as one of their very best guides and advisers on all public matters of difficulty and importance.

We do not know, and indeed it is difficult at present to say, who is likely to be his successor. We very much fear that a scramble will be made for the situation, by a variety of candidates all on the liberal side, and professing pretty much the same principles. That is precisely what the Tories would like. They, be assured, will then attempt, but only then, to bear down upon us with their own single favourite; and they will carry away the prize for him, unless the Reformers right themselves, and unite firmly, in the excellent and judicious way they did at last Election. Beware, we again entreat them, of wolves in sheep's clothing. Make no rash promises or pledges all at once; but, after due deliberation, pick out your man, resembling Colin Dunlop as nearly as possible: and when you have him once so picked out, or fairly selected, turn the others adrift as mere intruders. In that way the Reformer, whoever he may be, will again come in with flying colours; and our life be on it if he does not best the Tory by at least two to one.

Reformers of Glasgow! once more unto the breach, and settle the business in the gallent and admirable way you can so easily do it.

## "TO THE ELECTORS OF GLASGOW.

"London, 28th July, 1835.

"Gentlemen,—I now address you for the purpose of intimating to you, that the state of my health renders it necessary for me to relinquish the high honour of being your Representative in Parliament. Notwithstanding severe indisposition, I felt it to be my duty to retain that Office till the Resignation of the Peel Administration, because, till then, even one Yote was important. By that time, my health was rapidly improving, and I flattered myself that it would soon be completely restored. But when Parliament met, after the Easter holidays, I experienced that my strength was not equal to the fatigue of attending Committees. Satisfied of this, I determined not to retain an Office, one important branch of the duties of which I was unable to discharge. My own inclination then led me to Resign instantly; but a sense of duty to you, and to the cause in which I had embarked, dictated to me that I should not subject you to the risk, from a Dissolution, of having three Elections in the same year, and that I should allow you sufficient time to select a person qualified to be your Representative. On these grounds, I determined not to vacate my Seat during the present Session. I shall apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds as soon as I learn that Parliament is Proregued, so that the Writ for a new Election may be moved for on the very first day of the next Session.

tion, that my conduct in it has received your approbation. I know that I have neted conscientiously, independently, and in strict accordance with the principles which I have held through life, and which brought me into Parliament. In one particular only do I feel that I require your indulestively to Glasgow; but I have the satisfaction of thinking, that your interests in no degree suffered thereby, from the talents and attention of my colleague, Mr. Oswald. I shall find another source of gratification, in the recollection that I have aided in subverting Tory rule, and in establishing the power of the Liberal party in Glasgow to return both the Members for that city. Should they hereafter fail to do so, a heavy responsibility will rest with them.

"Before taking leave of you, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the exertions, by means of which you carried me triumphantly into Parliament. I know well that you preferred me for my principles, not from any personal consideration; but, while I live, it will be impossible for me not to experience intense pleasure, whenever I recollect that so many of my countrymen, who have known me from my infancy, and through life, have thought me worthy of the important trust confided by

von te me.

"I have now, my Friends, only to bid you farewell. I hope to enjoy in private life the intercourse with you which I cherished before I was in Parliament, and wishing you and all my other fellow-citizens prespectly and happiness,—I am, respectfully,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

" COLIN DUNLOP."

J. 1 6 7 7 644

### IRISH COERCION BILL.

MUCH to the credit of Lord Melbourne and his administration, they have intimated that it is not their intention to renew the Irish Coercion Bill. It was that Bill which first damaged the administration of Earl Grey—and we are much gratified to find that Lord Melbourne will not aplit on the same rock, at any rate. Ireland is more contented and peaceable new than she has been for many years back. So much for kind and conciliatory measures.

## .... LORD BROUGHAM.

This referrated and extraordinary man, as if anxious to show that he is still Henry Brodisham, and has thrown aside the unprings of a Lord, went from London to Liverpool the other day to lay the fibrill dation-stone of a New Mechanics' Institute. The inhabitants of Liverpool invited him to a splendid public dinner, which was attended by upwards of 700 individuals, and on his health being given with enthusiasm, he returned thanks in a most brilliant speech, worthy of his best days, and we are tempted to lay before our reach, worthy of his best days, and we are tempted to lay before our reaches the following interesting passages from it, in which he evidently attributes to the dryness shewn to him by the King and Court party, and gives an idea of the cares of office, which we have never seen so strikingly expressed:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;I know, Gentlemen, the fault I have committed, and for which I am not to be forgiven. It is, that my determination is known to stand by the people of this country—to uphold their rights—to also not by tagat, or restunct by thy.

until cheap government and sound education are obtained for them; and I include in these, political knowledge, which is the most valuable of all knowledge; it is because I have devoted my life to the attainment of these objects, that I attribute the umbrage that has been taken to me in certain quarters (great cheering).—I do not look upon it as a misfortune, but as a deliverance, that I am out of office, and unfettered and untrammelled in my motions (renewed cheering). And if it were not now too late to fall to moralizing, I might say, that he whe possesses place-in this country misnamed power-does not possess that of which To be responsible for measures which others can any man eaght to envy him. control—to be answerable far leaving things undone, which it is your most earnest desire to have done, but which others prevent you from doing-to be compelled to trust the most untrustworthy—to repose confidence in persons whom common prudence forbids you to place even the most common confidence in-to have your actions judged by the most ignorant, and your motives questioned by the most envious-to have your noblest and warmest aspirations chilled by the prudent, and checked by the timid; these are what place confers on its pos-Yet I confess I know not if there be not still other reasons why a man should shun rather than seek office. He is no common man who can, without forgetting himself, and forgetting what is due from him to his species, bear to be raised to that eminence in which he is called upon to view and to judge of the workings of the human heart,—an office, as the poet has truly said, befitting the Delty alone (loud and long-continued cheering). To be placed in that position in which your common attendants are the ambitious aspirant, and the crawling sycophant—the two beings so opposed in appearance, and yet so near akin to each other-to find, after you have done all that human power could do for your country, failure imputed to you as a crime; or if you have haply succeeded, to find that you have been but cerving another, but too ready to pick a quarrel, to have recourse to the most preposterous pride, and thus endeavouring to get rid of an obligation by the blackest All this, believe me, follows the possession of office-I was in ingratitude. office four years, wanting one month, and all this I experienced in every month which I held office-and from all this he escapes who surrenders power. all this might be, and is, endured by the ambitious-for ambition is felt as keenly by the statesman as by the conqueror. But there is one thing which even ambition cannot make me look to but with impatience; I mean the fetters—the death-cold burial of him who enters the house of the living, cramped and confined by forms and technicalities. But the cerements were burst on my taking leave of place—and I may now take the van amongst my free countrymen-my natural and appropriate position-in making these improvements somuch required-in sweeping away all party distinctions-in thwarting the persecutions of bigotry and intolerance—by the overgrown monopolies in trade or commerce, bloated establishments, or overgrown and absurd corporations (immense cheering). From all the trammels of office I am now free; and it must be an honest and free government,-aye, it must not only be an honest and free, but also a bold and determined government, and one that promises and is determined to perform much for the people, that shall again tempt me to leave the van of my countrymen to join it. (Long-continued cheering.)

### LOUIS PHILIPPE.

An express was received in London on Wednesday afternoon, intimating that on Tuesday (this week) an attempt was made in Paris to assassinate Louis Philippe, King of the French—that his horse was shot under him—that some of his Marshals and Aide-de-camps in attendance upon him were killed and wounded; but that the King himself had scaped with his life. All Paris was in commotion.

It is notorious that Louis Philippe has become almost as much

hated in France as his predecessor Charles X. The reason is, that the one has nearly committed as many bad actions as the other. Really it appears to us extraordinary that Kings cannot, or will not, learn wisdom from experience. Another Revolution is by no means improbable in France.

## No. IV.—GLASGOW CLIQUE TORY DIALOGUES.

SCENE-A back room in the Black Bull.

Thirteen pretty darlings assembled.

Gutty M Tonald.—Gentlemans, the Teacon-Convener take the Chair,

Frederick the Great.—Bless my buttons, Bauldy—beg pardon—dear me, my Lord Convener, ye look well!

William Dick.—Them deputations to London has made him a great

heap bigger, I declare.

The Deacon.—Lord bless ye! Gentlemen, I dined with the Duke of Gorden, and he had his compliments to you all. The first thing he speer't at me in the drawing-room, before the Duchess, was, how things Motherwelled for us at Glasgow; and I smiled my best, and said, tolerably, your Grace, tolerably. Then he took me by the hand, and introduced me to the Bishop of London, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as the Lord Deacon-Convener on a special mission from Glasgow; and I was paraded before dukes and countesses, earls and knights;—but, my sang! I looked as big as any of them.

C. Stirling.—You did right, Archy, to preserve the dignity of the office: you will be Provost yet, if we can make you; and then you will be knighted, and become, by grace of majesty, Sir Archibald M'Lellan of

that Ilk, and no mistake!

The Deacon.—When that day comes, I will let you all see what I can do. By this Conservative arm of mine, I will smite these prosers of Reformers at the Council Board: (Cheers.) I will tie a string round the neck of Boyle Gray for one, and heave him in at the Dominie's Hole: (Loud cheers.) I will make John Douglas wear an axle-tree at the foot of his trowsers: (Loud laughter and cheers.) I will build my own livery carriage, and drive in state to the Chamber and the Church; and when the Riot Act requires to be read, catch me sleeping is \_\_\_\_\_. (Bravo! Bravo!)

St. Louis.—I am most happy to hear that his Lordship intends to drive

in state to the church.—Church and State, I say, for ever!

Robin Hood.—We got a sore knock in Ayrshire, didn't we?

Wm. Dick.—Wheest!—nae mair about it.

Secretary Watkins.—Positively I did not expect it;—700 of a majority

for Dunlop made me almost stand aghast.

The Moth—(gnashing his pretty little teeth.)—Perdition sink them !—
I had an excellent article written in the best Conservative style, and, in
the very fervour of my fondest anticipation, headed, "Glorious Re-action
in Ayrshire," in which I praised the Electors from Kyle to Cunnock,
and from Carrick to Cunningham, up to the third heavens, by jingo; but
now I say they are a set of infernal infidels, infernal republicans, infernal—infernal——

The Lucky Eving.—Bitches! to be sure.—Out with it.—Hang them.

Duncan the Actuary here uttered his old cuckoo lines,—"O save my country, heaven!"

Secretary Wathins.—Never despond, dear sirs, so long as you allow

me three gaineas a day and all expenses. What we have lost in Ayrahire, we shall make up in Lanarkshire at next Election; for I am manufacturing claims in great abundance.

The Old Kid.—Glad to hear it.

Wm. Dick.—So am I. But that awful rip, Loyal Peter, is at the same trade on the ither side. He is a deevil—damn him; and he'll lick the butter aff your bread, Mr. Secretary Watkins, at the next Election, ye'll see, or my name is no William Dick, late Grocer in the Sautmarket.

St. Louis.—Dear William, do not talk in that way;—it is so very ungodly. William.—Noo, Mr. St. Louis, don't meddle wi' me. Ye're a hypocrite, and a real one—nae better than mysel. Deny, if ye daur, that ye printed the Guardian on the Fast-day, about the hely observance of which ye raised such a din?

St. Louis. -O, my dear friends, "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the

streets of Askelon!"

The Old Rodger.—A truce to this sort of bickering. How do the Registrations stand for the City?

Brown the Oilman. - Deplorably bad for the Conservative cause.

(Deep sigh.)

The Gilmorehill Bogle.—But Bennett will help us with his new Con-

stitutional.

The Teethless Cubbic.—Tuts—it is already in the Slough of Despond. He could only raise £100 from Colquboun of Killermont, and £50 from Sandford, and two or three others.

. The Moth.—Alas, poor Yorick!

Campbell, alias the Red Rover.—I doubt the game is up with us almost in every direction. We may spit and give it over at least for a season.

. (Enter Dr. Cleland, flurried and out of breath.)

The Dr.—Gentlemen, dear gentlemen, Dunlop's resigned the representation of the City;—here's his letter in the Argus of this evening, I declare! (Great sensation.)

The Moth.—Let me read the letter. (Reads.)

The whole Conservative thrapples.—Hurrah!—hurrah!—hurrah!

Gutly M' Tonald.—My spirits are up 50 per cent.

The Deacon-Convener.—So are mine.

Wm. Dick (aside).—But they will soon tumble down, I fear. Them Rads will put us to the route—horse, foot, and dragoons—in Glasgow.—I aye grew at them Hustings in front of the Jail;—they're no a canny place

for craws to perch on, nor for corbies either.

Dr. Cleland.— Hark ye, gentlemen,—serious business. I'm an old stager, you know, and am well up to electioneering Statistics; and I do say, that all manner of artful means should be used to create dissension and division among the Reformers, while every true Tory among us should stand fast to his own colours.

The Moth.—I will stir the coal with Douglas and some of them.

St. Louis. - And I am ready to proceed in the same pious work.

Wm. Dunn.—Shall I write any more circulars for Plumpers?—" Men of Glasgow, think of yourselves !!"

Bx-Bailte Pea-cod.—Hold your tongue, you old fool;—Loyal Peter will soon settle your business, and Plump you over the head and ears.

[At this most honourable allusion to us, the whole squad went into a state of hubbub and confusion, which it is impossible for us to describe at esent. At two o'clock yesterday morning, William Dick was need by

Police standing opposite Mr. Ewing's House, at the bead of Quaeneet, with a large red placard tied round his hat, containing these metanorable and important words,—" Men of Glasgow, think of yourselves."—We echo them with the greatest pleasure, and earnestly trust, that "the Men of Glasgow" will again do their duty in the emergency that is now before them.]

### GORBALS NINNIES FARTHER EXPOSED.

To the charge made against us by the pitiful and unprincipled author of the letter in the Argus, that we had told "a tissue of falsehoods," in our 145th No. against some of the Gorbals Magistrates, about the Erection of Public Wells, &c. in the Barony, we have only to refer to our previous No. published this morning; and we are much mistaken if our readers are not satisfied that we have completely proved, so far as the discussion has yet gone, every syllable we advanced against them. We shall now proceed to make the author of that letter swallow " a tissue of falsehoods," or something worse, down his own throat. He says, "it is not true that the expense of erecting the wells would only be somewhere about £20; twice £20 (says he) will not pay the expense of one already sunk in Norfolk-street." we do not know what the expense of erecting the one in Norfolkstreet may be; and it must be obvious, to the shallowest comprehension, that the expense would necessarily vary according to the depth or soundings of the well itself: but in justification of our original statement, that the expense, as we understood, was "somewhere about £20," we have only to refer to the written Minute of the Magistrates and Commissioners themselves, of date 13th February last, in which it is expressly stated, "that the probable average expense will not exceed £20;" and we guarded ourselves by saying, that, "although it had been as many hundreds, we are sure the inhabitants at large would have considered the money well spent." Did we tell any "falsehood" here? Does the pitiful creature who made the attack upon us not see how strictly accurate we have been about it?

To show farther the inconsistency and crooked conduct of some of these Magistrates, we stated that they could vote, or rather attempt to vote away, not long ago, £20 as an increase to their Collector's salary, (we think, by the bye, that he is already paid handsomely enough for all the trouble he performs,) while they could stint the public, or grudge them a similar sum for the erection of these wells, of so much utility to them. That simple allusion of ours, we dare say, pinched some of their Honours in a sore and rather delicate place: and their worthy advocate, "Vox Populi, sen." starts up, and exclaims, that " it is not true these two Magistrates (Hedderwick and Coates) attempted to vote away £20 as an increase to the Collector's Certainly Bailie Coates did not do so; and we are much mistaken if formerly we did not acquit him of it with much pleasure. But this cannot be said of our friend, Bailie Hedderwick, from whom better things were expected; because we have only to turn up the Minute-book of the Magistrates and Commissioners, under date the 5th of December last, and there it will be seen, that Bailie Hedderwick, in opposition to all his colleagues, actually voted for that

additional £20: and therefore we have told no "falsehoods" about it either.

"Vox Populi, sen." insinuates, that our "motives" for laying bare these transactions, is, forsooth, to attempt to "prejudice the public against the Magistrates, and thereby pave the way for the introduction again into office of our indulgent landlord, and new Reforming ally, Mr. John Binnie." There never was a baser or more insulting insinuation. We disclaim all motives in any thing we ever said or wrote, except those of a pure and honest regard for the public weal. True it is, that Mr. Binnie is "our indulgent landlord." We have sat under him for the last eight years, and never asked a favour from him that was not granted, which is more, we suspect, than "Vox Populi, sen." can say of any landlord he ever had, some of whom, we suspect, were rather anxious to get quit of him by a pretty summary process. But we emphatically deny that "our indulgent landlord" has exercised, or attempted to exercise, directly or indirectly, the slightest control over our public conduct. He knows us too well to attempt such a thing. He knows, and so does "Vox Populi, sen." that we actually voted against him at the last Municipal Election in Gorbals, and will do so again if we think proper. He was proposed the other day at a public meeting of the liberal Electors in the Barony as one of the Directors for attending to the registration of claims. We supported him, and why? Because at the late City Election he voted for the Reform Candidates, Oswald and Dunlop; and subsequently headed a public meeting in the Barony, denouncing the compulsory and barefaced Kirk-building scheme. But who is this "Vox Populi, sen." that presumes to tax us with "falsehoods" (which we have repelled), and to taunt us with improper "motives" that have no foundation? He is no other than Gilbert Sanders, an accountant in Bridge-street, of whom it may be said, that, for a pennyworth of snuff, or a gill of raw whiskey, he will say or do any thing. And this is the pure and immaculate character that presumes to meddle with us in the right discharge of our duty! We know he wishes to curry favour with the officials in Gorbals, preparatory to his being made a Commissioner of Police; for we understand the scheme is all settled, that once he and another of his friends are put into that situation, (which, however, is now somewhat problematical,) they will revive the proposition formerly scouted—but only by a majority of one—of giving an increase to the Collector's salary, who, by the bye, is hand in glove with them. But rather than see such a scheme or trick attempted,—rather than see such a man as Mr. Gilbert Sanders at the Police Board,—rather than see it occupied by such another set of Bears as have so long disgraced the Glasgow Police Board,—we would a thousand, and a thousand times over, prefer to vote for "our indulgent landlord," Mr. John Binnie, aye, or for any of the "old stagers," back again. Gilbert, in a postecript to his letter, asks,—" Did our friend, Mr. Charles Gray, vote for the Reform Magistrates at last Election?"-Now, although we have nothing to do with Mr. Gray's vote, we undertake to answer the question of Gilbert, if he will only let us know how his particular friend, Dr. Crawfurd, acted and voted at the first Glasgow Election, and how much he charged and received for so doing? And Gilbert will probably favour us with a copy of the modest account he rendered for his own services at last Election. We have him on the hip as to both matters;—let him think twice before he meddles with us again.

It is amusing to us to witness the high eulogium he has passed on the son of the late Rev. Dr. M'Lean, about the Macfarlane, alias the Waddel School. We have really no time to criticise it at present; and we believe we have already taken up fastoo much room with these Gorbals matters, to the exclusion of others of more importance; but we shall have a short chapter about it next month; and in the meantime many of our Gorbals friends will laugh heartily when they learn, that Gilbert Sanders and the lusty boy are now as loving as turtle-doves. They are, to be sure, a pretty pair!—We end by saying, whether as regard friends or foes; and it will take a much better man than Gilbert Sanders to turn us from it.

## A BLACK TORY BLOWN UP.

SERIOUSLY, we mean to blow up a very black Tory in Glasgow; and his fate, we hope, will strike consternation in the Tory camp, and be a warning to not a few of them. Be it at once known, then, that Mr. William Black, designing himself "of Balgray, Merchant in Glasgow," is the person we so mean to blow up. If there be a keener Tory in all Glasgow than another, that same Mr. William Black is the man. We have him in a sad scrape; and the only regret we feel about it is, that the particulars of it were not communicated to us two or three months ago, when we could have dealt with him more effectively than at present. But still it is not too late for us to hold him up to the judgment of the public; and we repeat we do so in the hope that his case or fate will be a warning to others.

He got bimself enrolled some time ago as an Elector in the county of Lanark: this he did in virtue of his property at Balgray, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. But he afterwards became bankrupt, and was sequestrated by the Court of Session, and consequently his whole property became vested in his trustee for the benefit of his creditors. In fact, in terms of the act of sequestration, Mr. William Black executed a special disposition of his property in favour of his trustee. He was therefore completely denuded of that property, at least till his debts were paid, and his vote fell along with it. This, we think, is perfectly clear. At the last Election for the county, it was never dreamt by any one on the Reform side, that Mr. William Black would come forward to vote, for the very plain reason we have just stated, namely, that he was divested of the property on which he had been registered. But the run was pretty close between Maxwell the Re-- former and Lockhart the Tory; and Mr. William Black, in the exuberance of his Tory feeling, did all he could to aid the latter, for which we do not blame him, if he had only done it in an honest way. these Tories sometimes stick at nothing;—they have a huge capacity,

and bolt at may thing to serve their unprincipled ends;—Mr. William Black presented kimself at the polling-booth in the Justiciary Court Hall, Glasgow. His very appearance there amazed Mr. Dreghorn, one of Mr. Maxwell's agents. But Mr. William Black insisted on voting for his friend, Mr. Lockhart; whereupon the Act of Parliament was spread out before him on the table, and the very special Oath contained in that act was then tendered to him as follows:—
"I, William Black, do solemnly swear, that I am the individual described, in the register for Lanarkshire, as proprietor of the lands of Balgray; that I am still the proprietor of the property for which I am so registered, and hold the same for my own benefit, and not in trust for, or at the pleasure of any other person; so help me God."

One would think, that such an oath, in the face of the facts which we have stated, and which were perfectly notorious at the time, would fairly have stuck in the throat of Mr. William Black, or any Tory in the land, in like circumstances; but he took it, or rather he swallowed it notwithstanding, and Lockbart of Lee, of course, got his Plumper!

Now, our wonder is, that, with such a glaring case before them, the agents of Mr. John Maxwell, or rather Mr. John Maxwell himself, did not make an example of this gentleman. He was making a most gross and deliberate violation of the Reform Bill: he was, besides, committing, and we have no hesitation in saying it, neither more nor less than absolute *Perjury*; and whereas he gave his Plumper in the Justiciary Court, so we say he ought to have been placed at the bar of that Court to answer for his conduct. It may not be yet too late for the Lord Advocate to look after him. However, this notice of ours will have the effect of putting him on the *Pillory* in Glasgow; and now our honourable Glasgow Tories may shake hands with him as often as they like!

What makes this case the more glaring is, that the property of Balgray has actually been sold to another person by Black's trustee, viz. Mr. Henry Brock, Merchant in Glasgow, who cannot but he astonished at Black's conduct. We hope some independent Elector of Lenarkshire will come forward, and get Mr. William Black struck off the rell at the approaching Registration Court to be held by the

Sheriff: it is impossible he can remain on it.

But we point attention to this case for a more important purpose;—we trust it will lead to the appointment of a small but efficient Committee; in every county in Scotland, to watch or look after the disquestified voters on the Tory side; and to punish, with the pains of perjury, every man who takes an oath contrary to the truth. We hold, that: Mr. John Maxwell and his agents are much to blame for not making an example in the present instance;—it would have had a most salutary effect over the whole kingdom. But we have only farther to say, that if see meet with such another case at the easuing Election, it shall ring in the ears of the delinquent, till the Lord Advocate speaks to him through an Indictment!

## DR. BLACK'S WILL, AND TRUSTEE EXPOSED.

WE formerly apprised our readers of the singular but laudable nature. of the late Dr. Black's Will-in so far as he left a considerable part of his fortune for the maintenance of old, faithful, and decayed servants, in and around Glasgow, who had remained ten years in the same place or service, and to whom he directed his trustees to pay an annuity of £10 per annum. In order to give effect to the Will, we understood it was necessary to go through certain forms or proceedings in the Court of Session; but these, we thought, would have been all over, and the matter finally adjudicated, so as to permit many old servants in Glasgow to come to the enjoyment of their annuity in the course of the present month of August. But there is a desperate and sometimes disgraceful gread on the part of many individuals in this world; and now we are sorry that it is incumbent on us to charge one of Dr. Black's trustees with gross perfidy, in relation to this Will. There are only two trustees altogether, namely, Mr. George Rowand of Holmfauldhead, and Mr. John Miller of the Wellington factory, now Manager of the Western Bank, Glasgow. Both of these gentlemen, we believe, are distantly related to Dr. Black. But to the honour of Mr. Rowand, we state, that he has all along been most anxious to carry faithfully and honestly into effect every provision in his deceased friend's Will. Not so Mr. John Miller. He and his family were left four or five thousand pounds, as special provisions, by Dr. Black; but not content with that, Miller thinks that he is the nearest surviving relation of the deceased, and he grudges—he cannot in his heart see eight or ten thousand pounds laid out for the benefit of the poor servants, agreeable to the express order of the gentleman who left it for that purpose. The truth of the matter is, that Mr. John Miller wants to snatch the whole of that money to himself, leaving the poor servants without a farthing. He is therefore now attempting to Reduce the Will, thinking that if it be reduced, he will come in, as the nearest surviving relation, for the whole estate! Now, we can only characiterise this conduct, on his part, as most selfish and most diagraceful. But we shall probably startle him out of it, when: we inform him, as we hereby do, that although he succeeded on the morrow to get the Will reduced, he would not put one penny more into his pocket, if indeed he would receive anything at all, because we have discovered that there are other neurer surviving relations to Dr. Black than he or his family can pretend to be; they are settled in America, where they have been for many years, and Dr. Black, when he made his Will; was probably ignorant of their existence; but we have written out to them, and ten to one that Mr. John Miller is diddled: that after all the biter is himself bit. We shall now do every thing in our power possible to bring about that desireable result. We are sure it will gratify the old servante in Glasgow to know, that if they are prevented from getting the money, Mr. John Miller, their heartless foe, will at least touch none of it. And now we warn him that on every account, whether as regards his own character or his own interest, it would be much better for him to retrace his steps as speedily as possible; because he may rest assured that there is something yet before him that may prove a fatal stumbling-block to him. If he had only honestly united with his co-trustee, Mr. Rowand, there is not the least doubt that by this time the whole provisions in Dr. Black's Will would have been carried into effect, and many a poor creature would now be enjoying the comfort of these provisions. Could Dr. Black rise from his grave and make his settlement over again, where, we should like to know, would Mr. John Miller stand? We therefore hope that "a still small voice" will whisper into his ear what is line of duty should be, to his own conscience. But if he turns away his ear, and resolves to proceed in the way he is doiag, we admonish him that the hand that writes this shall drag him to the bar of public opinion for his conduct, and all the money of Dr. Black, though it was ten times greater than it is, shall not be able to wipe out the stain which this same hand assuredly will put upon him.

### THE FAST DAY

Was kept precisely as we wished it—that is to say, instead of fasting, the great majority of the community indulged in their ordinary recreation, and not a few of them were more jovial than usual. The day was tempting, at least where we were, and we ushered it in by a few sky-rockets, which truly had a most sublime effect! We care not how many fast days are held in the same way, for then we should have a pleasant life of it. But we suspect it will be a long while before the General Assembly appoints such another fast day "for the sins of the Church."

## PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

AT a snug little meeting of the Presbytery, on Thursday last, to consider the University Reform Bill, introduced by Mr. Oswald, at which the Rev. Fathers are (of course) highly indignant-for they hate every thing that bears the name of Reform,—we understand, that, when the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, in the course of a long, dry twaddle of a speech, happened to mention the name of the Lord Provost, and another of the Magistrates, the Rev. Dr. Smyth of St. George's, and Mr. Forbes of the Outer High, simultaneously broke out into a sneering laugh; and when Dr. M'Gill went on to mention "the two Members for the City," these two Rev. Fathers again simultaneously repeated the same sort of sneering laugh, for which we are glad to see they have already been chastised, in pretty sharp terms, by the Editor of the Argue. But we cannot allow them to pass, without having a slap at them after our own very peculiar fashion. And, not to say any thing about the decorum of "a sneering laugh," by Miniaters in a Church Court, we must observe, that it appears to us to have been otherwise highly impertment. We notice that Dr. Spindleshanks, or Muir of St. James', was also at this meeting, and spoke like a raving madman; for he connects every public measure that is w introduced in Parliament—no matter what it may be—with some "opish plot," which he talks of "subduing by force of arms!"-

These are some of his very words; and really we should like to see him with a musket on his shoulder, and some piper in the rear. But seriously, his rhapsody about the Reform University Bill may be excused, considering that he cabbaged one of the Bursaries in the University, the other day, for his own son,—a thing that could scarcely happen if this Reform Bill passed. We have already exposed the mean and disgraceful nature of that affair, and need not farther dwell upon it. But we hope that Mr. Oswald, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, have courage enough to persevere in a good, wise, and salutary measure of Reform, in spite of the sneers of the Rev. Fathers; nay, we hope that these sneers and this opposition will only inspire them with a greater degree of determination than they would otherwise have displayed.

### PRESENTATION TO KILBRIDE.

This is an ugly-looking business, to say the least of it. It appears to us sufficiently clear, that a gross trick has been practised somewhere about it; and the inhabitants of Kilbride will be great ninnies if they tamely succumb to it. The Veto is the thing that will cure it ultimately, and that, of course, is entirely in their own hands. We have received, as we have elsewhere stated, a great variety of communications on the subject pro and con; but it has been impossible for us (we have been so much occupied with the Registration of Claims in town and country) to pay that attention to them which we could wish. We have to-day published a short and rather significant letter from one of our most able correspondents—who is connected with the Church who has long honoured us with his confidence and kindness; and we rely greatly on his information: because, with the best means of ascertaining the truth in clerical matters, we are satisfied he is incapable of wilfully deceiving us on any subject. Still, we intend to probe the affair in our own way a little farther. We are quite open to the statement of both parties; -we are perfectly clear and independent about it: but having collected all our facts, we shall try and put the saddle on the right horse, in the way it ought to be done, next month; and this is all we have to say on the subject in the meantime.

### THE STEAM-BOAT CATASTROPHE.

In common with every one else, we have to deplore the late melancholy and most distressing accident with the Earl Grey steam-boat at Greenock. It would, however, be wrong in us to say much about it, or even to signify where the blame rests, if indeed there be blame attachable to any human being.—For when lives are lost, we know it is the duty of the Law Officers in this country to institute a strict investigation into all the circumstances, and we have no doubt that a public trial will soon take place before the Supreme Court. One thing, however, must result from this sad catastrophe, which is, that the engines of these steam-boats will be thoroughly inspected, and put under proper regulation, by the constituted authorities in future. This

is alike demanded, not more for the credit of the boats and the character of their owners, than from a due and just regard to the comfort and lives of the lieges.

### MR. SAMUEL SOUTHERNDEN.

MISFORTUNES, and persecution, we suspect, have combined to force this able and ingenious mechanic, and warm-hearted Reformer, to leave Glasgow, and close the afternoon of his life in the United States of America. We had an open rupture with him on one occasion; but that does not forbid us to say, that from the bottom of our heart we wish him well. The exertions he has made in favour of right and liberal principles among his fellow-Reformers in Glasgow, would alone entitle him to our lasting respect. We are glad to know that his merits have been appreciated by the Representatives of the city, Messrs. Oswald and Dunlop, who have each, and in the most handsome manner, sent him a donation of £10. The Operatives, too, we are glad to learn, intend to shew him some substantial proof of their regard, before he takes his departure, now, we believe, at hand. subscription list in his behalf has been sent to us from the Liberator office. We shall willingly contribute our own humble mite to it, and trust that not a few will follow the example. Poor Southernden!-May your lot in America be a happy one! And may you never cast your eyes back with regret on the scenes you have witnessed in Caledonia!

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Siz.—The Municipal Reform Bill for England has now been read a third time in the House of Commons. What success it will meet with in the Upper House I cannot say, but it is probable it will, like every other liberal measure, be met with opposition, according to use and wont. If this Bill (which reflects much credit on its noble framer, Lord John Russel,) is carried into a law, it will do much good, by purifying the Burghs of England from the corruption in which they have so long lain. It will also be the means of ejecting from the House of Commons a nest of Tories. However impure the House of Commons may be, and it is not without its sins of omission and commission, would that the Upper House were as pure, and suited to the spirit of the age. There are some who cry out about our glorious constitution, but I consider it all mere humbug. I would have no objection to apply such an appellation to our constitution, provided that we had a liberal King, and both Houses of Parliament also liberal. But when we see the King so changeable, and both Houses of Parliament coming so often into collision with one another, no wonder that we zaisen contrary cry. I trust that the time will speedily arrive, when both Houses of Parliament will, like the Sectob Burghs, undergo a thorough Reform. 

Traduston, 29th July, 1835.

[In that Wish we heartily concar. - Db.]

### A WIDOW'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE BILLET-MASTER.

Sin,—I have been a Widow these nine years; and being left with a small family, and with very inadequate means for their support, I may safely say, that I have experienced most of the hardships common to my situation; I am, therefore, I confess unwillingly, to regard as a favour the payment of those imposts from which my situation exempts me, and which, indeed, are looked upon as no inconsiderable grievance even by people whose situation in the world is much more comfortable than my own.

I have eccupied the small house which my scanty means afford me only a few weeks; yet, on the 7th instant, I was visited by two men, one of whom presented me with a billet from an individual whose name is Sweet, and who, it seems, is Billet-master for this quarter, requiring me to find them in lodging for ten nights. Being satisfied, through information from your Gazette, that I was not liable to suffer such treatment, I did not stop to inquire whether this person distributes his billets according to will or to the suggestions of his own caprice, but, without loss of time, procured the inclosed line from a Justice of Peace, certifying my grounds of exemption, reasonably, as I thought. ing that presenting it at the proper quarter would at once prevent any farther trouble, in this however I was disappointed; for Mr. Sweet not only refused, in the most insolent and provoking manner, to attend to the Justice of Peace, but, in order to prevent my insisting on claims to which he was determined to lend a deaf ear, unfeelingly, and, I might say, brutishly, shut the door in my face !!! I was then placed in a predicament which, to say the least of it, I found sufficiently vexatious and embarrassing, so that between this cruel and unjust treatment, on the one hand, and the importunities of the soldiers on the other, I had no alternative but to satisfy the unjust demands made upon me by means of money,-money which I did not procure without giving myself trouble, and subjecting my family to privation.

Hoping you will notice this in your next Gazette, and at the same time grate-

ful for your public services, I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

WIDOW HISLOP.

No. 18, Saltmarket, Glasgow, 27th July, 1835.

[The Glasgow Billet-master must not be allowed to play his pranks, or ride on the top of his commission in this manner. He ought to know, or, if he does not know, we tell him, that this poor Widow woman is entitled, by law, to exemption from the Billetting of Soldiers; and if he does not immediately restore to her the money so illegally and grossly extorted from her, or remet some satisfactory explanation of his conduct, we shall lay a complaint, at her instance, before the Magistrates; and if that falls, we shall write to the Commander-in-Chief,—determined that we shall protect the widow and the fatherless (however trivial the case may appear) to the utmost of our power. But this is truly a case of importance; because, if it could be passed over with impunity, every poor, unprotected widow woman in the city might be at the mercy of this Billet-master: and that is what we at least shall take good care to prevent, if possible.—Ed.]

Sir,—As you seem to know the cause of every thing, I would be obliged to you by letting me know, through your Gazette, the reason of the water not rising beyond the 2d story after 10 of 166k fit the day, and not returning till the evening. This did not use to be the case; and I assure you it is a great inconvenience to people living in houses higher than the 2d story,

A CONSTANT READER.

Argyll-street, 30th July, 1835.

[We have made inquiry at the Secretary of the Water Works, and he says it is owing to some repairs that are going on — ED.]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alexander Watson, weaver in Houston, may keep up his heart. We have perused all the papers, and entertain a bonificent opinion that the abound decision of the Court of Session against him, will be reserved in the House of Lords. His appeal case was lodged last Tuesday; and we have occasion to know that the first Counsel at at the bar are as confident as we are that he will ultimately succeed to the fortune and estate of his late namesake in Port-Glasgow, out of which, we have no hesitation in saying, he has been defrauded for the last six years.

We have received £72, through the agents in London, on account of Mrs. Vans Murray, which she will get on calling.

In answer to the queries of G. M. at Larkhall, we have to state, 1st, That the debtor, in the case put by him, is bound to assign over his property to his creditors, otherwise he will be cut off from aliment. 2d, That a constable, though he has a decreef carmot at any time force open the door of the debtor, unless he has a special warrant to that effect from the Justices.

"Can the Water Companies raise the prices higher this year than the last, their bill being thrown out of the House of Commons?" We are afraid they can, and if so, there is little doubt they will do it.

"A Constant Reader" at Bucklyvie, in rather impertinent terms, accuses us of concealing the name of one Dowan Campbell, weaver there, as a turnocat at the last Election. At we can say is, that we never heard of the name before; but if any farther information is sent us about him, we shall, of course, notice it.

The poor woman, Mairy Black, at Bridgeton, seems to have been grossly oppressed by the Factor. We have, however, written to the Landlerd at Rothesay, whom we have the plassure to know; and as he is a correct and human e man, we anticipate that he will reprobate the proceedings of the Factor, and order him to act justly towards her.

" A Friend to Truth" will see that we have handlest Quack Most already.

This presentation affair at Kilbride is beginning to annoy us, we receive so many contradictory letters about it. Why does Mr. Graham not enter into a fair and candid explanation about his letter to Lord John Russell? Till he does so, his friends must excuse us for forming our own opinion of the matter; but we assure Mr. R. and our other friends at Kilbride, that we are open to conviction, and have every disposition in the world to walk right.

Any body, whether he be a law-agent or not, may write an indenture or other deed, and it will be quite legal, if written on a proper stamp, and expressed in proper terms.

Óliver Cromwell died in 1658.

The Union of Great Britain and Ireland took place 1st January, 1801.

We shall refer more particularly to the letter from Johnstone, about the roads and tolls in that quarter, in our next, if possible.

Hints of G. J. are valuable.

What are we to do with the scaled parcel scut by J. L.? It is impossible for us to deliver it personally, and we had rather get quit of it.

Nothing yet for Peter M'Alpine!

The Bears, so called at the Police Board, are now, we understand, on their last legs. So much the better.

Complaint against the Post-offices for non-delivery of newspapers, will not be lost sight of.

"A Traveller" will have his suggestion about the streets, &c. attended to.

1 It is needless for Wm. Johnstone to trouble us any farther. We can do him no good.

8. S. T. who writes about the widow and the three children in the Poor's-House, is requested to call on the Editor next Thursday morning.

The widew of George Thomson is also requested to call at the above time.

Coal weighing machines in Gorbals will be looked after.

A. M.F. will see that we have attended to his renommendation.

Trial of the Moth-Kidnapping of Men for Spain-Airdrie Riots-and other Articles, are obliged to be postponed.

No communication is attended to the postage of which is not paid.

Letter from Ayr reached us just as we were going to Press. We shall inquire after the Will referred to in it, and forward a written answer early next week.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Ganette, published this morning.

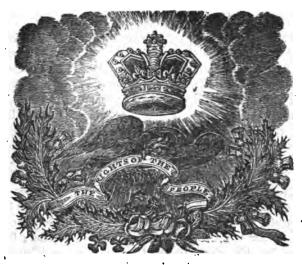
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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

# REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CXLIX.] SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1835.

[PRICE 2d.

## GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 29, 1835.

THE storm is gathering.—The "collision" between the two Houses of Parliament, so much talked of, is now at hand, and we guess it will be a rough, and rather a serious one. The House of Lords, not inaptly called by great writers, "the House of Mischief," has, per the claws of its hereditary occupiers, so mangled and mutilated the English Reform Corporation Bill, sent up to it in a hale and wholesome state by the House of Commons, that it is no longer worth the looking at, and the people of England will now have none of it. The Hereditary Lords have, in fact, insulted the people of that kingdom, as we shall demonstrate to the conviction of our readers, some of whom may not understand the precise nature and importance of this English Corporation Bill. In Scotland, we were cursed, as is well known, by the old Tory stagers, under the self-elective system; which was as odious as possible, and had nothing of a liberal character about it. To knock that system down,—to give the people a right to elect their own Magistrates—a right, we contend, the people of every kingdom, where rational liberty is at all understood, ought unquestionably to enjoy, the Scotch Burgh Reform

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Bill was introduced. And, on the same principle, and having the same object in view, the English Corporation Bill was latterly introduced; for, be it known, the towns and burghs of England are also cursed with old self-elected jobbers to an extent greater than was ever felt in Scotland. Now, we ask Scotchmen what would they have thought of the House of Lords, if, when the Scotch Reform Bill entered that House, their Lordships struck out the clause declaring that the Councillors should be elected by the inhabitants, and inserted an opposite clause, declaring that every one of the previous self-elected Councillors should continue in office during their whole lives? Would not this have been regarded by the whole people of Scotland, the Tories alone excepted, as a glaring insult? Yet what the Lords did not venture to do to the people of Scotland, they have now ventured to do to the people of England; for they have actually put in a clause declaring that the Aldermen (Councillors) now in office, shall be continued for life. Such a clause completely alters the whole scope and tendency of the Bill. It is no longer a Reform Bill, in any sense of the word. It is now rather a Bill calculated to perpetuate Tory rule and domination in England, and the House of Commons, we believe, will never take it from the hands of their Lordships in these terms. Hence there will be a collision between the two Houses. The result comes to this, that either the one or the other of them must give way. The House of Commons, backed by the People, will, we hope, remain firm and determined. They will not allow a mere handful of Peers, born with the spoon in their mouth, but with scarcely any brains in their head, to insult the whole nation with impunity. The time, therefore, has arrived for putting the question, What shall be done with the Lords? We answer that question by saying, that they shall not be suffered to stand much longer in the way of the people. And to use the words of the great Earl of Chatham, we shall only further say, that if they do not Reform themselves from within, they will assuredly, sooner or later, be Reformed from without, and that too with a vengeance.

# THE WHIGS PERSUS THE DUKE OF MONTROSE AND SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Ir the Whig Government would only act on the principle it lately enunciated to the Tory Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, His Grace the Duke of Montrose, it would soon gather strength in places where it is at present weak. His Grace has long held the seals of office for the county of Dumbarton, as also for the county of Stirling. One of his Vice-Lieutenants in the former county is getting old and frail

like the Duke himself, who is now in his 80th year. But the Duke was in trepidation lest any liberal or Reformer should succeed to any of the posts under him; and so he lately arranged that his old friend and very obedient humble servant, the Vice-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, Mr. John Buchanan of Ardoch, should retire, to make way for the Duke's special favourite and also very obedient humble servant, Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, who only enjoys the moderate pension of £1800 per annum. The Duke, of course, wanted to perpetuate Tory rule in the county of Dumbarton. But he has met with a check, which we suppose he hardly anticipated. The Government has put its veto on this appointment of Sir Archibald Campbell. Russell wrote to His Grace that it could not pass. And thus His Grace and Sir Archibald of Succoth have had the mortification to find themselves in the wrong box. We are glad of this. The Government of Lord Grey was justly blamed for tolerating these Tory Lords-Lieu-The whole of them, who were inimical to the Government, ought to have been swept out of office; and if so, the hands of a liberal and Reform Administration would have been materially strengthened. But from this recent demonstration on the part of the Government of Lord Melbourne, we augur the best result to the good cause. hope it is an earnest to the people of Scotland that Tory domination will soon be brought to an end, and the sooner the better, were it only for this reason, that the old and inveterate enemies of the people should not now be permitted to rule over them.

# THE CHURCH COMMISSION PERSUS THE TRICKS OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY.

IT is right the public should understand clearly the nature of the "Church Commission" lately issued by the Government, because it has been grossly misrepresented in high places, and by a parcel of canting hypocrites, whose only aim is to make the people subservient to them in all matters of religion as well as politics. The fact is already sufficiently notorious, that the whole of the Established Clergy in Scotland, within the last six or eight months, as if set on by some magic spell, made a loud and clamorous demand on the Government for a large grant of public money to build additional Churches, or to establish a great number of additional endowments. This demand of the Established Clergy was resisted by the Dissenters principally on two grounds,-lst, That there was no need of additional Churches in the Establishment, because many of those already built were not half occupied; and, 2dly, Although the reverse was the case,-although additional Churches were really required,-the friends of the Established Church should erect them with their own money, or by their own resources, and not seek to compel a large body of Dissenters to join with them in doing so-these Dissenters being conscientiously opposed to such a scheme. On these grounds we certainly think that the Dissenters had the best, and by far the most just and equitable side of the case; but, as might have been expected,

and as the experience of all ages unfortunately proves, when two religious sects or parties are pitted against each other, the one strives to obtain the mastery over the other at the expense of truth, at the expense of animosity and personal hatred, and at the expense even of There is very little of the sublime spirit of Christianity human blood. displayed probably on either side. Now, the Government had rather a difficult course to steer between these two parties,—the Established Clergy on the one hand, and the Dissenters on the other. them are obviously great and powerful parties in the state. Government, we think, took a wise and judicious course in the matter. They saw that there were conflicting statements on both sides; and therefore they resolved to issue this Commission in favour of a number of gentlemen of the first rank and talent in the land, embracing Tories as well as Whigs, Churchmen as well as Dissenters, though of the last there is only one; but we will say, that the whole character of the Commission is fair, upright, and honourable. The duty prescribed to these Commissioners by the Government was, to perambulate the different parishes, cities, and towns in Scotland, and to report to Government the state of Church Accommodation therein, in order that Government might afterwards lay that Report before the Legislature, and allow the Legislature ultimately to determine whether any, and what additional Churches were really required. Could any thing be fairer than this? We think not. Accordingly, the Commission is issued :- the Dissenters acquiesce in it ;- they do not complain of any one of the members of it, who are even known to be avowed and decided Churchmen. And for this calm, contented, and prudent demeanour, on the part of the Dissenters, we accord to them our humble but highest praise. It shows, that they at least are not afraid to leave their case to any investigation, and to abide by the result. But what, on the other hand, is the conduct of the Established Clergy? A deputation of them was in London at the very time the Commission was appointed. They knew its terms and nature;—they had an opportunity of objecting to any one of its members ;-but they did not do so: and therefore it might naturally be concluded, that the Estab. lished Clergy, like the Dissenters, had acquiesced in the Commission, and were ready to abide by it also. But we have often said, that the "Established Clergy" have the cunning of Old Nick, and can sting like serpents. They now, at the end of six weeks or a month, after the Commission is fairly at work, set up a yell against it, and declare that they will not give it their confidence or support. Ah! the holy rogues !- Are they afraid of the truth? - Do they at last perceive that their Endowment scheme, if fairly sifted - if thoroughly inquired into-must come to nought, must tumble down as a piece of gross imposition on the people?—What else can they be afraid about?— Why is it that they now refuse to place "confidence" in the judgment of men, the majority of whom are of their own persuasion, and all of whom are honourable, and of good report?—The Rev. Fathers, led on by the Rev. Dr. Patrick Macfarlane, who has been called the Bishop of Greenock,—and not inappropriately, since he has left one parish after another for the sake of the increased stipend, which he

enjoys to an extent greater than any other of his brethren,—the Rev. Fathers, led on by this worthy, saw clearly that it was not policy for them to attempt to oppose the Commission in the House of Commons. which they could not do with any thing like a good grace, and with little or no chance of success,—seeing that that House had recently and properly determined to Reform the Irish Church; and therefore the Rev. Fathers fell back; they retreated to their conclave in the General Assembly,—an Assembly which ever professes to have "the good of souls and the glory of God at heart;"—an Assembly which professes to have the "utmost solicitude for the poor,"-which would build new Churches for them in every street and corner of the land (not, however, without the Endowments to the Clergy themselves); and yet (and let it never be forgotten) this is the identical Assembly that petitioned the Legislature, a few years ago, in favour of the Corn Laws; in favour of that accursed system which enriched, and still enriches, the aristocracy, or landed gentry, at the expense of the poor; and which, at the same time, enlarged or augmented the tithes or stipend of the Clergy themselves, while it made the price of breadthat common necessary of life-proportionably dearer to the poor man;—this is the Assembly that, when the poor asked bread, they gave them a stone; and now to show their bowels of mercy and legands of love, the Rev. Fathers issue their ordinances declaratory of their determination to erect numerous churches, alias empty walls, for the poor,—but, mark the rub!—provided only they get into their clutches an enormous grant of public money. It is clear to us that money is their god, and that the rich Endowments are their ruling passion. And because great numbers of the people now begin to see this, the Rev. Fathers mount their pulpits, get into a mighty rage, and thunder out their anathemas against all who differ from them. is not an unusual thing now-a-days to hear the most sanctified of them. such as Muir of St. James's and Smyth of St. George's, not omitting the Bishop himself,-nay, it is now the constant hobby of the Established Clergy to denounce all those who choose to form an opinion for themselves, as infidels and republicans, anxious to burn the very Bible. There never was a more unfounded and atrocious calumny uttered against the people of these kingdoms, than has lately been by the Established Clergy, who seem to have leagued themselves together in this unholy crusade. But we tell them that these things are now understood and appreciated at their proper value. We repose the utmost reliance on the good sense and discretion of the People of Scotland; and having explained the nature of this Commission as correctly as we can, we are sure that it will meet with the marked approbation of every intelligent man among them; and that the scowl now raised against it by the Rev. Fathers, will soon pass away like a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal.

#### KILBRIDE PRESENTATION.

ONE of our Correspondents last month committed a very great mis-take. He said that the presentation to this church was a love affair altogether, and that it was managed by Mr. Graham's daughter. Now, we learn that Mr. Graham has no daughter, and therefore we withdraw the insinuation of our Correspondent altogether, and not without expressing our great regret that it should have been published by us. As to the merits of the case itself, we shall be very brief about it. Mr. French, the late Minister of Kilbride, died on 25th April last. Soon afterwards a meeting of the parishioners was held, at which it was agreed that six candidates should be heard, on each alternate Sunday; and the Crown being patron of the parish, it was also agreed that a memorial should be transmitted by the Chairman of the meeting (Mr. Graham) to the Secretary of State, Lord John Russell, beseeching his Lordship not to fill up the vacancy till the six candidates were heard, or till the parishioners had an opportunity of uniting on one or other of them. To this memorial, an answer was received from Lord John Russell, virtually declaring his compliance This gave the parishioners much satisfaction; but their surprise may be easily guessed, when it was announced to them a few days afterwards, and before any of the six candidates had been heard, with the exception of one of them, viz. Mr. Hanna, that the Crown had conferred the appointment on that gentleman. Strong suspicion was then entertained that some underhand trick, or undue influence, had been used with the Government, otherwise it would not so soon. have belied its previous communication to the parishioners; and the fact soon transpired that the Chairman of the parishioners (Mr. Graham) had surreptitiously written to Lord John Russell on the subject. Mr. Graham was therefore requested, at a subsequent, and rather stormy meeting of the parishioners, held in Kilbride Church, to produce copies of these letters he admitted to have written to Lord John Russell; but he preferred a dogged silence; at least he pertinaciously refused to exhibit his letters, or to narrate their purport. We therefore think, and so do many others, that his conduct was liable to strong suspicion; for if he had acted fairly and honourably to the parishioners of Kilbride,—if he wished to see the resolutions of the first meeting faithfully carried into effect, he certainly would not have withheld these letters, which might have cleared up the matter at once, and prevented any unpleasant rupture in the parish. We therefore suspect that Mr. Patrick Graham of Limekilns had a strong helping hand in this rapid, dexterous, but double-dealing and underhand appointment of the Rev. Mr. Hanna, who may be a very good preacher, but if he had the spirit of a man, he would have declined the presentation till the other five candidates, on whom it was literally an insult, were heard, or till the parishioners of Kilbride had received fair play. This is the manly course he would have adopted if he was not implicated in the trick,—for such we choose to call it,—with his intended father-in-law, Dr. Chalmers, who happened very conveniently, but, as some think, very adroitly, to be in London at the left hand of the

Secretary of State, when the presentation itself was made out. We leave the parishioners of Kilbride, however, to settle these matters with the parties themselves as they see best. We have said enough about it already.

# GORBALS MATTERS—VOX POPULI, SEN.—WADDELL'S SCHOOL.

AFTER what we stated in former Nos. and subsequently in the Liberator, about Vox Populi, sen. alias Mr. Gilbert Sanders, it seems unnecessary to say any thing farther, in the meantime, about that worthy. To do so, would be like throwing water on a drowned mouse. He has got himself made, by dint of canvassing, a Commissioner of Police, and doubtless he will maintain the dignity of the Gorbals Board, especially when it is considered that no one in all the Ward could be found to match him.

We recommend to certain persons not far from the Collector's Office to take care of their hand just now, and for some little time to come, else there may be a wheel-out, and that, too, at no very distant

period.

As for Waddell's School, we are happy to find that the Magistrates are now looking after it. But in order to shew the very improper interference of Mr. James M'Lean about it, we must state, that it has all along been his design and object to exclude the children of Dissenters from it. In proof of this fact, we refer to the published letter of Mrs. Ann M'Farlane, vide Gazette, No. 104, 1st March, 1834, in which that poor but respectable widow woman declares (and she was never contradicted), that she applied to have her daughter admitted to the School, and produced a recommendation in her favour from Miss Oswald of Shieldhall; but Mr. James M'Lean positively rejected her application, on the ground that she was a Baptist. Will the poor driveller, Vox Populi, sen. defend such conduct on the part of Mr. James M'Lean, whom he has panegyrised in the highest terms? We think that the services of Mr. M'Lean might be dispensed with altogether, and that the £3 or so per annum which he pockets might be saved, or given to the Matron of the School, who is most deserving of it; and if any credit is due for the subsequent success and prosperity of the School, it is to her, and not to Mr. James M'Lean, that it should be given. We intend to visit, and carefully examine it ourselves, one of these days, and conceive that we have an undoubted right to do so, for who else brought it to light?

### GLASGOW GAS IMPOSITION.

We have frequently taken occasion to call the attention of the citizens of Glasgow to the gross imposition practised on them by the monopolizing Gas Company in Virginia-street. By the Act of Parliament constituting that Company in the year 1817, power was given to the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, or Magistrates, to examine into its management and affairs from time to time, for the satisfaction and benefit of the community; but many of the old self-elected stape—

became considerable shareholders of the monopoly, and having put large per cents therefrom into their own pockets, they cared very little for the interest of the public. Hence the old stagers concealed, at least they never laid any statement before the public, of the affairs of this Company. The Reformed Magistrates and Council, however, have acted very differently. On the motion of Mr. Robert M'Gavin, who deserves very great credit for his persevering exertions in this business, as in many others, they appointed a Committee of five intelligent individuals to overhaul the affairs of the Gas Company; and this Committee accordingly set to work, and after a laborious investigation, going backwards for ten years, they have now prepared a special Report, copies of which have been sent to us, and in which this astounding fact is at last clearly established—that the Gas monopolizers have been going on extorting money for their gas from the citizens of Glasgow, in a manner not authorised by the Act of Parliament, to the extent of Fifty-three Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight In other words, the Gas monopolizers have cheated or swindled the citizens of Glasgow out of that large sum of money. What a nice thing it is to be a Gas shareholder! The cents per cents come in upon them profusely; and, of course, they are "highly respectable" men; they are all—all most "honourable gentlemen." is only dogs like us who dare to insinuate that

" They can cheat—and cheat—and doubly cheat."

Will the citizens of Glasgow, now that it is laid bare, tamely submit to this Gas imposition any longer? Up and at them with a new Company; and down the monopolizers tumble, or what is equally good, they will then be obliged to reduce their rates, and act fairly towards the citizens at large—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

#### A TORY IMPOSTOR DETECTED.

WE do love to chastise these Glasgow Tories; and now we shall place another of them on the Pillory. The other day an excellent Petition was prepared by the liberal party, beseeching the House of Lords to pass the English Municipal Reform Bill, as the House of Commons had passed it, without mutilation. This Petition was laid down in various places for the signature of the inhabitants, and in the short space of two days it received 30,000 names,-pretty strong proof of the state of political feeling among the great bulk of the inhabitants. But the miserable remnant of Tories in Glasgow did all they could to decry this petition, as they indeed do with every thing of a liberal character. Their slang phrase is, that such petitions are only signed by the rag-tag and bobtail, and it is no uncommon thing to hear them say, that the names of people are often fabricated to these petitions several times over. knew that the Glasgow Tories formerly retained spies in their employment. But we hardly thought that any of them at this time of day would condescend, in propria persona, to commit fraud or forgery on any public document. One of them, however, has been detected in that very act, as the following plain facts will shew.

His name is JAMES SCOTT, Boot and Shoemaker, No. 1, Lon-

don-street, corner shop, near the Cross; and we now beg the citizens of Glasgow to note him well. Very few shoemakers, we believe, in any part of the empire, are Tories; but this fellow is a keen one; and he is a bit of a Saint, too, being a Burgher Elder, having his eye set on the endowment scheme, like Father Willis and the rest of them : and we guess he is a Maynooth Petitioner, and the same sort of characters that sent a furious petition three years ago to the Marquis of Londonderry against the Reform Bill; but whether that is the case or not, we have him identified sufficiently as a rampant Tory. He went to a shop in the Bridgegate where the petition was lying for signaturetook up the pen, and forged no less than four signatures to that document. He did so with the predetermined, or malicious, intention of bringing the petition into contempt, because the names he wrote were Dugald M'Craw, M'Craw Dugald, and others of that sort, and when he was challenged on the spot for his conduct, he coolly vaunted that he was a true Conservative, and he threatened to go and take the same liberty with the Petition in other places. We do not know whether he was hired for the purpose or not, by the great Tories, by the Sugar Lords, or the Cotton Lords, or even by the Wee Moth. But this we know, that he has done their dirty work, and it would be a great pity if he escaped without his proper reward. We shall not neglect him, we do assure him, and this article may serve as a memento to him the longest day he lives. He has been let off too gently by the Reform Committee. We understand they compelled him to make an apology, and to send £5 to the Royal Infirmary; and what was perhaps more humbling than either, they compelled him to take up the sheet on which he had forged the four names, and to carry it round to every individual who had subscribed it, and get them to sign their names over again on a fresh sheet, so that the polluted sheet of James Scott, alias Dugald M'Craw, alias M'Craw Dugald, &c. was kept out from the Petition. Had it been dispatched, however, without detection, there is a probability that Scott, alias M'Craw Dugald, would have written to his correspondent, the Marquis of Londonderry, or to Lord Lyndhurst, or some other Tory Lord, who pointing to these forged or fabricated names, would have brought the whole Petition into ridicule or contempt-just what the Tories wished; for Scott, we beg pardon, alias Dugald M'Craw the Imposter (the name by which he should now go) must have had some object or other in view in signing the Petition in the way he did; and his character shews that he was anything but favourable to the interest of the Peti-The Reform Committee, therefore, ought to have made an example of him; they ought to have treated him in a much more serious way than they did; they ought to have transmitted a representation of his conduct to Lord Melbourne, or to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and James Scott would have been sent to Newgate, where he might have signed as many Dugald M: Craws as he pleased. The jail of Newgate, we say, was the proper place for him, for he was guilty not merely of an insult to the citizens of Glasgow, but he was guilty of an insult, as well as a fraud, on the Legislature, to whom this Petition was directed. In that light alone can his conduct be viewed; but after the exposure we have now made of him (strange that the Newspaper Press is dumb about it!), he will sign no more petitions, we guess, with the name Dugald M'Craw. Our wish is that that very particular sort of name may now stick to him all the days of his life. He has only to thank himself for the christening.

But there is one important lesson the Reformers may draw from this occurrence.—When any false and fictitious name is put down to any of their future petitions, be sure that it is the act of some Tory, like this Dugald M'Craw; and when the fellow is detected in the act, we hope that the Reformers superintending the petition will come over his fingers with a good oak cudgel; and take care, above all things, to forward his name and address to us, that we may have the pleasure of doing him justice. James Scott alias Dugald M'Craw should flit his quarters from No. 1, London-street.—People will go and gaze at him, as the character we have assigned to him—that of a Tory Impostor.

## VISIT OF MR. O'CONNELL TO EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

The mists of prejudice are rapidly disappearing. The germs of civil and religious liberty are rapidly extending themselves!—Who would have thought, five years ago, that Daniel O'Connell, the first man in Ireland, would have been hailed from the House of Commons to Scotland—to Protestant Scotland, as the Established Clergy emphatically call it? Who would have thought, that he would have received such a generous and enthusiastic reception as that which assuredly awaits him in Modern Athens, the capital of the kingdom? And in Glasgow, the capital of the West, shall 100,000 men, at least, not turn out, and make the welkin ring on his arrival hither? Aye, that they will. And why? Because with the most brilliant and commanding talents, he has fought the battles of the people in the House of Commons, and the people therefore now delight to honour him.

For our parts, we entertain the highest admiration of his conduct, barring one question, and that is the Repeal of the Union between England, Scotland, and Ireland. We trust these kingdoms will remain firm and united together till the end of time. But we believe the sole motive that has induced Mr. O'Connell to agitate the repeal of the Union, is to force England to redress the grievous and manifold wrongs of Ireland. And would to God that this were done! the King's Ministers,—the Administration of Lord Melbourne, are now, we believe, doing it as far as they are able; and hence Mr. O'Connell has patrio-

tically extended to them his powerful support.

But such a howl there will be on the part of the poor stricken Tories at this reception of O'Connell in Scotland! And the Bigots, too! And the Maynooth Petitioners! Shall they not go raving mad? Pretty names we shall get from them. Infidels, Papists, and Republicans are, or will be, a mere nothing. The Moth will kill himself with bile. The knees of Saint Louis will rattle against each other with "holy fear." But in the midst of the whole, we doubt our own throats will get sore, by laughter and Loud Cheering.

#### A TORY VOTER EXPUNGED.

In reference to the severe article we felt it our duty to write last month against Mr. William Black of Balgray, and to show that the statement we then made—that it was impossible for him to remain on the roll of Lanarkshire Electors-has already been realised, we have simply to publish the following humiliating enough declaration subscribed by himself:-

" I, William Black, formerly of Balgray, Merchant in Glasgow, do hereby declare, that I am now legally divested of said lands of Balgray, on which I am enrolled as a voter in the county of Lauark, in consequence of a judicial sequestration of my estates, and a sale thereof by the Trustee. " WM. BLACK. (Signed)

"Glasgow, 24th August, 1835."

We had the satisfaction accordingly to see Mr. Wm. Black struck off the roll on Wednesday last, so that he cannot, by his vote, serve the Tories any longer in Lanarkshire.

#### TAIT'S SUBSCRIPTION PERSUS RICHMOND.

This matter has been too long delayed. Many of the Subscription sheets are still out. We request they will be returned immediately, either to Mr. Rutherglen, Bookseller, 84, Trongate, the Secretary, or to Mr. Turner of Thrushgrove, the Treasurer.

## LIST OF PLACEMEN, PENSIONERS, SINECURISTS, &c.

(Continued from No. 147, page 428.) Vandeleur, lieut.-gen. Sir J. O. col. 14th light dragoons, .£1501 Pension for wounds, 350 Vandeleur, T. B. fourth justice of the king's bench, Ireland. 3692 Vanderkiste, F. W. comptroller of customs, Cork, 600 Vaughan, C. R. envoy and minister plenipo. at Washington, 6000 Vaughan, Sir J. Baron of the Court of Exchequer, 5516 Venables, J. junior clerk in home department, 1803, 612 Private secretary in home department, 1823, 300 Receiver of the eight police offices, 1822, 500 Receiver of tenths, 1827, 300 Verbeke, J. F. deputy commissary general, half-pay, 1815, 267 Consul of the Netherlands, 600 Vernon, Sir Charles, pension, 1823, 266 88 Vernon, Caroline, pension, 1763, A sight of this fair spinster would needs be gratifying to admirers of the antique! Vernon, Joseph, receiver of fees in the treasury, 700 Vesey, Francis, one of the six clerks in Chancery, 1811, 1200 Vie, H. inspector and receiver of taxes, 1828, 816 Villiers, G. W. F. commissioner of customs, 1200 Villiers, T. H. secretary to the India board, Vivian, leut.-gen. Sir R. H. col. 12th light dragoons, staff, regimen-

tal pay and emoluments, Commander of the forces, Ireland,

·Vizard, J. deputy registrar bankrupt court,

Pension for wounds,

1500 2225

3607

350

600

TT . 1 WITHIN	£2000
A 126st 60 11 titroint a con com A or pentur abecome	100
Wade, Mary, pension on Irish civil list, 1829,	800
Wadman, J. first under clerk tellers' office,	721
Walker, J. inspector and receiver of taxes, 1803,	
Walker, Sir P. hereditary usher of the black rod, Scotland,	250
Walpole, Edward, clerk in the treasury and private secretary to	000
chancellor of the exchequer,	900
For making out East India accounts,	300
Walpole, F. junior clerk in home department, 1811,	506
Joint distributor of military commissions, 1817,	76
Allowance for yeomanry correspondence, 1820,	100
Walton, F. clerk foreign department post-office,	580
Walker, J. K. cocket writer, customs,	1051
Walker, Thomas, police justice, Lambeth-street,	800
Ward, R. P. late clerk in ordnance,	1000
Ward, John, inspector of aliens at Dover, 1825,	100
Collector of customs, Dover,	700
Ward, E. M. minister plenipotentiary at Dresden,	2301
Ward, Robert, inspector and receiver of taxes, 1815,	859
Warde, lieutgen. Sir H. colonel 68th foot,	1170
Wardlow, Sir W. pension on Scotch civil list, 1824,	78
Warrington, H. consul-general, Tripoli,	1800
Walford, J. G. solicitor to the board of customs,	2500
Warner, A. chief judge, Trinidad,	1075
Warren, C. W. clerk first class in the war-office,	661
Warren, Mary, Sarah, Anne, and Rebecca, pension on Irish civil	
list, 1787, each,	43
Wallace, J. collector of customs, Waterford,	700
Walbeoff, J. superintendent of cinnamon plantations,	1688
Watson, Sir F. B. master of his Majesty's household,	1158
Pension, 1827,	931
Waters, John, clerk to chief justice of Court of King's bench; from	
fees.	2169
1000,	£ 100

To fees are often added the corruptive agency of gratuities, so that when an income arises from the former it is hardly possible to fix the amount; depending, too, a good deal on the cupidity or liberality of the fee-gatherer. We wonder who this Mr. Waters can be, and what can be the nature of his duties to entitle him to tax the king's lieges, suing for justice in the highest court, to the tune of £2169 per annum.

(To be continued.)

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

Sin,—I beg leave to submit to your readers, through your means, the following observations on Constitutional Law, suggested to me by a letter in your last Gazette, signed "Amicas." That writer, in the honest simplicity of his style, indignantly adds to the mock cry of a Constitution "mere humbug." Verily it is;—Constitution we have none;—mere acts of Parliament, and the conflicting opinions of Outs and Ins, together with the sickening verbosity of place-hunting lawyers,—is the mutable patch-work—" Glorious Constitution."

Let us see what is meant by the word "Constitution," as applicable to the science of Government. A Constitution is not an act or acts of a government; it is an act of

a people constituting a government; and government without a Constitution, " is

power without a right.'

I have now before me the different Constitutions of the different American states, as well as the Constitution of the Federal Government; all of which begin with a recognition of first principles, -- "that all men are born equally free and independent;" consequently all power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their benefit. They have therefore an unalienable and indivisible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety or happiness requires it.

A Constitution is necessarily the criterion in a community of political rectitude; a sacred law to their legislature, -a limitation of its authority; -which limitation it cannot pass without the highest criminality, and, on all occasions, an indispensible rule for its conduct, and that of all other functionaries of the state. We need not rake up the musty acts of our ancient progenitors for the rudiments of what is called the British Constitution, the principles of which can only be found among the records of our Saxon ancestors; which principles, at the Revolution of 1688, were embodied in the Bill of Rights; and, previous to the offer of the crown to William III. the Conventional Parliament solemnly ratified these unalienable rights.

"No money was to be exacted from the people without their consent; Triennial Parliaments; the act of Habeas Corpus confirmed; no standing army in time of peace; and no obstructions, commitments, and prosecutions of the people for assem-

bling to petition for a redress of grievance," " &cc.

Towards the end of the following reign, Queen Anne being inclined to the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, means were taken by the Parliament to exclude that bigotted and perfidious race from the government of this country, and, by the Act of Settlement, secured it to the House of Brunswick. Here a great variety of constitutional limitations and restrictions were imposed on the future inheritors of the Crown, which I have not room for detailing. "All persons holding offices under the King, or receiving pensions from the Crown," were excluded from the House of Commons, lest a sense of their dependance on the Government should make them forgetful of their duty to the people.

This country was not to go to war for the defence of any foreign territory or dominion, "not immediately belonging to the Crown of Great Britain." and many other constitutional regulations, insidious Whiggery and rampant Toryism have levelled with the dust, and the contemptible jargon of unprincipled lawyers substituted in their stead. "The Constitution, as by law established," is no constitution One set of placemen declaring for the omnipotence of Parliament; that it can abrogate, change, or create afresh the Constitution of the kingdom; that it can give us the Bastile of France, and the sabre justice of Algiers; that it can alter the religion of the people; that it can abolish homage to a Deity infinite in perfection,

and set up a Moloch to be worshipped in his stead.

Other doctrines by another set were brought forward on the trial of Mr. Horne Tooke, especially by the then Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Eldon. These are his words:-" If the King should consent to act with any representation otherwise than it is now constituted, he ought to die, and I trust in God he would die." Hear this old stager in prospective compassing the death of the King. What will William IV. say to this? --- He is now acting with a representation otherwise constituted

by the Reform Bill. O tempora!

I believe I have occupied more space than you can afford. A few words, and I am done. If the government of Lord Grey thought to carry on the affairs of the nation under the principles laid down in the Reform Act, with the House of Lords constituted as it is, any man, the least acquainted with the science of government, must declare they were under a great mistake. It was the doctrine of the political highfliers-" the Constitution as by law established"-that the Whigs applied to the purification of the House of Commons; -why, then, is the same rule not applicable to the House of Lords?

#### POLITICAL TRUTHS.

Sta,—In a community of well regulated political equality, the different branches of the legislature should be so constituted as at all times to harmonize. Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, the government of this country may be said to be, if not purely, supremely aristocratic. The House of Lords and the Treasury returned, or rather nominated, a majority of the House of Commons, and could at all times command their votes. No apprehended coalition could then disturb the farcical equilibrium of the two Houses of Parliament: the one was the creature of the other, and the King the puppet of both.

The leading members of the aristocracy held the executive powers of government, and the subordinate characters, by their votes in the Upper House, and their nominees in the Lower "ruled the roast." The laws that were propounded by the most intelligent of their minions in the House of Commons, had to pass through the ordeal of the aristocratic Club-room,—there to be shorn of all that could bear any thing like a construction of liberalism, before ever they went to a division.

The people of this country, like all the northern nations of Europe, habituated to the forms of feudal government, emerged but by degrees from the degradation in which they were held; and down to the period of the American revolutionary war, the very name of a nobleman conveyed the idea to the mind of many, of every thing good and great. Then did the wicked administration of Lord North, big with the vain conceit of the omnipotence of Parliament, venture across the western ocean with the doctrine of taxation without representation; and, by the discussion of these two inseparable propositions, opened the eyes of the people at home.

The Americans remonstrated with their oppressors against the tyranny and injustice of such proceeding: setting forth, in the simple language of truth, that it was inconsistent with the unalienable rights of freemen to be taxed by a Parliament in which they were not represented. To this reasoning was opposed the usual argument of tyranny,—the gun and bayonet. The issue of that unnatural contest is known to all. The Americans established to themselves a government that now stands a model for—all the world.

The principles that actuated the freemen of America, and carried them with glory through the arduous struggle, were communicated to the Frenchmen, who shared in their triumph, and soon after spread over the fairest portion of Europe. Animated by the example of the illustrious descendants of the persecuted freemen of England, the French flew to arms with a fury only to be palliated by the wrongs they endured; the standard of freedom was steeped in blood; and the throne of despotism, with the temples of superstition, were swept away.

"The Rights of Mau," wisely propounded, and clearly defined, darted like a meteor across the Channel, through the wide circumference of the British Isles.

To save us from a rank military desposism on the one hand, and a convulsive revolution on the other, a renovation of the political institutions of our country was demanded, by means of the most extended Electoral Franchise. Then did the bloody Oligarchy of England, with their rufflanly myrmidous, think to burk in the cradle the lisping infant Reform. O, Pitt, Castlereagh, and Canning, how vain, how impotent your efforts to strangle our bantling! It has arrived at maturity with a ripeness of knowledge, and a fulness of strength.

Is the insolent domination of a disdainful aristocracy to be longer endured? Are they to divide with impunity the majesty of the people of England? Their fangs are blunted. Their teeth are drawn. But, are they to obtrude their bloated carcasses between the people and their rights, and render nugatory the laws of a liberal and enlightened legislature? No: if this House of barbarous origin is to be continued, it ust be made to barmonize, not by adding to its number, but by curtailing its powers.

#### LANARKSHIRE POLITICS.

SIR, -In your paper of 28th February last, which only happened to fall into my hands very lately, there appears a letter, signed, " An Elector," describing what he is pleased to call "Tory Intrigue in Lanarkshire;" and, in a note subjoined by yourself, my name is introduced as having been at the "bottom of the trick."-Now, I must be permitted to say, that both your Correspondent and yourself have done me great injustice. I am not aware that any such intrigue or trick as that alluded to was ever thought of, and certainly was never put in practice by me to induce Mr. Hope Vere to come forward as a candidate.

The accusation also of writing a private letter to that gentleman with such a view. is utterly groundless; -I never wrote a letter to him in my life. The only time I ever put pen to paper on the subject of Mr. Vere's canvass, was a note I addressed to Mr. Smith, his factor at Blackwood, in which I stated, that if the then approaching contest was to be between Mr. Hope Vere and Mr. Maxwell, I should, from a feeling of personal respect, support the former; but with the understanding, that if a third candidate appeared, whose sentiments were more in accordance with my own, I should be free to support him. At that time I knew nothing of Mr. Lockhart, or any other Conservative candidate, offering himself; and the annexed letter from Mr. Smith to me, will confirm what I state, and place the matter in its true light. you profess to be an admirer of justice and fair play, I have to request you will give the contradiction the same publicity which was formerly given to the mistaken or malicious statement above alluded to .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GREENSHIELDS.

Andrew Smith.

Copy of a Letter from Andrew Smith, Esq. to Mr. Greenshields. Blackwood, 24th July, 1835.

Sir,-I am this moment favoured with yours of this day, and in answer have to state, that, upon the appearance of an Election in the end of last year, you wrote me, that if Mr. Hope Vere would come forward, you would much rather give him your support than the other Member, Mr. Maxwell; but, at the same time, you added, if a third candidate came forward-which was not then anticipated-you reserved your Your expression was,-though you respected Mr. H. Vere, liberty to support him. you could not chime in with his politics. This letter I sent to Mr. H. Vere ; but neither he, I believe, nor ever did I, for a moment, suppose you were pledged to us; nor could we blame you for the course you pursued .- I am, Sir, your obedient ser-

The original of this letter is in my possession, which you may see, should you entertain any doubt of the copy being correct. J. G.

(Signed)

Kerse, 31st July, 1835.

[This explanation of Mr. Greenshields, of Kerse, appears to us to be quite satisfactory; but, we should like to see what our first correspondent says to it. - ED. ]

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nothing now can be done in the matter of Dr. Black's Will, till the Lords of Session meet in Nothing now can be done in the matter of Dr. Black's Will, till the Lords of Session meet in November. But we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the noble conduct of Mrs. MrC. who offers to give £100, if necessary, to defray expenses, in enabling us, on the part of the poor Servants, to defeat the ungracious and diagraceful attempt, on the part of John Miller, Esquire, of the Western Bank, to break the Will, whereby he expects to put the £5000 left for the poor Servants into his own greedy and overgrown pocket. We require no money in the meantime for such a purpose; and by the time the Court meets, we hope we shall be able to chalk out a very short process for Mr. John Miller.

No person can sell growing eron, or any thing else, by nublic roun, unless he has license as an

No person can sell growing crop, or any thing else, by public roup, unless he has license as an auctioneer, otherwise he is liable in penalties to the Excise.

auctioneer, otherwise he is hable in penalties to the United Kingdom;—see Acts 42 Geo. III.
Cap. 63, and 6 Geo. IV. cap. 68;—therefore the pestages charged to our Correspondent at Airdrie
are quite unwarrantable: and if they are exacted from him again, we recommend him to write to
the Postmaster-General, who, we have no doubt, will immediately check the imposition, and punish the exacters of it.

We are fattered by the Letter of "An Advocate at the Bar." If he sends us a set of the printed papers in the case referred to, we shall cheerfully devote our best attention on them.

Mr. Rothschild is a Jew; but we can give no estimate of his riches, though, from common repute, he has the command of more money than any other man in all England, and probably in Europe.

There is no Peer in Parliament of the name of Lord Grant.

"On Sabbath se'emisph, (says a Correspondent), the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church were assembled for Divine worship, when, after waiting about half an hour, it was announced that no person had come forward to officiate, the Priest himself having gone to the salt water." No harm, say we, in going to the salt water; but he might have been a little more attentive in providing for his flock in his absence.

viding for his fock in his absence.

No successor has been appointed to the late Mr. Thomson, Town-clerk.

It is needless for W. M. to put himself to farther trouble.

Instead of being found fault with, we are of opinion, and do not hesitate to say, that the Giasgow Police are entitled to very great credit for pulling down and destroying the nasty, disgusting Bills of Dr. Henry alias Quack Beck.

Authentic information about Stewart the Writer, and some of his late Conservative pranks in

Authentic information about Stewart the Writer, and some of his late Conservative pranks in the county of Lanark, will be attended to.

Particulars about the claim of Mr. Hugh Morris in the Airdrie district, deserve special investigation. The probability is, that some ulterior measures of no pleasant description will be instituted in consequence of that claim.

William Hozier of Newlands is an old doited Conservative, and his Bridgeton feuars should put up with him till the end of the chapter, which cannot now be long.

We are quite ignorant of the motions of Admiral Fleming.

A huge pamphlet has been sent to us from London about the dismissal of Messrs. Reddie and Jeremie from the Island of Mauritius. It may be sufficiently interesting to those gentlemen themselves (one of them is connected with the city of Glasgow), but it does not appear to possess any attractive matter for the generality of our readers.

Lords Moncreiff, Jeffrey, Corehouse, and Cockburn, did act as Counsel for Andrew M'Kinlay

Lords Moncreiff, Jeffrey, Corehouse, and Cockburn, did act as Counsel for Andrew M'Kinlay

at one and the same time.

We have not been able to lay our hand on the Act of Parliament to which R. P. at Airdrie

refers, and would be obliged to him if he would forward his copy of it.

The Sheriff has no power to review the decisions of the Justices in the Small Debt Court, neither have the Justices any power to review the decisions of the Sheriff. Any practice to the contrary would be visited with severe reprobation in the Supreme Court.

A Klisyth Radical is not lost sight of;—his last communication was rather interesting.

We know that the Buchanans of Arden are great scrubs, and could be guilty of any species of meanness if it affected their pockets; but we cannot publish the letter about their conduct in settling the account with the Trustee on Kibbles' Extate, unless the writer of it forwards his address. To be sure, we might inquire into the truth of it at Mr. M'Clelland the Trustee, but we have too much to do at present.

We have too much to do at present.

We advise Peter Devine to employ some respectable agent.

Donald M'Kinnon, at Fort-William, should come to Giasgow about the 24th of next month.

We shall be most hanpy to find that the Estate of Bouchast is not to the control of the

Donald M'Kinnon, at Fort. William, should come to Giasgow about the zern of next moren, We shall be most happy to find that the Estate of Boquhan is rescued from the grasp of Bryce alias Buchanan, and given to the poor but rightful heir.

Mrs. Bannerman is informed, that we have forwarded the Suspension against her, at the instance of the Rev. John Black of Shotts, to an excellent Agent at Edinburgh, with instructions to attend to it. The Rev. Father will be beat to sticks, and saddled with the costs too.

We shall get at the bottom of the business which Mr. R. M'F. writes about by hook or by crook, but shall of course keep our thumb upon it till we come to a clear understanding with him.

Neither Messr. Sanders or Crawford were opposed as Commissioners in Gorbals. The reason, are bables is that few or none would out themselves to the trouble of contesting it with them.

we believe, is, that few or none would put themselves to the trouble of contesting it with them.

The cruel case against Scott the Gardener deserves to be published. We wish to see We wish to see the

parents of the boys about it.

We cannot say that the letter of Mr. James Marshall is satisfactory. He must know that he is

answerable for the conduct of his Factor.

Mrs. Maltman has been swindled. We shall, of course, do all we can to see her righted.

"A Subscriber" will, we hope, see the subscription list completed next month.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, W.S. Edinburgh, is the very best Agent we can recommend to

James Blair. Jean Mitchell is requested to call about the Prize Money of her late brother. We think we

shall now be able to recover it for her.

It has been impossible for us to see John Tatlock. Is he still confined?

Lines of a Constant Reader are trash.

Communication from Patna, Ayrshire, will beattended to. The letter addressed to the Members of Presbytery, would have done credit to the pen of Robert Burns.

Mr. Campbell of Blytheswood is Lord Lieutennant of the county of Renfrew.

Mr. John Thomson will see that we have made some use of his letter. But we don't like long

On going to the Stamp Office, "A Friend" will obtain the information he requires about a certain Newspaper in town.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gazette, pub-

lished this morning.

Nos. 151 and 152 will be published on Saturday morning, the 26th September.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS.



THE

## REFORMERS' GAZETTE.

No. CL.]

SATURDAY, August 29, 1835.

PRICE 2d.

## GLASGOW, SATURDAY MORNING, August 29, 1835.

Nor content with burking the English Reform Corporation Bill. their Lordships in the Hereditary House of Mischief have also burked the Irish Tithe Bill,—a Bill sent up to them by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and having for its object the Reform of those glaring impositions connected with the Church of Ireland, which have so long disgraced and distracted that unhappy country. Had it been a Coercion Bill, they would have passed it in a twinkling. But, because it was a Bill for relieving the people of their grievous burdens, the Lords reject it without the least compunction! We should not be the least surprised if this infatuated conduct of the Lords shall lead to fresh scenes of blood. and probably to a civil war in Ireland, ere the autumn is over. It is clear that Tithes can no longer be collected there, but at the point of the bayonet. Fresh troops must now be poured in upon Ireland. The expenses of the State must in consequence be greatly augmented; and all because a handful of Lords wish to keep up VOL. V. 2 G

and encourage the rapacity of the Irish priesthood, which they have the insolence to call Protestant accendancy!

Every step the Lords take with any great public question, only goes to shew that they have no feeling in common with the people. And the people, therefore, now begin to reflect more seriously than they ever did as to what shall be done with the Lords? Once their eyes are fairly opened to the absurdity of an hereditary legislature—once they see that a Lord may be an idiot, and an idiot a Lord—once they see that a Lord, after all, is but a man, they will soon throw off the hereditary nonsense which keeps them in thraldom. And then, the Nation will stand proudly erect with a responsible legislature: not insulting, but always anxious to harmonize with, and advance its prosperity.

As matters stand, and they are in a most ticklish state, the leal and true representatives of the people will repair again to their posts in the House of Commons. And we now look to the proceedings of that House with more than ordinary anxiety. It is impossible, we think, for the House of Commons to adjourn, tamely leaving the Lords to mangle and destroy their best measures.—And therefore let us be prepared to deal with the Lords exactly as we did with the Boroughmongers three years ago.

#### GLASGOW POOR'S RATE BILL.

THE Lords have also shown their tender regard for the citizens of Glasgow. They have thrown aside the Poor's Rate Bill. The city, therefore, will be agitated with that measure for other six months at least, though it has created plenty of bad blood already. Verily, these Lords have much to answer for.

#### NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

## TORY DIALOGUES, &c.

Just as we were about to go on with the Tory Dialogues, &c. which we intended to have been more interesting this month than usual, the Editor received a communication, which renders it necessary for him to proceed to London to morrow morning (Saturday). It has been impossible, therefore, to revise some articles in this No., and still more impossible to attend to others as he could have wished.—Time and tide wait no man. But he hopes to be back in a few days, with a new feather in his cap. This explanation should satisfy several Correspondents, and especially, old Alex. Watson, weaver at Houston, who may keep his mind easy, as we guess he will come to his fortune one of these days. He has been effective that last.

#### TO OUR READERS.

This No. ends the fifth volume of the Gazette. With the commencement of the sixth volume, on Saturday, the 26th of September, we intend to present them with a faithful and first-rate Portrait of

## DANIEL O'CONNELL,

the Liberator of Ireland, to whom we shall probably dedicate the volume itself. The Index for the fifth volume will also be ready on Saturday, the 26th of September; and our country orders for next month had better be forwarded earlier than usual.

#### DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

It is impossible at present to name the precise day when the Public Dinner to be given by the Citizens of Glasgow to Mr. O'Connell shall take place. The probability is, that it will be not sooner than the middle of the month; but every thing depends on the rising of the House of Commons; because it is known that Mr. O'Connell has resolved not to leave his post in that House till the very end of the Session.

#### A HOT BATH FOR BAULDY M'LELLAN, LORD DEACON-CONVENER, GLASGOW.

This chap, Bauldy M'Lellan, Lord Deacon-Convener of the Trades'-House, Glasgow, is the greatest pest in the Town-Council. He is, moreover, an insolent and a lying cur, as we shall show ere we are done with him; for he deserves every thing had we can say about him, and a great deal more to the bargain. If we even said the onetwentieth part of what we know about his private history, we should make him a pretty Lord, sure enough. But we meddle with him in his public character, which stands, of course, in the highest estimation of the Tories, since he is one of the best and brightest tools they have at their command. He is in London just now: and he has gone there on a mission of the Tories; and in London he has published one of the most gratuitous insults on the citizens of Glasgow we ever saw. At the debate in the House of Lords on the English Reform Corporation Bill, the leader of the Tories in that House, viz. Lord Lyndhurst, produced and read a letter he had received from a gentleman in a high station In Glasgow, which he said was well worthy the attention of their Lordships, as shewing the baneful nature of the Scotch Reform Bill, and that therefore their Lordships should pause and take care not to pass a similar measure for England. This letter, in substance, stated that the Electors of Glasgow were a mere rabble—that they had neither sense nor discretion to elect proper men for the Town Councif-that those they had already elected were mere riff-raff, the scum of the community; utter bankrupts; unable even to pay their poor's rates; that they were delapidating the public money, squandering it away in every direction; and that the wealthy and respectable classes were looking down upon them with a sort of horror. Lord Lyndhurst did not give the name of the author of this letter, though

2 a 2

would rather than a groat we had him, for our finger-ends are now itching to be at him, and at him they will be sooner or later, for unless the devil himself be in it, we shall find him out by some process or other, and we shall lay him out for public dissection, and consequently for public edification, during the next three months, at least. John Douglas, being fortunately in London at the time this letter was quoted in the House of Lords, wrote on the following day an excellent reply to it, indignantly denying and refuting the whole of its statements. And Lord Brougham took up the cudgels for the citizens of Glasgow, as he always does, in the most masterly way. Out, then, came my Lord Deacon-Convener, Archibald M'Lellan, from his Hotel, as he calls it, "the Albion, Cockspur-street, London." addresses a letter to a Tory newspaper, in which he has the assurance to say, that the statements in the previous letter read by Lord Lyndhurst were quite correct; -that he can confirm them from his own knowledge. But the rip—beg pardon—this Lord Deacon-Convener, goes on to insinuate, as every vile Tory indeed does, that the Reform Bill is fast hastening the citizens of Glasgow to a state of degeneracy. With cool effrontery, worthy of a Deacon, he refers, in proof of his statement on this head, to the Reform Processions, and-particularly tothe late splendid one in honour of Lord Durham. He says it was attended by a drunken rabble; and that "the wealthy and respectable citizens" were fearful of the fate of Bristol!!!

Now, Bristol was a sad and serious business. It originated from the insulting conduct of one man; and that man was Sir Charles Wetheral, a violent Tory, who, by the bye, was selected by the Tories, or Rotten-burgh stagers in England, to plead their cause the other day in the House of Lords on this very Municipal Reform Bill about which M'Lellan writes. And since he has introduced the subject, we beg to tell him, and through him we wish to convey our opinion to every Tory in the city, that if Glasgow shall ever meet with the fate of Bristol, it will be owing to the conduct of some of these Tories themselves; and herein we give them the warning to beware of it, as they value their own existence.

But hear this, citizens of Glasgow!—Hear this, ye Operatives of Glasgow!—Archibald M'Lellan (and who, by the bye, made him Lord Deacon-Convener of the Trades'-House, Glasgow?) Archibald M'Lellan, Coach-maker in Miller-street, whose origin is not a bit better than the humblest among you, publishes, in London, that you are a drunken rabble.

Is he not a liar, and a very big one, too?—Yes, you will at once say he is, because you know quite well that there is not a particle of truth in his accusation. Why, we will answer for it, that this Lord Deacon-Convener McLellan has been himself as often drunk on the streets of Glasgow as any Operative in it; and he has been seen, too, in places where no decent Operative would enter. We have more to say about him; for he shall not be permitted to insult the citizens of Glasgow with impunity, if we can help it.

DELICATE RUBS.—PURSES AND BRAINS TO MATCH, ALIAS THE OLD TOWN-COUNCIL PERSUS THE NEW.

ANOTHER libel by his Lordship, Archibald M'Lellan, Lord Deacon-Convener, on the Reformed Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, was, that they neither represented the property nor intelligence of the city, and that some of them were actual bankrupts. In short, the whole design and object of his letter, to which we have already referred, was to produce an impression elsewhere, that the affairs of the city of Glasgow were now managed under the Reform Bill by a parcel of good-for-nothings, whereas the old, self-elected stagers, were perfection itself.

Ah! my Lord Bauldy, we have you here. What a fool you were to say anything at all about bankrupts !- Mum was the word for you at that point. Many men have been forced to become bankrupts by misfortune; -- some, strange to say, in this city, have made pretty large fortunes actually by becoming bankrupts at a convenient season :--others, and perhaps the greater number, have become bankrupts by fraud, extravagance, or folly. But it did not become the Lord Deacon-Convener, in a mercantile community, to introduce the subject at all. He has only taken up a two-edged sword which enables us to cut fearfully; he wanted to stab the Reformed Magistrates and Council in a tender place, that's clear. Now, we intend to give him a good' sharp thrust for it in return. Here it goes in the shape of an interrogatory, No. 1.—Answer us, then, my Lord Deacon-Convener, if it be true, that your old Tory patron, Henry Monteith, under whose auspices you first joined the honourable self-elected body, was or was, not a bankrupt, he being at the very head of that body as their Lord Provost?—Devil take you, if you can say, that the Reformers have yet made any bankrupt a Provost! We therefore clear scores with youon this head, at any rate. But, to come down a little, what say you, my Lord Deacon, to your own very particular friends, the Mitchells, the Lawsons, the Craigies, the Knoxes, the Watsons, and God knows: how many more? Did they not, at one time or other, all belong to the self-elected body, as Bailies or Town-Councillors? Nay, what say you, my Lord, to your own esteemed colleague, who seconds and supports you on every occasion,-James Martin, Lord Dean of Guild? Was he not in the wee print like ourselves? or, what is worse, was he not tied down, neck and heel, in a particular deed which we have often seen, at the instance of his creditors? Do you wish us, my Lord, to carry out the list, as we can easily do, among your own Tory friends, a good deal farther?—No, no !—we think we hear you say-Stop, Peter! for godsake, stop!-Another word from you, Archy, by way of disparagement, and we shall plaster up the extended list far and wide !- Truly, comparisons are sometimes odious; but there is not a man among the present Magistrates and Council, entitled to the name of a Reformer, that we could not match for intellect. wealth, and respectability, with any Tory in the city, however elevated that Tory may think himself to be. And, in conclusion, we must tell Deacon-Convener M'Lellan, since he has brought this on

his own head, that if his bonds were cleared off, he himself would probably be the nearest to a bankrupt of any of all those he has presumed to traduce. He must know that it is not all gold that glitters in this world; and if he has brought himself into a peck of troubles by his recent correspondence, his friends, the Tories, may, of course, help him out of it, if they are able. For our parts, we cannot say that we have much pity or compassion either for him, or for them.

#### PLUCK FERSUS COWARDICE.

THE moment the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow were made aware of the insulting letter read against them by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords, they dispatched a communication to his Lordship, in which they called upon him, in a firm and dignified manner, to communicate the nams of the author of it. Lord Lyndhurst, however, though he has had ample time to answer this communication, has not chosen to do so. In this, we presume, he shows his regard for Conservative principles, which are those of deception and knavery.

#### A FIB OF THE SAINTLY GUARDIAN.

WE extract the following precious morsel from the Scottish Guardian of Tuesday last:—

"Since Burgh Reform, the Town-Councils of Scotland have become the very type of vulgarity and absurdity, and have fallen in the estimation of intelligent men to a degree that could hardly have been anticipated."

Certainly there have been some bickerings in the Town-Councils of Scotland since the Burgh Reform Bill was passed; but these bickerings were chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the turbulent and disgraceful conduct of the Tories, who, like the pickpockets in the streets, were sure to take advantage of every circumstance that occurred in the chapter of accidents merely to kick up a row, and thereby rob the Reform Bill of its fruits. Had the Reformed Town-Councils quietly swallowed the Endowment scheme, and other projects of the "holy men of war," and their Tory friends, doubtless they would have risen very high in the estimation of Mr. St. Louis of the Guardian; but the whole complexion of his paragraph shows how much he is galled by the good conduct and reforming spirit of the great majority of the Magistrates and Town-Council; and it further shows, that this saint can tell lies about them with nearly as much brass as Deacon M'Lellan.

#### GLASGOW POLITICAL UNION.

ALTHOUGH it may be impossible for us to be with them, we earnestly entreat the Office-Bearers and Members of this body to hold themselves ripe and ready for meeting on a moment's notice. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

#### GLASGOW POLICE ACT.

PREPARATIONS are making for a renewal of the Glasgow Police Act, enlarged and improved, next Session of Parliament. The Commissioners, we understand, desire suggestions from any of the citizens about it. We have some to make, worthy of the serious consideration of that body. In particular, we should like to see a chuse introduced for expelling from the Board any drunken, riotous, dishonest, or disorderly Commissioner. We should like also to see the powers of the Commissioners (if any powers are to be continued to them), more articulately and clearly defined than at present. All this, and much more, we should really like to see adopted for the honour and efficiency of the Police Establishment, to which, as good citizens, we cannot but wish well. We therefore intimate, that we intend to prepare one or two good useful clauses for this new Bill, which we shall submit, in the first instance, to the Magistrates and Commissioners, with every possible respect; and after that we shall, if necessary, take the sense of the citizens on the subject at a public meeting convened for the purpose. For this truly is an important matter, and we never grudge any labour or exertion to promote, as far as our own humble powers can go, the well-being and happiness of the citizens of Glasgow.

#### LAW REFORM.

MR. WALLACE of Kelly, M.P. has again been kind enough to send us new editions of his several Bills for reforming the laws of Scotland, printed by order of the House of Commons. We cannot sufficiently admire the labourious and persevering exertions of Mr. Wallace to bring about so desirable a result as that of an improved, cheap, and expeditious mode of administering the laws of his country. He has many prejudices, we know, to contend with, on the part of the lawyers themselves; but, though they are banded together, we hope he will surmount them all. Next Session he must break ground in the House of Commons, with some of his bills. They have been parried off there too long already.

#### COUNTY REGISTRATIONS.

THE Tories are crowing at their success in some of the County Registration Courts. "As a gratifying proof (says the Moth in the Glasgow Courier) of the sure and most extensive spread of Conservatism in the western counties of Scotland, we may state, on the best authority, and after an anxious and minute investigation on our own parts, that in the large and influential counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Stirling, and Dumbarton, the proportion of new Registrations has been as two to one in favour of Conservative principles."

We might say Cockie-leery-law to this. But stop a bit, Mr. Moth of the Courier. The proof of the pudding is the precing it. And at the next election, you will find, from the state of the poll, that the result of the registrations has been precisely the reverse of what is above stated. True it is, that the Tories have been straining every

nerve to swell the registrations, and, in many instances, they have resorted to the most foul and disgraceful manœuvres with the poor devils their cottars and dependants, whom they treat like swine. But to use a plain metaphor, or, as some may think, a vulgar expression, we shall say, that the web of the Tories is completely worn out, and that their pipe is nearly exhausted. The western counties of Scotland will shew what they can do when fairly put to their mettle; and if the fate of the Tories depends on them, the sooner they make their last will and testament the better.

## ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT, AND ARRESTMENT OF WAGES BILL.

MANY Correspondents have written us to know the fate of these Bills. They have both passed the Commons, and are at this moment before the Lords. Whether they will pass there or not is another question. But if they do pass, we shall, on receiving copies of them in their final state, lay a short and accurate abridgment of them before our readers, that they may clearly understand the nature of them.

#### QRANGE LODGES.—DANGEROUS CONSPIRACY.

An entraordinary, but most dangerous Conspiracy, has lately been detected as going on in the Army, which ultimately might have deluged the land with blood. Orange Lodges, and Orange parties, have been one of the curses of Ireland; -they have engendered the most rankling animosity and feud. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the most hated, and unpopular man in all England, is at the head of these Lodges: he is the Grand-Master of them; and wo be to the liberties of England if the Duke of Cumberland succeeds to the Throne! Standing, however, in very immediate connection with the Throne, it has been discovered, that, for some time past, he has been signing blank warrants to organise Orange Lodges in the Army; and thus to create a force, ready, in virtue of some secret oath, to support his views. Nothing can be so dangerous to the liberties of any country as the secret or underhand tampering with the Army by one in the situation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. It might lead to a disputed succession, or to a civil war, or to many other disastrous results; and therefore we rejoice to know, that the House of Commons, thanks to the vigilance and activity of Mr. Hume. has detected this affair, and is now engaged in probing it to the bottom. The House of Commons has already thought it of such a dangerous and alarming nature, as to vote a special address to his Majesty on the subject, beseeching him, as the Head of the Executive, to aid them in a thorough investigation over the whole Army; and his Majesty has at once complied with the request. The House of Commons now got hold of one Colonel Fairman, the Private Secretary, we believe, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, but who, at all events, acknowledged himself to be the Private Secretary of these Orange associations. They wished him to produce a particular book he admitted he was possessed of, showing the extent and ramnification of these Orange Lodges; but he refused to do so, even after he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, whereupon the House ordered him to be committed to Newgate, but he fled from the Messengers—a fact which convinces us that he became sensible of the dangerous business in which he had engaged. He will not baffle the Commons of England, however, for if he be in existence, they will soon seize hold of him; and instead of being sent to Newgate, he may yet be sent with some of his illustrious employers to the Tower.

It is singular, enough, however, that we had our eye on this same Colonel Fairman eighteen months ago. He came to Glasgow at that time: and we published the following notice of him in the 104th No.

of the Gazette, page 217.

#### "COLONEL FAIRMAN.

"A fellow assuming the above title has, we understand, been lately travelling up and down the country, visiting Airdrie, Neilston, and other populous places, and trying to set Orange Lodges a-going, than which nothing has been, or can be more baneful to the peace of Ireland. He is, we see, puffed and praised by the Glasgow Courier, just because he is an emissary against Liberty, and wishes to breed party feuds. He is no doubt employed by the Tories, just as the Spies were employed on former occasions. We warn our readers to take care of him."

How accurate we were in describing him! It is our confident belief that he came to Glasgow for the express purpose of extending the Conspiracy, and some of the fruits of it have already been seen; for the late Gange Procession at Airdrie, which led to riot and to the calling out of the military from Glasgow, may be wholly imputed to these Orange Lodges formed by this Tory. We have watched them, and have scented some of them out as anxiously and accurately as we did the proceedings of Richmond the Spy. And now we shall stagger not a few of the citizens of Glasgow. - For we tax, in direct terms, Archd. M'Lellan, Deacon-Convener of the Trades' House of Glasgow, who already figures pretty conspicuously in this Guzette, with aiding and abetting this identical Colonel Fairman in the formation of these Orange Lodges in Glasgow and West of Scotland. We tax Robert Adam, Writer in Glasgow, Agent for William Forbes of Callender, M.P. for Stirlingshire, with the same thing. We tax William Motherwell, Editor of the Glasgow Courier, as guilty to an extent deeper than any of them. We can tax others, too, of some note in this city for their violent Tory principles, as steeped to the neck in an equal degree of guilt with him. We shall not say how many of them were banded together by, or in the administration of secret and unlawful Oaths. We have ferreted out a good deal of information, but it would not be prudent to disclose it at present, because the Speaker's warrant has just been sent down to bring Motherwell and others of them to London for examination before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and it is possible we may be called as witnesses against them. In that case we shall flounder them as effectually as ever Richmond the Spy was. The citizens of Glasgow will see some strange doings brought to light ere long, else we are very much mistaken. Enough for the present.

" To the Editor of the Reformers' Gazette.

\*Sm,—Is it true that Mr. William Leckie Ewing and your friend Wee Mothie, have been apprehended and taken off to London on a charge of administering secret oaths to Members of the Gordon or Orange Clubs? As this report is current, and as there are several versions of it, you will oblige a Constant Reader by setting the matter in its true light in your first Gazette.

" 27th August, 1835."

[We refer to the preceding article. It is quite true that Motherwell has been summoned to London in virtue of a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons. We are off after him to-morrow morning (Saturday).—Ed.]

#### TRADES' HOUSE, GLASGOW.

THE members of this Trades' House must be a rotten set. We understand they have just voted £100 to help to defray the expenses of their Lord Deacon-Convener, Archibald M'Lellan, to London, on his mission, which seems to have had for its object the insulting and traducing the citizens of Glasgow. Every member of the Trades' House who thus pandered to Archibald M'Lellan, should have his name blazoned on the city walls. Better would it have been for them to have sent this sum to the Lock Hospital, or say to the Lunatic Asylum.

#### TAXES ON NEWSPAPERS.

From the recent statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the development of his Budget, we are sorry and concerned to find, that there is no hope of the Newspaper Tax being taken off sooner than next session of Parliament, if even then. He admits that he is favourable to the repeal of the tax, but says, that the state of the public finances do not permit of its being taken off at present, the amount is so large. He promises, however, to turn his attention to it early next session, and we fear we must remain contented, or rather discontented, other six months.

#### GOVAN POOR'S RATE COLLECTOR.

Ar the Election of Collector of Poor's Rates for the parish of Govan, last year, we said, that we considered Mr. David Dreghorn ought to have been elected Collector, in consequence of his having been so useful in the parish; and he would have been elected had he received fair play.

He afterwards, to save a law-suit, agreed to refer the dispute to any respectable man; but this would not suit his opponents, the lawyers, and they rejected it. We strongly recommended that the Parish should not be embroiled in a law-suit, and advised that matters should stand over till the Election this year, when we had no doubt the Heritors would elect the one who wanted peace, and reject the man who wanted law; and our expectation has been fulfilled, as, after a keen struggle, Mr. Dreghorn was elected the other day by an overwhelming majority. We have no doubt he will give entire astisfaction to the parish.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### NEWSPAPER FRAUDS.

Siz, — Permit me to direct your attention to an existing abuse, which calls loudly for correction: I refer to the practice of keeping up Newspapers in the Postoffice. This may be considered by some as rather startling, but it is a notorious Many a person who is not in the habit of receiving Newspapers regularly, but who may be occasionally favoured with one from a friend, will not, of course. know when he may expect one, and when not; but when these persons have any communication in which the number of papers he should have received is mentioned, he is often surprised to find that he has not received the full amount. Should be make known his complaint at the Post-office, the answer he generally receives is,-" Why, sir, the papers must have been delivered if they were forwarded here; they have either not been sent, or been misdirected: if they had been forwarded here, sir, they must have been delivered," &c. &c.; and so he must either let the matter rest here, or put himself to great trouble and expense in endeavouring to recover them ; - the one Post-office declaring that they have either not been sent, or misdirected; and the other, that if they had been forwarded to them, they would have been delivered. I have even known instances of Newspapers being kept up from subscribers, but who, if they took proper steps at the time, generally succeeded in recovering them, - the Letter-carriers either finding them, or discovering that they had delivered them to some other party by mistake.

Now, Sir, ought such shameful conduct to be tolerated?—Ought the public, after being so exorbitantly taxed for Newspaper duty, be also swindled out of their property in this manner?—Certainly not.

Convinced that giving publicity to the above will put many persons upon their guard relative to this matter, and perhaps prevent its repetition, I request you will give it a place in your widely-circulated paper, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

28th July, 1835.

[We understand that the Postmaster-General has some plan in view, by which such frauds will be detected and punished in fature.—En.]

#### GORBALS POLICE.

Set,—As you seem to have been installed, as it were, in the dignified effice of conser of the Gorbalonians, I am to take leave to trouble you with a question or two, which concern the peace of a certain class of that community.

You have no doubt seen and perused the Police Act for the Barony, and can therefore tell me if it authorises domiciliary visits on the Salbath, or any other day, to unoffending families, by the Superintendent, or any one acting under him? If so, under what circumstances may such visits be made?

What has the Superintendent to do with the granting or refusing ale licenses, and such like?

Cur Boxo.

28th August, 1835.

[We shall turn up the Act, and read a lecture on it in our ment. It is impossible for us to do so at present.—En.]

#### QUACK ITINERANT LECTURERS.

Sin,-A few days ago, I observed, liberally posted throughout the city, handbills intimating that a Mr. Fraser of Johnstone would, on Monday, August 24th, deliver a Lecture on the Principles of Hygeianism. I immediately determined to be a hearer, and to listen for an hour or two, if my patience could hold out so long, to the absurdities-arguments I knew he had none-which the lecturer might bring forward in defence of the "Pill-poultice System." On entering the room, I found the lecturer surrounded by a multitude of boys, who had seemingly been brought to give respectability to the meeting, from the lowest parts of the town. Interspersed among them was a sprinkling of elderly men, who were already engaged in hot debate on the merits of the System. The back part of the hall was occupied by a number of young men, a considerable proportion of whom appeared to be medical students. The lecturer had commenced when I entered, but was frequently interrupted by peals of irrepressible laughter from all parts of the bouse. At certain extraordinary statements, one of the young men behind rose, and asked some explanatory questions; but Mr. Fraser, not exactly prepared for such smart handling, replied that he was unable (verily, he was unable,) to answer any questions that evening, but politely stated that he would allow any person that chose to hire the hall next evening, and then reply He further roughly intimated, that if again interrupted by questions, he would send for the Police. After thus sbutting his opponents' mouths, he very coolly allowed his friends to interrupt him by short speeches in favour of his System. This, of course, was not to be borne; and a gentleman rose and quietly remonstrated with Mr. Fraser. Hereupon a tall youth, on the speaker's right, who seemed to have been purged of both muscle and mind by repeated doses of pills, left the room, and shortly returning with a policeman, ordered him to seize the young gentleman who had spoken. The charge was, however, so palpably absurd, that the watchman at once, and decidedly, refused to act, and immediately left the room. The tall youth again eloped, and brought in, not, you will remark, regular officers, but two supernumeraries, who cannot possibly be versant in the regulations of Police. These fellows he induced to seize upon the young man, drag him violently out of the room, and march him, by a circultous route, to the Police-office. The case came on this forenoon, when, after a rambling speech from Mr. Fraser, it was at once, as bearing absurdity on its very face, dismissed by Bailie Fleming.

These statements, Sir, scarcely require one word of comment. I would, however, ask you if it is to be tolerated, that a parcel of impudent, interested men, who, like the fabled vampire, gorge themselves on the blood of their fellow-creatures, should be allowed to tyrannise over the free citizens of Glasgow? The gross partiality which allowed one party to express their sentiments while the others were kept dumb,—the malice and ignorance displayed in the language of the lecturer,—and the brutality which prompted his friends to attempt to injure a gentleman's character by dragging him through the public streets,—are alike characteristic of a cause which is supported by the hireling discourses of itinerant and unprincipled vagrants. The decision of a public court has, however, shown them the merited contempt and disgrace with which their proceedings have covered them.

A Citizen.

Glasgow, 25th August, 1835.

great Quack himself is off, and the smaller fry will soon be off also;—now playing their last shift.—Ep.]

#### FRAUD OF GLASGOW BAKERS.

Siz,-As bread is often termed the staff of life, we cannot look too closely after it, as upon it we depend for a great deal of our support. You must know, that a practice has prevailed in Glasgow this some time back amongst bakers, instead of making their bread by the quartern and half-quartern, as formerly, they now make it by the 4 lb. and 2 lb. loaves, - the 4 lb. is charged 6d. the 2 lb. 3d.; there is another size charged 2d.; all this is in the Corporation. A circumstance occurred lately, that is the cause of this being noticed :- Being disappointed in the place where I usually purchase my bread, it being all sold off, I went to another baker's shop; I asked for a half-quartern fine loaf; they handed me one, and tied it in my bundle, for which I put down 3d. It happened that the person that I was dealing with was honest, for they returned me a halfpenny, saying, this is only 24d. as the others were all done. Now. Sir, w. .. I wish to know is, if there is any law for regulating the weight of breed to if every one is at liberty to do what is right in his own eyes, like the proble of old, when there was no king in Israel? The present practice is unin the color fraught with great evil. It gives a fair opportunity to those that are aispose I'to impose on the unwary; for my part, I never would have challenged my loaf. There is reason to fear that many of our low grocers will play off the game to their own advantage, on their credit customers. Has the Magistrates no power to enforce a certain standard of bread, or are they negligent in this particular? T. R.

Drygate Toll, August, 1835.

[We have made inquiry, and find that there is a great deal of truth in this letter. The fact is, that some of the Glasgow bakers are carrying on a system of gross fraud and imposition on the public, to a glaring and enormous extent. We therefore put the public on their guard, and especially the poorer classes, on whom the imposition is principally practised. Let them look well at the Bread they get; let them go from shop to shop and contrast its price and quality, and they will soon detect the imposition, if this hint of ours does not instantly induce some of the rascally fellows to abandon it. We must not, however, be understood as applying these observations to the whole of the Bakers in Glasgow together. We are happy to know that many of the most respectable of them deal honestly and uprightly with the public. But it is high time for the Magistrates or Police to pay a visit to others of them, and we call upon them to do so. and to confiscate the light and adulterated bread wherever they can find it, besides punishing the venders. Perhaps the best punishment would be for us to Gazette the names of some of them. But this notice is calculated to do a great . deal of good. - ED.]

# ON THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SIR, - Were it only for the government of those who are at present in possession of the elective franchise, that laws are enacted, we could have no objections to make to the £10 qualification, but when we consider that laws are made to gevern all classes of society, then, I think, it must appear evident, that the franchise ought to be extended as a matter of equity. As the law of the country at present stands, the non-electors (by far the greatest number) must be governed as the representatives of the franchised think fit; and in many burghs and counties the electors entertain political sentiments entirely different from, and indeed the very reverse of those of the non-electors; and it is perfectly netorious, that in many places candidates are elected, who do not represent the feelings of the people, which I hold to be contrary to every principle of sound policy and good government. The best way to bring about the greatest happiness to the greatest number is to extend the elective franchise; and the question just comes to be, how far ought the franchise to be extended? Now, although I am in favour of unicomestated. frage, yet, as there are many who are opposed to this extreme meas that the better way would be, for both parties to endeavour to have the brought so low as £5. The £10 qualification has done much good she old paper system, and sweeping away self-election, and I think t qualification made £5 instead of £10, it would do much more good. ever, I propose as an interim, not as a final measure, because, sh qualification be found to work well, then let every householder have t election of a Member of Parliament for the burgh or county in whice

I trust that the further reduction of the qualification will be amulineasures which will be brought forward by a liberal Ministry in assign of Parliament.

26th August, 1825.

[We cordially respond to the above letter.—ED.]

#### STIBLINGSHIRE POLITICS.

Sur. You may believe it when we tell you, that, for the last done you administered to the Sheriff of this county, you have the grateful thanks of all the Reformers of this district; apropos to that, the curse of all the Tories and "Turnscate,"—two things, we believe, you rejoice in. We are determined to watch the conduct of the Sheriff at the first Registration Court, and of which you shall have due notice.

When he held his first Court of Registration, in Drymen, in 1832, he was seeme hours too late in making his appearance; the day was very wet and attract too late in making his appearance; the day was very wet and attract to a great number were awaiting him, from the elecumstance of his friends, the Tories, having lodged objections against all and every person asspected of liberal politics. When he did arrive, what, think you, was his appeted of liberal politics. When he did arrive, what, think you, was his appeted of liberal politics. When he did arrive, what, think you, was his appeted of liberal politics. When he did arrive, what, think you, was his appeted of liberal politics, and the was been late, but I was detained at a cattle-show at Ihmifties; however, we shall get through all our work in good timpe." Yes, it might be good enough time for him, with his £5 a-day, but very-bad time for numbers of short who have a long road to travel home. To get lodgings there was out of the question. Many of the claimants were obliged to take shelter in out-houses, as "if they had been dogs, to await the Court next day: that would have been a rare "that he will be the liberald" to have seen. We are confident in the open that the present Ministry will adopt the suggestions of the Batter of the

2000 Chronicle, when speaking of the distress of the hand-loom weavers; his edy for that distress was, that "they should die off." Now, Sir, the present nisters will, if they act in accordance with their own principles, allow all -y Sheriffs and Lords Lieutenant of counties to "die off," both of which we

eminently cursed with in this county.

The days of espionage are not yet past here; -there is a long tail of them e in the Tory interest; and a beautiful squad they are; consisting of two ve-drivers,-a broken-down clerk, lately in the employ of Kirkman Finlay, terly a flesher, but presently "a apy." An elder of the parish church is also be found in the list, who, at one time, (but that is no disparagement to him.) s obliged to have recourse to the charity of the village to save himself and raily from starvation. The above four reptiles, with Mr. Jolly at their head, we been working like Turks lately, night and day, conjuring up objections minst the electors and new claimants who are known to be Reformers; but e expect to see them signally defeated even before their own idol, the Tory peritf. on the 3d September.

P. S .- There is one still remaining of the Spies, who may be properly desigated the rump of the tail. Of him more anon.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A RADICAL

Balfron, 10th August, 1835.

#### PLAIN TRUTHS.

THE Lords have left no middle course open. If the people wish to ave themselves from the horror of a civil war; if they desire to have good and cheap government, an end must be put to irresponsible legisation; the anomaly must be removed of having one set of men to undo what another set has been occupied for six months in accomplishing. Two Houses of Parliament, instead of securing wisdom, provide only a shield to cover each other's faults and omissions. Before the passing of the Reform Act, there was, in point of fact, but one House-for the House of Commons was filled with the mere nominees of the House of Lords. We must return to this state; we must have but one House, to which all men must be eligible. It is for the people to decide whether they will be ruled by a House of Commons, or a House of Lords.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The long manuscript about the Kilbride Church is ready to be returned. It is clearly and forcibly written, but the publication of it now could do no good.

Mr. Bair, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, was Solicitor-General in the year 1793.

If Mr. William Black does not keep himself very quiet, we shall be obliged to bring out another case against him.

Our Strathaven correspondent is well ewitted to blame us; but unless we had neglected some very important matters, it was quite impossible for us to make the personal visit; but we are as much intent on it as ever, "time and opportunity permitting."

Singularly enough the letters of G. M. roached us when we were pleading for him with his uncle.

A reconciliation, we have no doubt, will be effected.

If old Gemmil, the banker in Greenock, cheated the heirs of Robert and Alexander Stewart,
we could make his estate yet answerable for it, if we saw clear proof of the fact. Robert Stewart, at Johnstone, should transmit to us the whole correspondence he has bad with Sir Henry Jardine

on the subject.
We differ from W. C.; that's alt.
Criticism on the Exhibitions in the Dilettanti Society, does not suit us. We never like to go out

It is quite true that Mr. Patrick Robertson, Advocate, did attend the Registration Court at Giasgow, for the Tories. He undoubtedly got a good fee from them.

A makes a horrible charge against an indifferent not far from King-street. If it be true that has three young men to support it, we solemally call upon him to proceed, the moment he this, to the office of the Procurator-Fiscal, and have him taken up for trial and condign put

ment.

J. N. was only entitled to the precise sum of expenses the Sheriff awarded. In other word the Sheriff did not allow him any thing for his witnesses, that expense must now come out of

own pocket. From the statement of John Murchie, we do not hesitate to say that it was very wrong and in proper for any of the Gorbals Police Officers to apprehend his wind merely became she we walking along the attrests with a gown in a parcel," here own lawful property; and it, was see dalous for them to detain her in the office without any charge against her; and it was still mon flagrant for them to go to her house and search, and annoy and griets her homest substand 21 flumly in the way they are attend to have done. We advise John by the to lay his complaint of the control of the state of the Magistrates and Commission and we aball see what they are to it.

they say to it.

If: B: M Phali writes about the wrongs of his family in an elequent

till the decision of the Court is given.

We shall be Lippy to hear from L as often as he pleases. He is evidently acience.

science.

Although S. had laid down a million of pounds to us, we could not, and protect him. Donald M Farishe has only to summen the Water Company for the alleged makes of wages

The tribute to the Rev. Mr. Harris was most justly deserved. We are not Unitarians, but his

The Priotic to the Acc., Mr. Flaris was most justy deserved. We are not Umcarans, but as liberal sequiments would almost wean us to that side.

-) Will Mr. W. G. junitary on his honour that the information we received was erroneous?

"Peats versus Stockings," addressed to a Commissioner, lies in retentis.

The Priest at Kitsyth lately prayed, we are assured, for the downfal of the present Reform Administration. Good man! but though he should pray night and morning in the same way, the Redicals of Kitsyth, we doubt not, will remain true to their creed, and some of them will perhaps laugh at him as an old wife.

Mr. Pattick Compred. Part Clusson, managed up his fileral about the life of each when the

laugh at him as an old wife.

Mr. Patrick Cranford, Port-Glasgow, may send up his friend about the 15th of next month.
S. J. T. who wrote last month about the miserable pittance doled out to the widow and three starving children, is requested to forward his proper address, that we way have an opportunity of investigating the case, or causing some one to do it for us.

William Muir, Dumbarton Jail, is informed, that the Miglistrates can regulate the internal comony of the Jail as they think proper, care being taken not to press too heavily on the prisoner.

They can consequently admit or reject visitors as they please; but it would be deemed rather as arbitrary sort of act to exclude visitors without some substantial reason.

D. W. Duke-street, may call for the opinion wanted in about a fortnight; but we must first see cony of the will.

a copy of the will.

If the old Sailor at 44, Old-Wynd, really ran away from his ship, he forfeited the whole prize-money previously due; and in that case he need not trouble his head farther about it, for we cas

of him no good.

"Is the statement really trunthat one of Mr. Forbes' agents at Kilsyth rendered him an account of £500 for his services in that district at last election?—and that when the agent went to London 70, seek payment, Mr. Forbes declared he did not know him, though he had previously canvased for and with him? Such a statement is only characteristic of the set. But who is "Brogger and his tail," alluded to by our Correspondent?

"Tha Rillet Mester is hound to account the whole city in a fair and resular manner. He is not

his tail," alluded to by our correspondent?

The Billet-Master is bound to go over, the whole city in a fair and regular manner. He is not epitiled to pick out one here and another there, in the way A. M.F. complains of.

A Correspondent at Lesmahagow asks, "I one person lend an article to another, and he go away and not pay the rent, can the laird keep that article in his own hand without rouping it, or going through any steps of law whatever?" No; the landlord must sequestrate, and even then be would not be entitled to retain the article so lent.

Mrs. Thomas Smith should wait personally on the Rev. Mr. Turner, as the head of the Gorosi ession, and represent to him the state of the orphan.

Our Correspondent at Stirling may rest assured that we are willing to do all we can for Andrew Mackinlay

The trick practised by Patterson and Bryce about the communion roll of the parish of Kilbrids ought to be represented to the Presbytery of the bounds.

For the continuation of Notices to Correspondents, see also the other No. of the Gamette, pubblished this morning.

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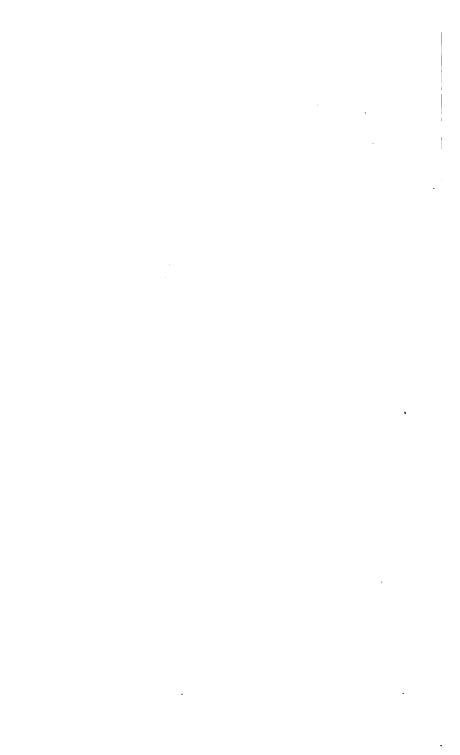
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(Opposite the Buck's Head,)

FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

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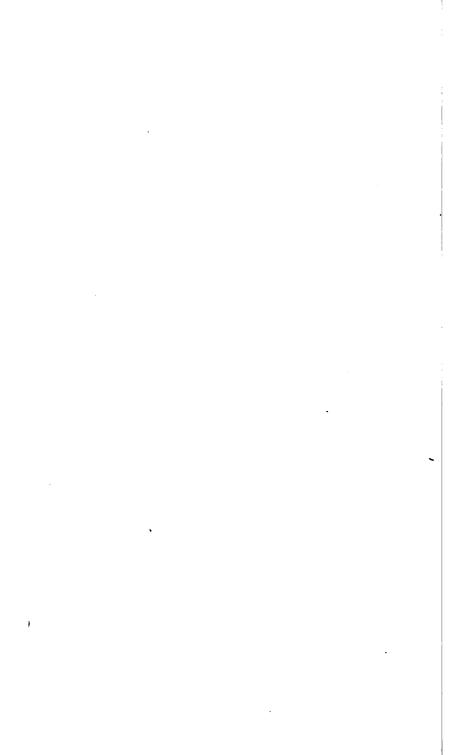
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